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Part I—Report

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

CITIES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—POPULATION STATISTICS.

1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT.

This volume deals with only four cities of the Bombay Presidency, namely Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur. In the corresponding volume of the 1921 Census there were three additional cities dealt with, namely Ahmedabad, Surat and Hubli. For various reasons, however, connected chiefly with the non-co-operation movement the statistics available in respect of these three cities are so unreliable and incomplete that the exclusion of them from the present Report was inevitable. The present volume is divided into two parts : Part I The Report and Part II The Tables. Part I is divided into a portion dealing with population statistics and a portion dealing with housing statistics.

2. STATISTICS OF THE CITIES.

In Part II the various tables given are of two kinds. The first, which are called City Tables, present certain population statistics of a kind similar to those presented in the Imperial Tables given in Volume VIII, Part II, of the 1931 Census Report for the Bombay Presidency. But they refer to cities only. The second kind of tables are called Housing Tables. They present statistics of house accommodation, pressure of population on tenements and the like. These statistics which were first given for Bombay City in 1901 have been compiled on the present occasion for the cities of Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur.

3. NATURE OF THE STATISTICS.

As it is desirable at this stage to indicate the nature of the statistical material available in regard to the population of the cities dealt with in the present report a list of the tables for the three cities is given here.

List showing City Tables prepared and printed in Part II of this Volume.

<i>Table I—Area, Houses and Population</i>	..	Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur.
<i>Table II—Variation in population since 1881</i>	..	One for Bombay alone by sections and one for all the four cities combined.
<i>Table III—Religion</i>	.. ..	All the four cities.
<i>Table IV—Age, sex and civil condition</i>	..	All the four cities.
<i>Table V, Part I—Literacy by religion and age.</i>		All the four cities.
<i>Table V, Part II—Literacy by sections, religion and age.</i>		Bombay and Karachi.
<i>Table VI, Part I—Birthplace</i>	.. ..	All the four cities.
<i>Table VI, Part II—Special statistics regarding birthplace combined with age, caste and occupation.</i>		Bombay and Karachi.
<i>Table VII, Part I—Occupation or means of livelihood.</i>		All the four cities.
<i>Table VII, Part II—Occupation or means of livelihood by religion.</i>		Bombay.
<i>Table VIII—Europeans and allied races and Anglo-Indians.</i>		Separate for Bombay by wards, and combined for Poona and Sholapur.

The tables compiled in respect of housing will be described in their proper place in the portion of Part I of this volume dealing with housing (see page 75 below).

4. COST OF THE CENSUS IN CITIES.

The original system was that the cost of enumeration should be borne by the municipalities of the cities concerned and the cost of abstraction and compilation by Government. Following the practice however observed at last Census, Government bore half the enumeration costs incurred by the municipalities of Bombay and Karachi and recovered from these bodies half of the costs of abstraction and compilation. In the case of other municipalities there was no such arrangement and the costs of abstraction and compilation were recovered by Government from them on a basis of Rs. 100 per 10,000 of the population. Forms were supplied free and the costs of enumeration were borne by the municipalities. The following statement (No. 1) shows the costs incurred for Census Operations in the cities of Bombay and Karachi.

STATEMENT No. 1.

City.	Cost of enumeration.		Cost of abstraction and compilation.		Total costs.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	23,204	37,823	43,896	22,963	72,000	60,791
Karachi	33,600	19,691	10,020	4,515	49,020	24,206
Total ..	57,204	57,514	53,916	27,478	121,020	84,997

As explained above, these costs were shared, half and half, by Government and the municipalities.

As compared with 1921, the cost of enumeration in Bombay was 34 per cent. higher and the cost of abstraction and compilation was 47·7 per cent. lower. The increased cost of enumeration in Bombay was the result of the civil disobedience movement which caused a general apathy of the public towards the Census and necessitated the employment of a hired staff of enumerators and supervisors. The decreased cost of abstraction and compilation was due to economical administration. The abstraction office was moved from Bombay to Ahmednagar, a place of decidedly cheaper living, and the office was run with a smaller staff who were paid at lower rates of pay. The work was also completed within a shorter period than in 1921. As a result of these measures of economy the saving in cost amounts to about 50 per cent. of the costs incurred in 1921 for abstraction and compilation. As regards the Karachi City Census it was found possible to achieve it at half the cost of the 1921 Census. In 1921 the Karachi Municipality spent a considerable amount of money on house-numbering, by fixing metal sheet numbers to the houses. On the present occasion approval was not given to this practice. The municipality was advised to paint the numbers on the houses. This was done and the cost was considerably reduced.

5. COMPARISON OF BOMBAY CITY WITH OTHER CITIES OUTSIDE INDIA.

The population of Bombay is compared with that of the other great cities of the world in the statement (No. 2) given below.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Population of Bombay City ..	1,161,383	Cities having population 1 million and over— <i>contd.</i>			
Cities beyond India—			Canton ..	1,370,000	
Cities having population over 7 millions.	Greater London.	8,202,818	Nankin ..	1,300,000	
Cities having population over 6 millions.	New York ..	6,930,446	Peking ..	1,300,000	
Cities having population over 3 millions.	Berlin ..	4,000,000	Sydney ..	1,238,660	
	Chicago ..	3,376,438	Los Angeles	1,238,048	
Cities having population over 2 millions.	Paris ..	2,871,030	Hamburg ..	1,130,000	
	Osaka ..	2,600,000	Warsaw ..	1,110,000	
	Tokio ..	2,300,000	Glasgow ..	1,088,000	
	Buenos Aires.	2,100,000	Cairo ..	1,060,000	
			Melbourne ..	1,020,000	
			Birmingham.	1,002,000	
Cities having population 1 million and over.	Philadelphia.	1,950,961	Cities having population 1 million.	Budapest ..	1,000,000
	Vienna ..	1,886,000		Leningrad ..	1,000,000
	Moscow ..	1,600,000		Montreal ..	1,000,000
	Detroit ..	1,568,602		Rome ..	1,000,000
	Rio de Janeiro	1,500,000		Shanghai ..	1,000,000

6. COMPARISON OF BOMBAY CITY WITH CITIES IN INDIA.

In the statement (No. 3) given below the population of Bombay City is compared with the population of other cities in India.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Bombay	1,161,383	18. Madura	182,018
1. Greater Calcutta	1,485,582	19. Srinagar	173,573
Calcutta proper	1,196,734	20. Patna	159,690
2. Madras	647,230	21. Mandalay	147,932
3. Hyderabad (Deccan)	466,894	22. Jaipur	144,179
4. Delhi	447,442	23. Bareilly	144,031
5. Lahore	420,447	24. Trichinopoly	142,843
6. Rangoon	400,415	25. Dacca	138,518
7. Ahmedabad	313,789	26. Meerut	136,709
8. Bangalore	306,470	27. Sholapur	135,574
9. Lucknow	274,659	28. Indore	127,327
10. Amritsai	264,810	29. Jubbulpore	124,382
11. Karachi	263,565	30. Peshawar	121,866
12. Greater Poona	250,187	31. Ajmer	119,524
13. Cawnpore	243,755	32. Multan	119,457
14. Agra	229,764	33. Rawalpindi	119,284
15. Nagpur	215,165	34. Baroda	112,862
16. Benares	205,315	35. Moradabad	110,562
17. Allahabad	183,914	36. Salem	102,179

7. NUMBER OF CITIES IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES IN INDIA.

The province in India with the largest number of cities having a population of one hundred thousand and over is the United Provinces, which has nine such cities. Bombay, the Punjab and Madras have four each, Bengal has three and Burma and the Central Provinces have two each. Bombay City is the fourth largest city in the British Empire, the second largest city in India, and, as far as the statistics of other countries can be relied upon, is the twenty-first city in size in the whole world.

8. THE CENSUS CITY.

Towns with a population of 100,000 and over and towns which, though falling below this standard of population, have been declared by the Local Government to be "Cities" are treated as cities for Census purposes. Ahmedabad, Surat and

Hubli are all cities for Census purposes but, as explained above, statistics in respect of them find no place in the present volume. The population enumerated in Surat at this Census proved to be under 100,000, namely 98,936, which would remove it from the "City" class in the absence of orders from the Local Government that it should be regarded as a Census "City". Surat is not a growing town but there is little doubt that its present Census enumeration is an understatement. It seems likely that the population should be about the 1921 figure, as many persons must have escaped enumeration on account of the opposition to the Census caused by the non-co-operation movement in Gujarat. There is no reason to think that Surat has failed to maintain its population at a stationary level and the Census figures must be regarded as only partially accurate. Hubli has returned a population of 89,982. It was also affected by the non-co-operation movement against Census enumeration and probably the population enumerated is understated. It does however show a substantial increase in population over 1921 when it was first included in the category of Census "Cities".

9. VARIATION IN THE POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The statement (No. 4) given below shows the population of places classed at one time or another as "Cities" for the last four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 4.

City	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay	776,006	979,445	1,175,914	1,161,383
Ahmedabad	199,600	232,777	274,007	313,789
Surat	119,306	114,868	117,434	98,936
Greater Poona	175,463	188,701	214,796	250,187
Sholapur	75,288	61,345	119,581	135,574
Karachi	116,663	151,903	216,883	263,565
Hyderabad	64,790	69,140	73,951	96,021
Hubli	60,214	61,440	69,206	89,982
Belgaum	26,237	31,451	38,306	41,204
Broach	42,896	43,403	42,648	34,276
Nasik	21,490	33,463	42,750	48,703
Sukkur	31,316	35,294	42,750	69,277

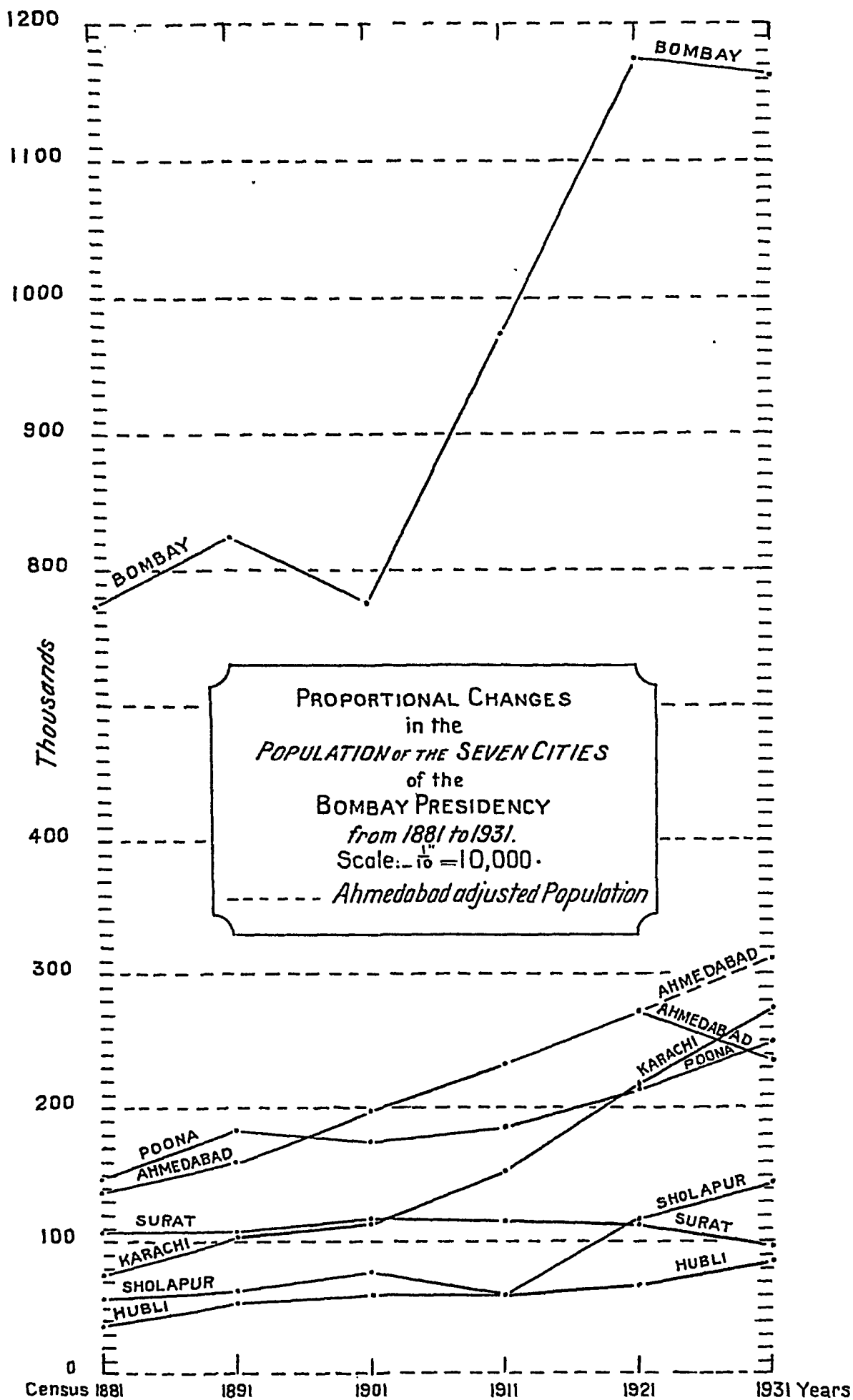
In 1901 all the above were treated as "Cities". In 1911 only Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Surat, Poona and Sholapur were treated as "Cities". In 1921 Hubli was added to the 1921 list. In 1931 these seven towns remain as "Cities" but the population statistics and the report are confined to Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Sholapur only. The population of cities and of towns once classified as "Cities" at one time or another has been given in the statement above. The population of towns with a population of over 50,000 is set out here for comparison :—

Kolhapur	69,860
Shikarpur	62,505

The statement (No. 5) given below shows the comparative growth of the various cities of the Bombay Presidency since 1872.

STATEMENT No. 5.

City	1872	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay	644,405	773,196	821,764	776,006	979,445	1,175,914	1,161,383
Ahmedabad	125,505	137,011	159,366	199,600	232,777	274,007	313,789
Karachi	56,753	73,560	105,109	116,663	151,903	216,883	263,565
Poona	125,613	144,340	162,099	175,463	188,701	214,796	250,187
Surat	107,555	109,844	109,229	119,306	114,868	117,434	98,936
Sholapur	53,403	59,690	61,015	75,288	61,345	119,581	135,574
Hubli	27,061	36,677	52,595	60,214	61,440	69,206	89,982



The enumerated population of Ahmedabad in 1931 was 234,265. This figure was known to be much too low as the city was badly affected by the non-co-operation movement which greatly hampered Census Operations. This matter has been discussed at some length in another volume of the Bombay Presidency Census Report, Vol. VIII, Part I. The Census authorities did not accept the enumerated population as correct and by estimate raised the population figure from 234,265 to 313,789 ; of which 310,000 was estimated as the population of the City and 3,789 as the population of Ahmedabad Cantonment. The Municipality of Ahmedabad have recently taken a Census of their own in July 1932 and have found the population to be 382,768. Though this cannot be recognised officially as the Census figure, there is no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy. Ahmedabad has certainly been flourishing in the last decade and it is certain that the general increase in population found throughout the Presidency has not omitted Ahmedabad.

The statement (No. 6) given below shows the variation in the population of the cities since 1872, of which the Census figures are taken as equivalent to 100 in each case.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Variation in population of Cities since 1872.

Proportionate population of each city at each succeeding Census taking population of 1872 as 100.

	1872	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Bombay ..	100	120	128	120	152	182	180
Ahmedabad ..	100	107	124	155	181	213	244
Karachi ..	100	130	185	206	268	382	464
Poona ..	100	115	146	140	150	171	199
Surat ..	100	102	101	112	107	109	92
Sholapur ..	100	112	116	141	115	224	254
Hubli ..	100	97	130	150	162	182	237

The great increase in the population of Karachi is worthy of note. The stationary nature of the population of Surat is also remarkable. Sholapur showed a great increase in the decade 1911 to 1921 but the increase has since slowed down. Hubli shows a large increase this Census.

CHAPTER II—BOMBAY CITY.

1. DEFINITION OF BOMBAY.

Bombay City as a Census unit includes the main Island (town) with the area reclaimed from the sea within the last decade, 1921 to 1931, and four islands in the Harbour, namely Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock and Butcher Island. This means that the definition of Bombay remains the same as in the Census of 1921. In the 1921 Cities Report there is a very long and detailed discussion of the area of the Island and the areas of sections. The conclusions at which the Superintendent of Census Operations (Mr. Sedgwick) arrived are stated on page 8 of the Cities Report for 1921 and have been accepted here. There is no need for going into difficult questions of disputed areas in this Report. The definition of the Bombay Census area is now sufficiently clearly established.

2. TAKING OF THE CENSUS.

The Census of Bombay City was taken by the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality under the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency. The manner in which the Census was taken in 1931 has been fully described in the excellent report of the Executive Health Officer, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar. That report has been printed as Appendix A to the present volume. Particular attention should be directed to the description of the difficulties encountered, especially in consequence of the civil disobedience movement.

3. WARDS, SECTIONS AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

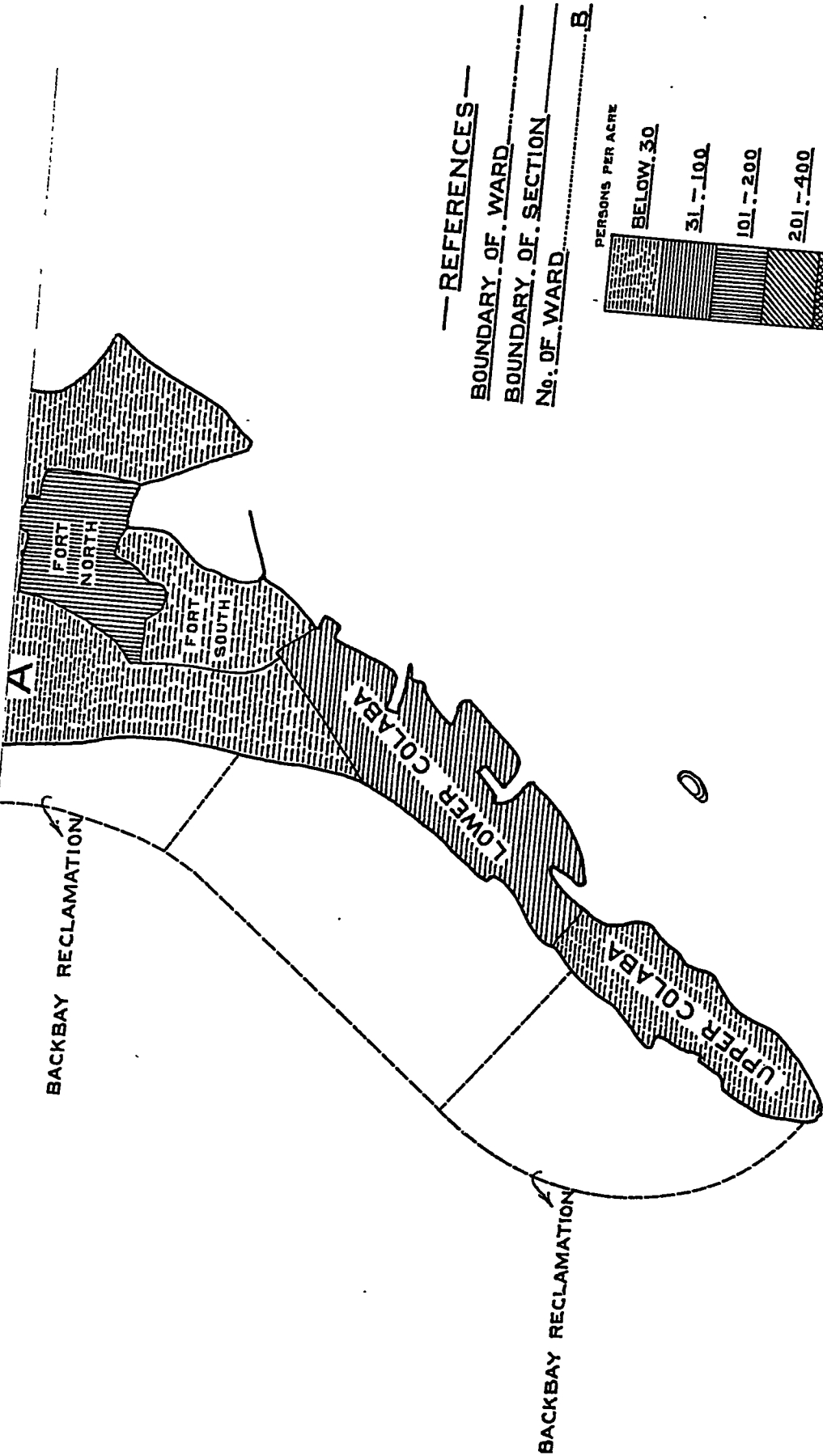
A map has been prepared of Bombay Town and Island showing the boundaries of the various wards and sections, and the density of population by sections. This map will be found opposite page 6.

4. AREA OF THE ISLAND AND AREAS OF SECTIONS.

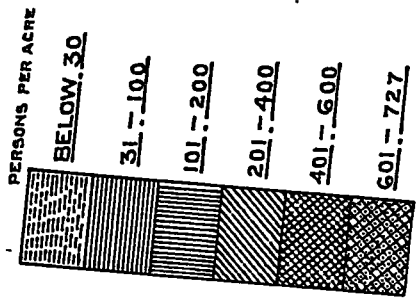
The following statement (No. 1) shows the area in acres of each section at this Census and in 1921.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Ward and Section.					Area, 1921	Area, 1931	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
A Ward					1,443.81	1,768.49	+324.68
Upper Colaba					162.64	169.51	+246.87
Lower Colaba					279.74	279.74	
Port South					133.11	133.11	
Port North					158.68	158.68	
Dapoli					709.64	787.45	+ 77.81
B Ward					637.65	637.65	
Colaba					47.02	47.02	
Marine					187.33	187.33	
Mumbai					100.64	100.64	
Dapoli					302.66	302.66	
C Ward					460.60	550.60	+ 90.00
Dapoli					85.21	85.21	
Dapoli					118.27	208.27	+ 90.00
Dapoli					98.44	98.44	
Dapoli					75.46	75.46	
Dapoli					11.00	44.66	
Dapoli					41.14	41.14	



—REFERENCES—
BOUNDARY OF WARD
BOUNDARY OF SECTION
No. OF WARD B



CHANGES IN THE POPULATION FIGURES AND ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION

7

STATEMENT No. 1—*contd.*

Ward and Section.					Area, 1921	Area, 1931	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
D Ward	..	..	..	..	1,624·53	1,624·53	
Khotwadi	..	..	..	..	155·00	155·00	
Girgaum	..	..	..	..	112·40	112·40	
Chaupati	..	..	..	..	108·72	108·72	
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	589·90	589·90	
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	658·51	658·51	
E Ward	..	..	..	..	2,416·59	2,416·59	
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	149·86	149·86	
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	62·44	62·44	
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	29·38	29·38	
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	33·05	33·05	
Byculla	..	..	..	..	567·57	567·57	
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	498·81	498·81	
Mazagaon	..	..	..	..	1,075·48	1,075·48	
F Ward	..	..	..	..	4,698·05	4,698·05	
Parel	..	..	..	..	561·25	561·25	
Sewri	..	..	..	..	577·70	577·70	
Sion	..	..	..	..	3,559·10	3,559·10	
G Ward	..	..	..	..	3,784·38	3,784·38	
Mahim	..	..	..	..	1,511·00	1,511·00	
Worli	..	..	..	..	2,273·38	2,273·38	
Grand Total					15,065·61	15,480·29	+ 414·68

The total area of the Island at each of the previous Censuses and at this Census after rounding off the acres thus comes to :—

1872	..	..	..	..	11,930 acres.
1881	..	..	..	..	14,229 ..
1891	..	..	..	..	14,080 ..
1901	..	..	..	..	14,342 ..
1906	..	..	..	..	14,386 ..
1911	..	..	..	..	14,576 ..
1921	..	..	..	..	15,066 ..
1931	..	..	..	..	15,480 ..

The total increase in area in Upper Colaba, Esplanade and in Dhobi Talao is due to the Back Bay reclamation.

5. CHANGES IN THE POPULATION FIGURES AND ACCURACY OF THE CENSUS ENUMERATION.

The population of Bombay in 1921 was 1,175,914. The population enumerated in the present Census is 1,161,383, a decrease of 14,531. If the figures of recorded births and deaths are taken for the intercensus period of 120 months the

enumerated population in 1931 would show a deficiency of 108,130. The statement (No. 2) which follows will make the point clear.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Year.				Births and deaths in Bombay between 1921-1931.		
				Births.	Deaths.	Excess of deaths over births.
1st April 1921 to 1st January 1922	..	..	..	14,523	36,716	22,193
1922	1923	..	..	20,452	37,297	16,845
1923	1924	..	..	20,995	37,059	16,064
1924	1925	..	..	21,838	38,774	16,936
1925	1926	..	..	20,268	31,968	11,700
Do. 1926	do. 1927	..	..	21,008	31,991	10,983
1927	1928	..	..	21,085	27,032	5,948
1928	1929	..	..	24,017	27,312	3,295
1929	1930	..	..	24,220	26,555	2,335
1930	1931	..	..	25,320	27,552	2,232
1st January 1931 to 1st April 1931	..	..	..	6,447	5,215	-1,232
120 Months ..				220,842	328,972	108,130

Thus there is a difference in population of 108,130 (excess of deaths over births in ten years) minus 14,531 (difference in population enumerated in 1921 and 1931) to be accounted for. Were the figures of births and deaths accurate this would give the exact number of immigrants.

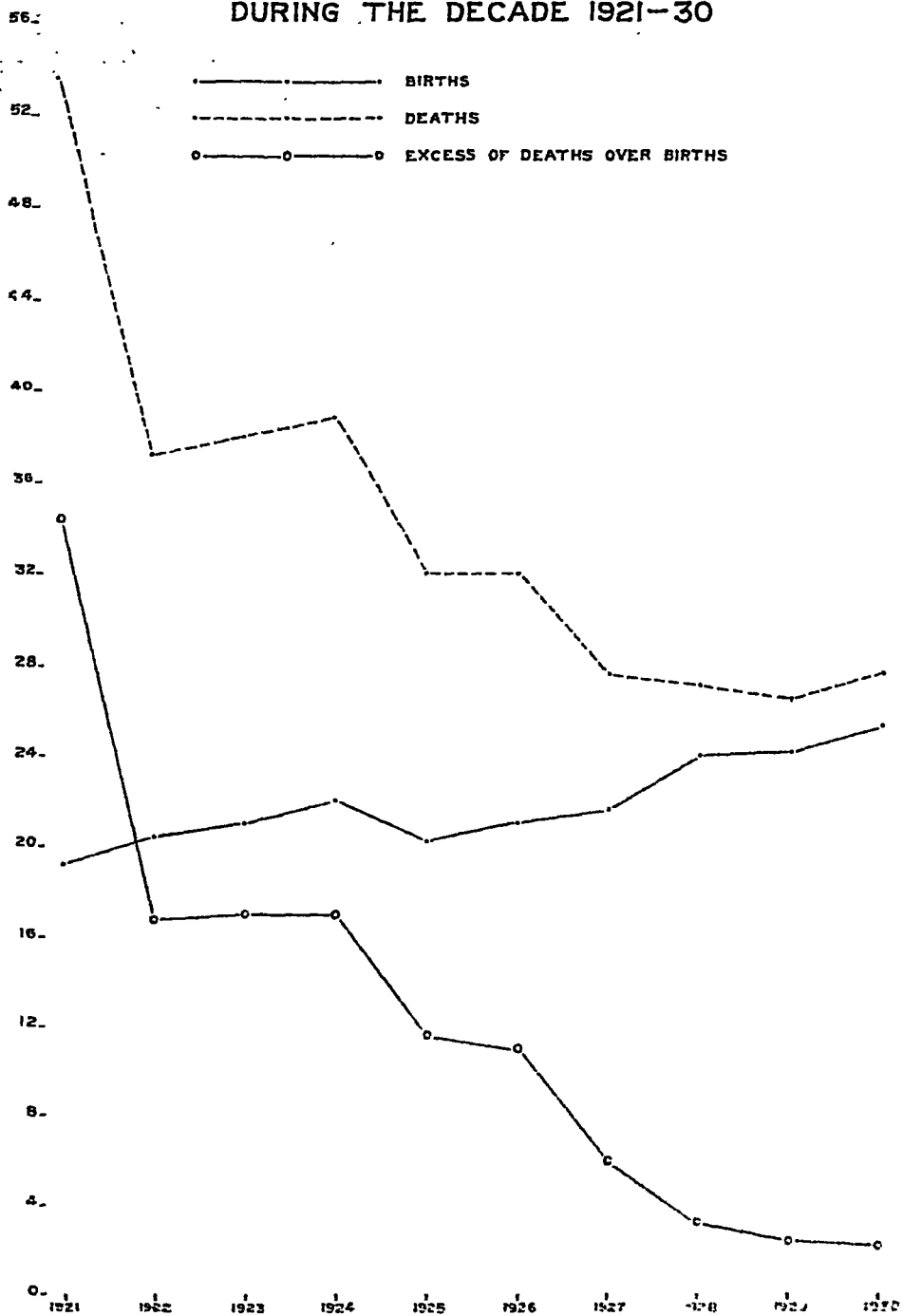
6. VITAL STATISTICS.

The figures of births and deaths cannot be regarded as accurate and the birth figures are undoubtedly less satisfactory than the death figures. If the population be reduced to thousands and the figure 93,599 reduced to 9.4 per annum, the following calculation can be made (statement No. 3).

STATEMENT No. 3.

Year.	Population in thousands.	Deduct for excess of deaths over births.	Results.	Add constant for immigrants (0.4).	Result, being population at the end of each year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921 ..	1,175.9	22.2	1,153.7	9.4	1,163.1
1922 ..	1,163.1	16.8	1,146.3	9.4	1,155.7
1923 ..	1,155.7	17.0	1,138.7	9.4	1,148.1
1924 ..	1,148.1	16.9	1,131.2	9.4	1,140.6
1925 ..	1,140.6	11.7	1,128.9	9.4	1,138.3
1926 ..	1,138.3	10.0	1,127.4	9.4	1,136.8
1927 ..	1,128.8	5.9	1,130.9	9.4	1,140.3
1928 ..	1,140.3	3.3	1,137.0	9.4	1,146.4
1929 ..	1,146.4	2.3	1,144.1	9.4	1,153.5
1930 ..	1,153.5	2.2	1,151.3	9.4	1,160.7
1931 ..	1,160.7	— 1.2	1,161.9	9.4	1,171.3

**ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS & DEATHS (IN THOUSANDS)
AND EXCESS OF DEATHS OVER BIRTHS
IN BOMBAY CITY
DURING THE DECADE 1921-30**



By this calculation the population in 1931 would be expected to be 1,171,300 whereas it was actually enumerated as 1,161,383, a deficiency of 9,917, which would show that the vital statistics are not accurate.

The remarks quoted below from the report of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality show that the expected population of Bombay City in 1931 was between one million three hundred thousand and one million five hundred thousand, but that several influences were at work which prevented these expectations from being fulfilled.

"Having regard to the extensions and developments made in the city and to the increased activities and developments in traffic since 1921, the population that was expected to be in the city was between 13 to 13½ lakhs. For statistical purposes the population for the successive years was obtained by adding 1/10 of the difference between the population figures of 1921 and 1911 to the estimated population of the previous year. Thus the estimated population would be for the

Year 1922 : - ..	..	..	..	1,220,473
Year 1923 : - ..	..	..	..	1,220,120
Year 1924 : - ..	..	..	..	1,239,767
Year 1925 : - ..	..	..	..	1,259,414
Year 1926 : - ..	..	..	..	1,279,061
Year 1927 : - ..	..	..	..	1,298,708

There was, however, reason to believe that the increase which occurred in the years 1911 to 1920 did not continue at a uniform rate and hence the estimated population for 1927 was retained unaltered for the subsequent years. Thus the population that was expected in the City was somewhere about 1,300,000.

In 1931 the final count of the population of the Bombay City that was declared was 1,157,851. This was at a time when there was trade depression all over necessitating the exodus of the unemployed to their native villages. This exodus is estimated at nearly two lakhs. In respect of the mill industry alone, it was officially ascertained from the Millowners' Association that five mills were closed between April and August 1930 throwing thereby out of employment 12,669 persons who could not have been absorbed in any other industry and must have therefore left the city for their villages with their families which, if calculated at four members in a family would disclose the figure of 50,000 as the exodus for the mill industry alone. Although there are no data for estimating the exodus due to other industries, the figure of 150,000 would not be an exaggeration. Owing to the movement of non-cooperation, it can roughly be estimated that about 10,000 persons must have escaped enumeration altogether. This figure of exodus when added to the actual figure obtained after enumeration would make the population figure over 1,300,000 that was expected and under the normal conditions this expectation would perhaps have proved true."

The enumerated population of Bombay is probably not very far from the final truth. The population has certainly not been standing still during the past decade. But there have been severe epidemics, a heavy business slump and several years of bad trade, which have combined to depress the figures for the last years of the decade.

7. DENSITY.

Density of population in cities is an important criterion of congestion and overcrowding. The crude figures are, however, liable to misconstruction unless the topographical conditions of the various sections are adequately allowed for. What really matters of course is the density of population in those areas where population congregates, as in most sections there are usually some areas that are comparatively open. The density figures are therefore to be used with caution. Mr. Sedgwick drew attention to this point in his 1921 Cities report. He remarked "It is particularly important to remember that, in the peripheral sections, dock basins, salt pans, etc., are included in the total area. This means that the density per acre of occupiable dry land is really higher than the figure shown. This particularly applies to Esplanade, Mandvi and Dongri with their large dock basins and to Sion with its salt pans and lakes. Secondly, it must be remembered that the boundaries of Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Parel, Mahim

and Worli were almost certainly different in 1881 from what they were in 1901. Thirdly, the uncertainty regarding areas of sections in 1901 and 1911 has to be remembered. And lastly it must be remembered that the 1901 densities were calculated on a population thinned out by plague emigration and by plague losses not yet refilled."

The density of Bombay Town and Island as a whole in 1931 was 75 persons per acre. The density of population in 1921 on the then reported area was 78; in 1911 the figure was 64. The particular circumstances prevailing at the time of the Census in 1931 must be taken into account. Bad trade conditions have undoubtedly had some effect in lowering population in particular areas. If this be remembered it will be safe to conclude that there has been no great improvement in a lowering of the density in overcrowded localities.

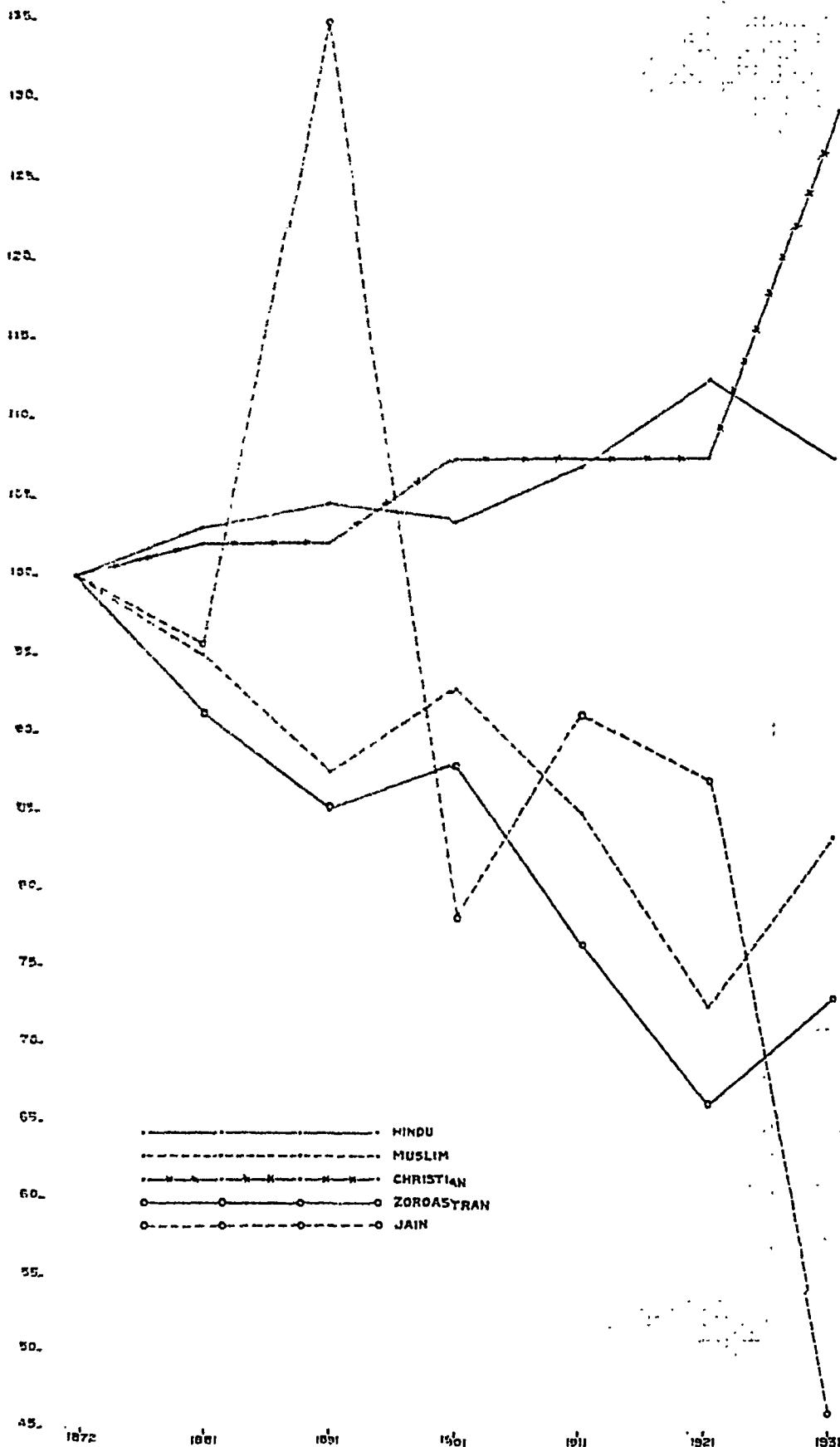
The statement (No. 4) given below shows the density of population per acre for six Censuses. A map showing density will be found opposite page 6.

STATEMENT No. 4

Section.	Number of persons per acre.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upper Colaba	20	30	27	11	23	1.1
Lower Colaba	56	52	40	70	72	71.3
Fort South	27	30	25	26	31	26
Fort North	238	247	171	158	165	163
Reginade	21	16	16	26	22	18
Chakla	726	624	473	470	480	384
Mar. Is.	261	227	191	202	206	223
Umeshkhadi	326	498	460	434	469	413
Durgu	115	106	90	95	69	43
Market	558	502	319	339	412	454
D. of Talo	402	401	296	338	357	213
Panawadi	159	192	131	219	306	326
El.eshwar	508	506	399	481	471	478
Korolkharwadi	778	699	598	692	737	727
Rhore Talo	790	640	536	552	582	595
Rhorwadi	175	169	159	188	256	254
Gogon	295	217	119	247	320	345
Changati	160	163	60	102	131	149
Malabar	21	21	19	20	31	39
Mohalata	17	46	28	41	58	56
Tandor	90	83	92	121	213	212
Paradise	418	412	401	556	714	662
New Nagpada	323	376	357	218	299	216
Second Nagpada	482	512	547	638	699	636
Pr. Is.	29	31	113	147	161	162
Tarwadi	31	44	38	59	82	81
Mahagiri	40	59	45	41	31	49
East	17	26	60	82	167	113
West	17	14	21	38	50	46
Al. Is.	4	5	6	7	16	19
Mar. Is.	19	16	21	24	32	33
Is. Is.	16	17	25	40	53	59

The density of population has changed altogether in some sections, chiefly Upper Colaba, Reginade, D. of Talo and Panawadi. In the first three of these the dense low land (200, 100, 100) added were uninhabited land is the chief cause

VARIATION IN THE POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIONS
IN THE BOMBAY CITY TAKING THE FIGURE
FOR 1881 FOR EACH RELIGION AS 100



of the fall in density. But this does not mean that the actual density per occupied acre has fallen. In Fanaswadi an increase in area has proceeded simultaneously with an increase in density of population. This would seem to show that in Fanaswadi congestion is becoming worse. In Kamathipura the density has fallen considerably. This area is inhabited by labourers. Many of these have left Bombay owing to the trade slump and the density has fallen from 714 to 602. Changes in the density in other sections are not noteworthy. It was pointed out in 1921 that the central portions of the city declined in density after 1881 and had begun to fill up again. "Undeniably", it was remarked, "the central portions of the city are far more densely crowded than is compatible with sanitation and if it is true, as seems to be the case, that they are now increasing in density after temporarily thinning out, the fact is very deplorable". This may be admitted. There is no sign this Census of any improvement in this respect though the densities of some of the most thickly populated parts of the city have fallen a little. The departure of labourers and of traders from Cutch and Kathiawar, and non-cooperation may however account for this slight decrease.

S. RELIGION.

The actual numerical changes in the different religions since 1921 are shown in the table which appears later in this section. All religions except Hindu and Jain have increased their figures at this Census. In respect of Jains it is always doubtful whether the numbers recorded are really accurate as many return themselves as Hindus. Sometimes there is no uniformity about this practice so that the comparative figures of Jains and Hindus are always liable to a certain amount of disturbance by influences which cannot be gauged statistically. The figures recorded must therefore be taken for what they are worth and this phenomenon borne in mind. As regards Hindus, the disturbance is of course not nearly so great as in the case of the Jains, who are a very much smaller community. The present Census shows that the number of Jains enumerated has decreased by 11,460 and the number of Hindus by 47,820. The decrease may, however, be more apparent than real as these sections of the Bombay population were affected considerably by the non-cooperation movement. In the case of the Jains in particular the numerical effect of this was probably quite important. The disturbance caused by non-cooperation can be shown indirectly from several facts. If the figures of immigration from important areas which usually supply numbers of Hindu and Jain immigrants into Bombay be examined it will be hard to resist the conclusion that they are unduly low. For instance the number of immigrants recorded from Ahmednagar district this Census is only 17,467 against 48,501 in 1921. Satara district provides only 53,211 as against 65,953, in 1921; Kolaba district 32,666 as against 43,160; Cutch 20,020 as against 37,480 and Kathiawar 53,288 as against 72,435. As has been pointed out already, bad trade and the business slump have almost certainly led to some decrease in the number of these immigrants but it is quite impossible that the decrease can be as large as the Census enumeration shows. The main cause must be the civil disobedience movement which led many Hindus and Jains to evade enumeration or to make false returns.

The statement (No. 5) now given shows the actual increase or decrease in each religion for 1931 as compared with 1921.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Religion.					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	47,820	41,721	6,099
Muslim	..	..	..	..	30,221	16,007	14,214
Jain	..	..	..	..	11,460	5,517	5,943
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	5,411	2,647	2,764
Christian	..	..	..	..	12,211	5,821	6,390
Jew	..	..	..	..	1,077	527	550
Total population					110,200	52,233	57,967

The increase in the Muslim and the Christian population is worthy of note. The loss in the numbers of Hindus and Jains affects mostly the male population which contributes more than the female to an area of immigration like Bombay with its accessive characteristics.

In the Table (No. 6) which follows the percentage distribution of the population by religion is shown for six Censuses. The percentage of Hindus increased steadily from 1881 to 1921 but this Census it has fallen from 71·2 to 68. The percentage of Muslims, which showed a decline from 1901 to 1921, has risen this Census from 15·7 to 18 per cent. The percentage of Christians in the Bombay population has been remarkably constant on the whole but this Census it shows a rise from 5·8 to 7. The percentage of Zoroastrians shows little variation from the 1911 figure. It has not recovered the percentages which were prevalent prior to 1911. The percentage of Jews shows little variation over forty years. The Jain percentage figures are subject to capricious fluctuations for the reasons already explained. The majority of the population of Bombay City consists of Hindus and Muslims. These together form more than three quarters of the total. Up to the present Census Hindus were gaining and Muslims losing. But this time the order has been reversed. Four maps are attached which show the distribution of the Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Zoroastrian communities.

STATEMENT No. 6.

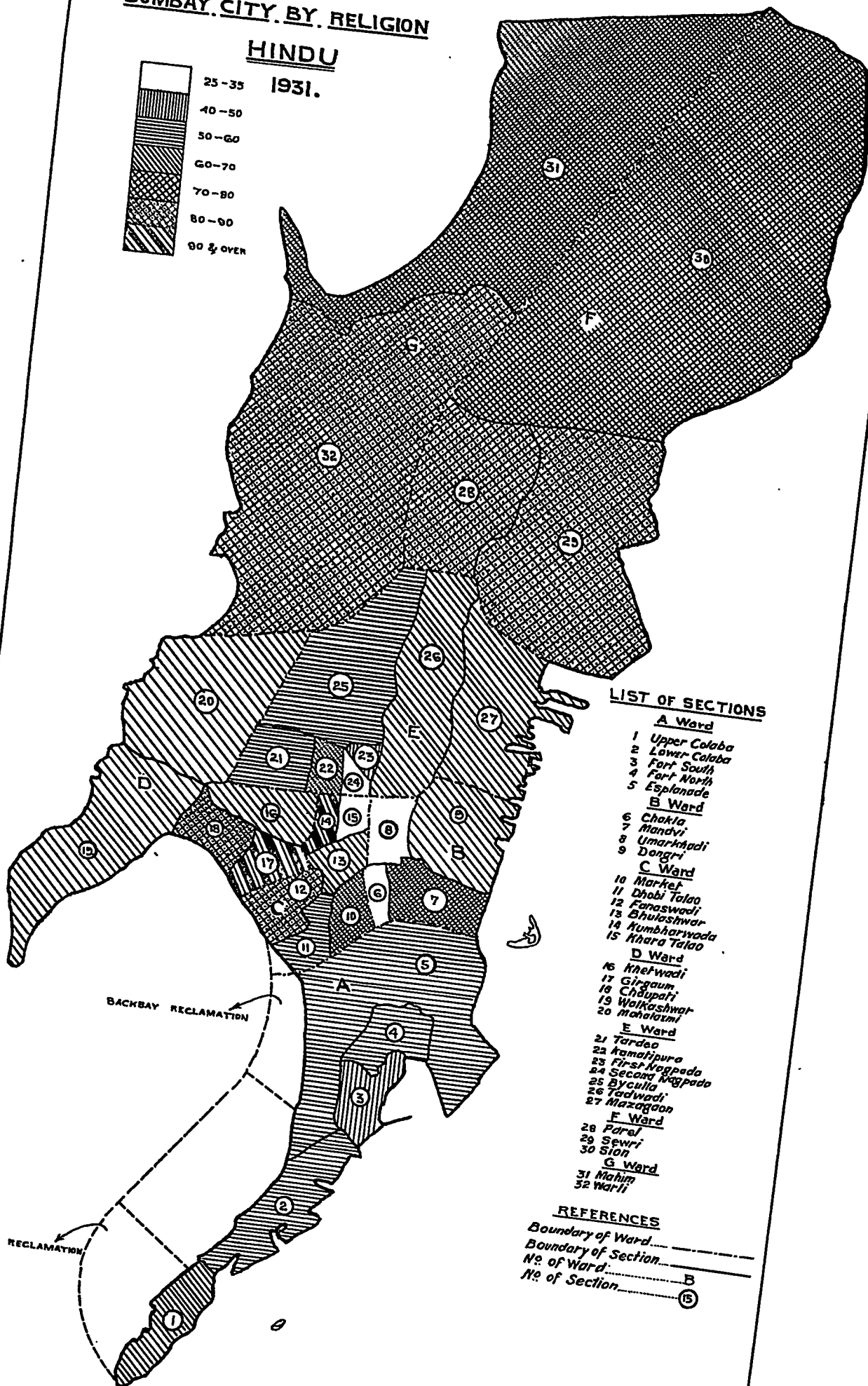
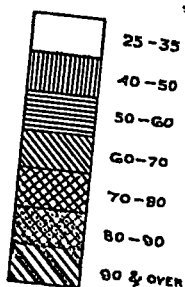
Religion.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu ..	65·2	66·1	65·5	67·8	71·2	68·0
Muslim ..	20·5	18·0	20·1	18·3	15·7	18·0
Jain ..	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·0	1·0
Zoroastrian ..	6·2	5·8	6·0	5·2	4·5	5·0
Christian ..	5·5	5·5	5·8	5·8	5·8	7·0
Jew ..	0·4	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·6	0·8
Others ..	....	....	....	0·1	0·2	0·2

The statement (No. 7) which follows shows the regional distribution of religions.

STATEMENT No. 7.

No.	Sections	Percentage Table of the population of sections of Bombay by religion, 1931.						
		Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Zoroastrian.	Christian.	Jew.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	City as a whole ..	68	18	1·1	5	6·9	0·7	0·2
1	Upper Colaba ..	67	10·8	..	5·2	16·5	0·5	..
2	Lower Colaba ..	55·6	8·7	0·4	6·0	27·3	1·8	0·2
3	Fort South ..	48·4	12·8	..	1·5	34·0	3·1	0·2
4	Fort North ..	54·2	17·3	0·4	23·0	10·7	0·2	0·2
5	Kaplanade ..	54·0	23·3	0·1	4·2	16·0	0·6	0·9
6	Chakla ..	32·0	66·6	0·9	0·2	0·2	..	0·1
7	Mandri ..	78·3	20·1	0·6	0·0	0·4	0·4	0·2
8	Umukhadi ..	25·0	69·2	1·1	0·0	1·6	3·1	0·0
9	Dongri ..	68·5	22·8	4·2	0·1	1·5	2·8	0·1
10	Market ..	78·9	9·3	7·8	0·2	3·8	0·0	0·0
11	Dhobi Talao ..	58·7	2·7	0·6	16·0	22·0	0·0	0·0
12	Panavadi ..	67·6	1·3	0·2	5·1	5·8	..	0·0
13	Ebolsdwar ..	60·7	24·2	4·5	0·6	0·0	..	0·0

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION HINDU 1931.



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umar-Madi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Fanaswadi
- 13 Bhulashwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khara Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaum
- 18 Chhatrapati
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamalipura
- 23 First Nagpada
- 24 Second Nagpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadmudi
- 27 Mazagaon

F Ward

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward.....
Boundary of Section.....
No. of Ward..... B
No. of Section..... 15

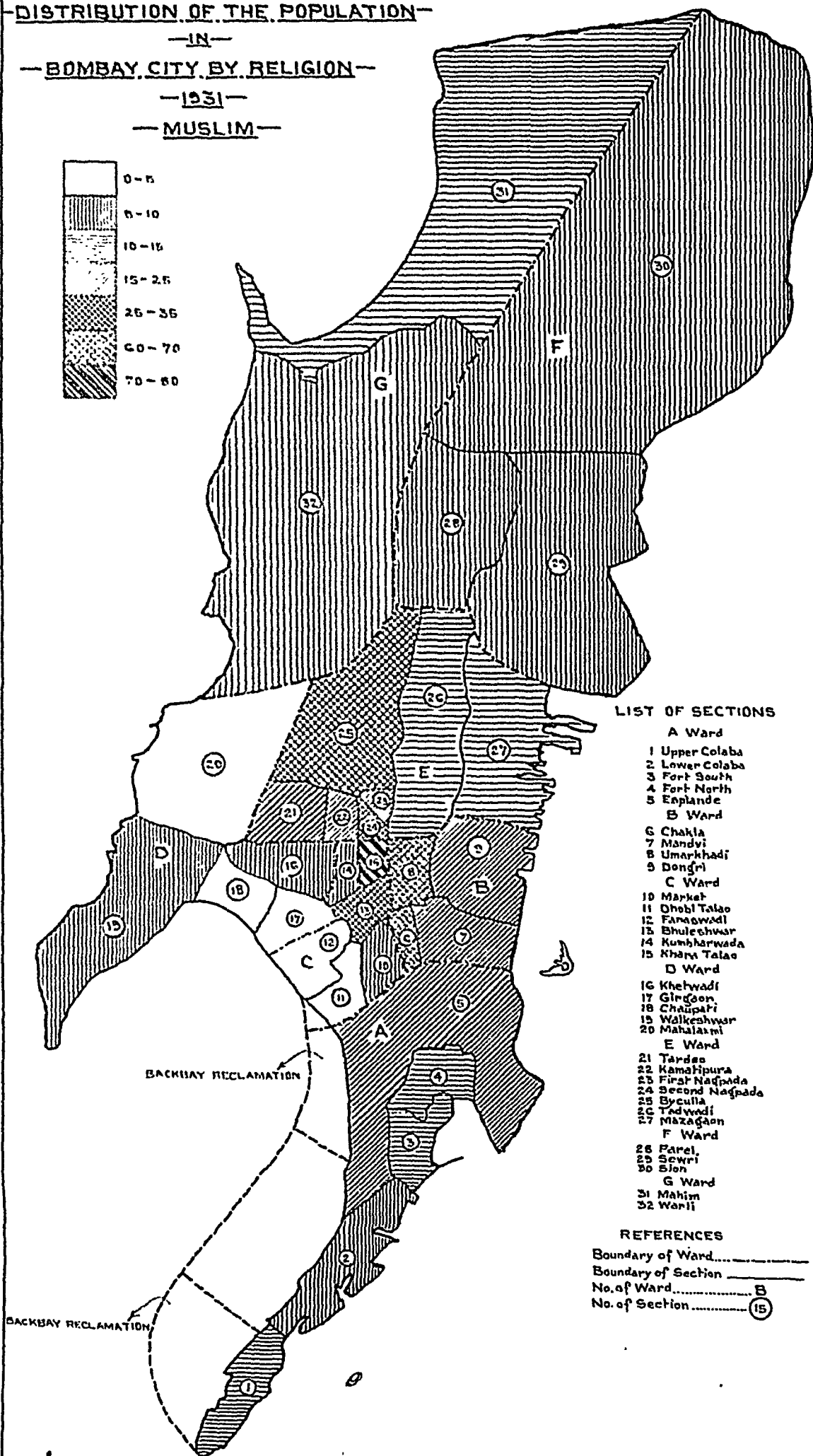
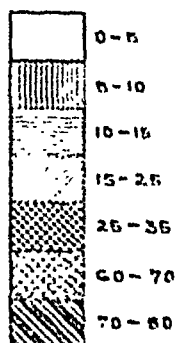
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

—IN—

BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION

—1931—

—MUSLIM—



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Enplanade

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umarhadi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Fanagwadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khari Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girdoon
- 18 Chaulpaki
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamahipura
- 23 First Nagpada
- 24 Second Nagpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadywadi
- 27 Mazagaon

F Ward

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward.....
 Boundary of Section.....
 No. of Ward..... B
 No. of Section..... 15

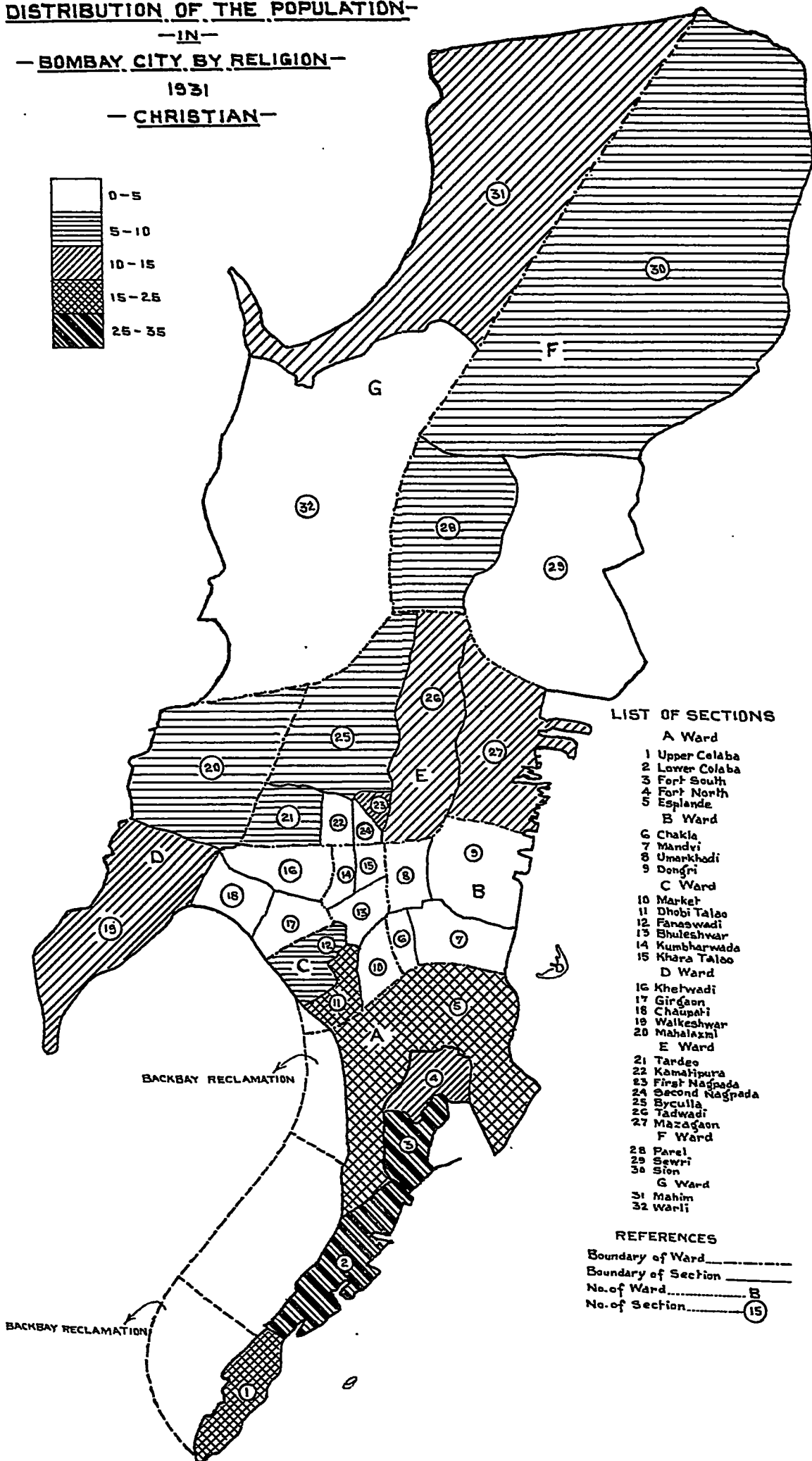
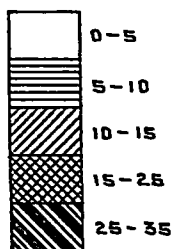
DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION-

-IN-

-BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION-

1931

- CHRISTIAN -



LIST OF SECTIONS

A Ward

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B Ward

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umakhadi
- 9 Dongri

C Ward

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Faneaswadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khara Talao

D Ward

- 16 Khelwadi
- 17 Girgaon
- 18 Chaupahi
- 19 Walkeshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E Ward

- 21 Tardeo
- 22 Kamahipura
- 23 First Nagpada
- 24 Second Nagpada
- 25 Byculla
- 26 Tadvadi
- 27 Mazagaon

F Ward

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

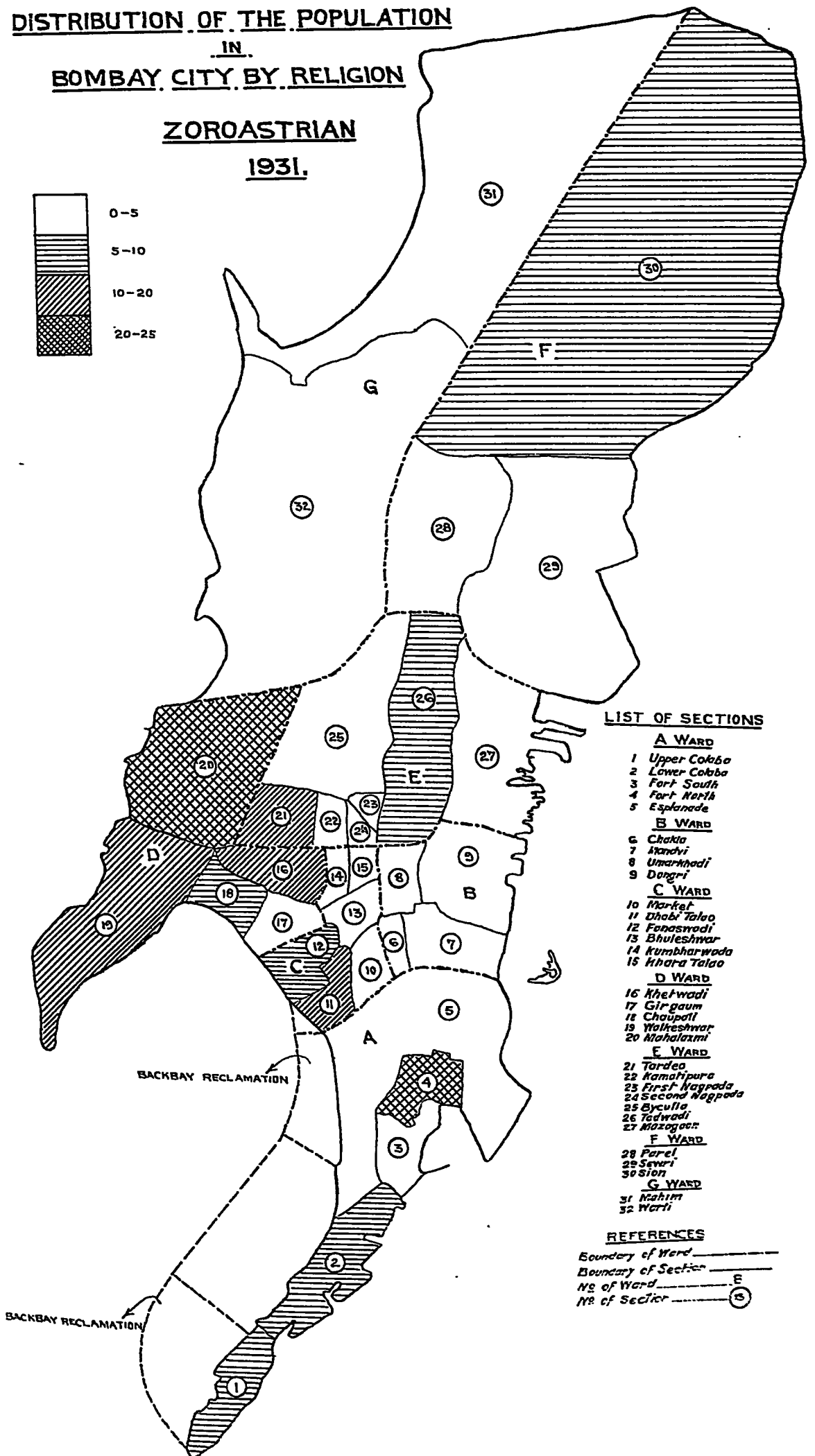
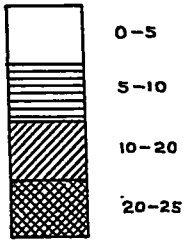
G Ward

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Warli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward _____
Boundary of Section _____
No. of Ward _____ B
No. of Section _____ 15

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION
IN
BOMBAY CITY BY RELIGION
ZOROASTRIAN
1931.



LIST OF SECTIONS

A WARD

- 1 Upper Colaba
- 2 Lower Colaba
- 3 Fort South
- 4 Fort North
- 5 Esplanade

B WARD

- 6 Chakla
- 7 Mandvi
- 8 Umartkhadi
- 9 Dongri

C WARD

- 10 Market
- 11 Dhobi Talao
- 12 Fanaswadi
- 13 Bhuleshwar
- 14 Kumbharwada
- 15 Khara Talao

D WARD

- 16 Khetwadi
- 17 Girgaum
- 18 Chaupali
- 19 Waltheshwar
- 20 Mahalaxmi

E WARD

- 21 Tordeao
- 22 Kamahpura
- 23 First Naggada
- 24 Second Naggada
- 25 Byculia
- 26 Tadwadi
- 27 Mazgoor

F WARD

- 28 Parel
- 29 Sewri
- 30 Sion

G WARD

- 31 Mahim
- 32 Worli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward _____
Boundary of Section _____
No. of Ward _____ E
No. of Section _____ 15

STATEMENT No. 7---contd.

No.	Sections.	Percentage Table of the population of Sections of Bombay by religion 1931.						
		Hindus.	Muslims.	Jain.	Zoroastrians.	Christians.	Jews.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Kumbharwada ..	92.8	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
15	Khara Talao ..	22.8	76.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	..	0.0
16	Khetwadi ..	69.0	9.1	0.5	18.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
17	Girgaum ..	91.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
18	Chaupati ..	84.2	3.0	1.2	0.4	4.0	0.2	0.1
19	Walkeshwar ..	60.6	9.4	1.6	14.5	13.1	0.2	0.6
20	Mahalaxmi ..	61.1	4.0	0.4	22.4	7.0	0.0	0.3
21	Tardeo ..	56.0	19.1	0.0	18.0	5.3	0.2	0.5
22	Kamathipara ..	71.8	24.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.4
23	First Nagpada ..	42.5	24.7	0.0	0.1	11.8	20.0	0.0
24	Second Nagpada ..	25.8	7.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	3.0	0.0
25	Byculla ..	57.4	29.0	1.0	1.0	9.0	2.0	0.2
26	Tarwadi ..	67.8	11.7	0.3	0.4	12.2	1.5	0.1
27	Mazagaon ..	67.8	14.7	0.2	2.0	14.1	0.4	0.2
28	Parel ..	62.8	5.8	0.7	4.4	5.7	0.5	0.1
29	Sewri ..	86.2	9.0	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.1
30	Sion ..	75.2	8.5	0.7	7.7	7.3	0.3	0.3
31	Mahim ..	74.2	13.6	0.7	0.8	10.5	0.1	0.1
32	Worli ..	87.0	6.3	0.6	1.1	3.7	0.4	0.0
33	Harbour etc. ..	51.2	27.9	0.5	1.1	16.8	0.2	2.3

It will be seen that the areas where Hindus are most predominant are Mandvi (78.3), Market (78.9), Fanaswadi (87.6), Kumbharwada (92.8), Girgaum (94.4), Chaupati (84.2), Parel (82.8), Sewri (86.2) and Worli (87.9). The areas in which Muslims are most predominant are Chakla (66.6), Umarkhadi (69.2) and Khara Talao (76.7). In no other section does the proportion of Muslims exceed 34.2 (in Bhuleshwar). Zoroastrians are most numerous proportionately in Fort North (23 per cent.), Dhobi Talao (10), Khetwadi (18.7), Mahalakshmi (22.4), Tardeo (12), and Walkeshwar (14.5). In no other section do they form more than 7.7 per cent. of the total population. The distribution of Christians is more diffuse than that of Zoroastrians. Christians are most numerous proportionately in Lower Colaba (27.3), Fort South (34), Dhobi Talao (22), Tarwadi (12.2), Mazagaon (14.1) and Mahim (10.5).

The following statement (No. 8) for 1921 and 1931 shows the comparative proportions of Muslims and Hindus in the sections in which these are most predominant respectively.

STATEMENT No. 8.

Section.	Proportion of Muslims per 100 Hindus.		Section.	Proportion of Muslims per 100 Hindus.	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Khara Talao ..	204	223	Fort North ..	22	22
Umarkhadi ..	277	197	Fort South ..	22	22
Chakla ..	279	170	Mandvi ..	22	22
First Nagpada ..	32	47	Mazagaon ..	22	22
Bhuleshwar ..	32	42	Fort South ..	22	22
Byculla ..	32	42	Mahim ..	22	22
Esplanade ..	47	42	Tarwadi ..	22	22
Kamathipara ..	42	22	Lower Colaba ..	22	22
Tardeo ..	22	22			

The sex composition by religion is a matter of some interest since the sex proportions vary from 100 to 120 per cent. of the male population in the various sections.

of immigration and permanent settlement. For the City as a whole the proportion of females to males is 554 to 1,000. The following statement (No. 9) shows the proportion of females to males in each religion for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males in each religion 1881-1931					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Hindu	664	571	610	521	531	562
Muslim	679	633	617	507	462	465
Christian	521	493	521	486	480	560
Zoroastrian	831	910	904	903	864	888
Jain	341	311	381	329	357	381
Jew .. .. .	..	..	..	883	870	873

The 1931 returns show that the proportion of females to males has risen over the 1921 returns in every case. The reason for this is not very clear but the general increase of population and the absence of anything like the influenza epidemic in the decade may have something to do with it. Further if the number of male labourers leaving Bombay on account of the trade slump has been considerable it would tend to bring the total figures of the proportion of females to males a little nearer the figures found amongst the resident population, where the female proportion would be expected to be higher. The Jains show by far the lowest proportion of females to males. This is because they are largely a merchant and trading community with family ties elsewhere. The Zoroastrians show the highest proportion of females to males. They are the converse case to the Jains. They are permanently resident in Bombay which is in many ways their home town.

9. BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "The fact that the Bombay population is largely immigrant, using that term of course in its Census sense, is well known. The percentage of the total population which has actually been born in Bombay has steadily declined at each Census, as is shown in the margin. We have

Census.	Per cent.	now reached a condition of things possibly unexampled. Where the matter will end it is difficult to see." (Census of India, Vol. IX, page 16).
1872	31.1	Mr. Sedgwick forecasted that the proportion of the Bombay-born population in the Bombay City population was likely still further to decline. The Census figures of 1931 do not on the face of them bear out this forecast. It is perhaps possible, had the enumeration been accurate, that the forecast would have been fulfilled. But the figures as actually recorded do not bear this out. The percentage of the Bombay-born population steadily declined till 1921 from 31.1 in 1872 to 23.4 in 1901 to 16 in 1921. But this Census the figures show a rise to 24.6, which accords very closely with the figures of 1891. The enumeration at the present Census was not very satisfactory. In cases where birthplace was not filled in, that is, where the column in the enumeration book was returned blank, "Bombay" was shown as the birthplace, according to instructions which were issued. Very possibly this has affected considerably the final figures of the proportion of the Bombay-born population and also of the number of immigrants from various areas. The proportion of the Bombay-born population to the total city population per mille at each Census since 1872 is shown in the statement (No. 10) below :—
1881	27.8	
1891	25.0	
1901	23.4	
1911	19.6	
1921	16.0	
1931	24.6	

had the enumeration been accurate, that the forecast would have been fulfilled. But the figures as actually recorded do not bear this out. The percentage of the Bombay-born population steadily declined till 1921 from 31.1 in 1872 to 23.4 in 1901 to 16 in 1921. But this Census the figures show a rise to 24.6, which accords very closely with the figures of 1891. The enumeration at the present Census was not very satisfactory. In cases where birthplace was not filled in, that is, where the column in the enumeration book was returned blank, "Bombay" was shown as the birthplace, according to instructions which were issued. Very possibly this has affected considerably the final figures of the proportion of the Bombay-born population and also of the number of immigrants from various areas. The proportion of the Bombay-born population to the total city population per mille at each Census since 1872 is shown in the statement (No. 10) below :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

Census.	Home-born per mille of total population.
1872	311
1881	278
1891	250
1901	234
1911	196
1921	160
1931	246

The following statement (No. 11) shows the distribution of every 1,000 of the population of Bombay by birth-place in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Birth-place.	1931	1921
Bombay City	246	160
Ratnagiri	204	200
Kolaba	28	37
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	11	13
Central Division	142	206
Surat	50	34
Ahmedabad	18	15
Other districts of Gujarat	8	6
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	9	9
Sind	3	6
Cutch	17	32
Kolhapur, S. M. C. States and Sawantwadi	14	13
Madras Presidency	18	13
Punjab, Delhi and North-West Frontier Province	13	11
United Provinces	72	60
Central Provinces and Berar	4	4
Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam	3	4
Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara	10	18
Hyderabad State	14	17
Baroda State	5	7
French and Portuguese possessions in India	33	29
Other Asiatic countries	7	8
Europe	6	9
Elsewhere (including Bombay unspecified)	19	27

The distribution of persons born in Europe is shown in the statement (No. 12) below. The distribution will be seen to be very irregular.

STATEMENT No. 12.

Ward.	Number of persons.	Ward.	Number of persons.
A	1,505	E	577
B	28	F	201
C	1,098	G	146
D	587	Harbour, etc.	2,523

Of these the following is the distribution of persons born in Great Britain and Ireland:

Ward.	Number of persons.	Ward.	Number of persons.
A	1,327	E	285
B	22	F	192
C	1,009	G	140
D	61	Harbour, etc.	2,252

The distribution of persons born in French and Portuguese possessions is shown below (statement No. 13). This population is almost entirely composed of persons from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of India, particularly Goa.

STATEMENT No. 13.

Ward.				Number of persons.	Ward.				Number of persons.
A	..	..	..	2,019	E	..	..	..	10,089
B	..	..	..	442	F	..	..	..	2,198
C	..	..	..	11,005	G	..	..	..	4,001
D	..	..	..	7,680	Harbour, etc.	..	..	..	1,279

In the following statement (No. 14) the actual number of immigrants into Bombay City from the more important districts of origin is shown for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 14.

Birth-place	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Almofadad	7,004	9,439	9,594	10,298	17,557	20,470
Bombay	1,763	1,537	1,226	1,660	2,272	4,497
Knira	133	1,651	2,132	2,976	3,870	4,017
Surat	35,803	29,040	25,097	35,072	39,682	58,275
Thana including (Bombay Suburban district) ..	17,051	15,128	10,557	15,705	14,797	12,355
Kolaba	11,506	28,851	21,100	37,110	43,180	32,006
Ratnagin	126,190	162,586	145,835	216,060	235,566	237,256
Nasik	7,142	6,352	7,939	9,863	24,451	17,347
Ahmednagar	8,274	9,543	15,100	14,611	48,501	17,467
Poona	69,004	51,543	64,791	71,185	89,231	66,999
Sholapur	8,749	4,420	8,812	8,528	11,816	7,307
Satara	45,404	37,864	60,387	56,754	65,053	53,211
Cochin	45,333	38,000	28,179	36,470	37,480	20,029
Kathiawar	32,565	39,050	45,531	58,775	72,435	53,288
Kolhapur	4,220	4,218	5,093	9,309	....	5,391
Dapodi	3,996	8,857	5,625	4,591	6,349	6,027
Hyderabad State	5,525	9,518	7,431	9,302	19,602	15,914
Madras	6,075	8,276	6,095	8,278	15,156	21,415
Rajpootana	9,341	12,907	10,461	12,453	10,722	8,289
Punjab including Delhi ..	2,429	6,572	6,116	8,616	10,425	11,837
Central Provinces .. ..	....	....	....	50,682	70,911	83,323
Chota	8,722	8,831	6,643	....	....	....
Upper India .. ..	....	15,393	....	....	....	....
French West Indian Possessions ..	2,227	16,653	29,881	1,101	2,273	3,091
Central Portuguese and Possessions ..	2,791	1,650	4,330	3,513	5,016	4,811
Goa and India Annexed	2,714	2,906	2,497	4,005	3,360	3,330
East Indian and East of Suez ..	21,915	21,220	18,794	32,196	31,111	38,702

There is a considerable variation in the number of immigrants recorded in the 1921 Census as compared with the figures recorded in the 1931 Census. All British India, Kaira, Surat, Ratnagin, Madras, the Punjab, the United Provinces, French India, Portuguese India have shown an increase of 50,981

at this Census. On the other hand, other places of origin show a decrease of 146,596. This gives a net decrease of 95,615 in the number of immigrants. As compared with the 1921 figures the number of persons born in Bombay shows an increase of 97,943. The detailed statistics of immigration discussed later in this section show the nature of the decrease in the number of immigrants. The differences in the number of immigrants from Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Cutch, Kathiawar and Rajputana recorded at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses are certainly remarkable. Apart from differences caused by unsatisfactory enumeration already commented on, the cause of the variations must lie partly in the fact that large numbers of these persons must be labourers and traders who, coming to Bombay when trade is flourishing, depart therefrom in times of depression. This would explain a decrease in the numbers in 1931. Increases are harder to account for. Why the number of immigrants from the United Provinces should have risen from 70,911 in 1921 to 83,323 in 1931 is obscure. So is the increase recorded in the number of immigrants from Surat. As regards the immigrants from the United Provinces, the only probable reason that occurs is that the increase must be despite the fact that large numbers of United Provinces immigrants must have returned to their own province. It would seem to suggest that there was a considerable expansion in Bombay after 1921 up till the time of the slump and that some of this expansion has remained. The following statement (No. 15) shows the variation in the actual number of immigrants recorded at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931 :—

STATEMENT No. 15.

District.	Increase 1921 Immigrants. (+)	Decrease 1921 Immigrants. (—)	District.	Increase 1921 Immigrants. (+)	Decrease 1921 Immigrants. (—)
Ahmedabad ..	2,913	....	Thana ..	....	2,442
Broach ..	2,225	....	Kolaba ..	....	10,514
Kaira ..	138	....	Nasik ..	....	7,104
Surat ..	18,523	....	Ahmednagar ..	....	31,040
Ratnagiri ..	1,690	....	Poona ..	....	22,232
Madras ..	6,259	....	Sholapur ..	....	4,449
Punjab ..	1,412	....	Satara ..	....	12,742
United Provinces ..	12,412	....	Cutch ..	....	17,451
North West Frontier Province ..	818	....	Kathiawar ..	....	19,147
French and Portuguese Settlements..	4,591	....	Kolhapur ..	....	3,870
			Baroda ..	....	322
			Hyderabad State ..	....	3,688
			Rajputana ..	....	11,333
			Central Provinces and Berar ..	....	232
			Central India Agency ..	....	30
	50,981				146,596

The extent to which the Ratnagiri district contributes to the population of Bombay City is remarkable. In 1931 no fewer than 237,256 persons were returned as born in Ratnagiri district. This is equivalent to 20·4 per cent. of the total population of the City. The other main contributors are Surat district 58,275, 5·0 per cent.; Kolaba district 32,666, 2·8 per cent.; Poona district 66,999, 5·8 per cent.; Satara district 53,211, 4·6 per cent.; Kathiawar, 53,288, 4·6 per cent.; Madras 21,415, 1·8 per cent.; United Provinces 83,323, 7·2 per cent.; and French and Portuguese possessions in India (actually only Portuguese possessions) 38,702, 3·3 per cent. The extent to which the various sources of immigration have grown or diminished in importance as contributors to the Bombay City population is

shown in the statement (No. 16) which follows. The proportions are based on the 1881 figures as equivalent to 100 in each instance.

STATEMENT No. 16.

District.	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Ahmedabad	135	137	233	251	292
Broach	87	70	94	129	255
Kaira	1,241	1,603	1,937	2,917	3,020
Surat	84	70	98	111	163
Thana including Bombay Suburban district ..	84	59	87	82	72
Kolaba	225	184	323	375	284
Ratnagiri	129	116	172	187	188
Nasik	89	111	138	344	243
Ahmednagar	115	183	177	586	211
Poona	79	94	103	129	97
Sholapur	51	101	98	135	84
Satara	83	133	125	145	117
Cutch	84	62	81	83	44
Kathiawar	120	140	180	221	164
Kolhapur	100	142	221	220	128
Baroda	224	144	116	162	155
Hyderabad State	112	87	109	230	187
Madras	136	99	136	250	353
Rajputana	138	112	133	210	89
Punjab and Delhi	270	257	355	429	487
*North India	375	329	475	671	789
Central Provinces	82	182	161	211	201
Central India Agency	142	115	194	161	159
French and Portuguese Possessions	98	86	147	156	176

* Including the North West Frontier Provinces and United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

These figures must be corrected by reference to the actual numbers of immigrants shown in statement No. 14 above. It is important to examine the ratio of females to males in each stream of immigration from the more important areas contributing to the population of Bombay City. The following statement (No. 17) gives the information for the 1931 Census, the ratio being expressed as relative to 1,000 males.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Birthplace.	Per 1,000	Birthplace.	Per 1,000
Bombay City	728	Satara	545
Ahmednagar	738	Surat	595
Nasik	679	French and Portuguese Settlements ..	493
Poona	661	Punjab, Delhi and North West Frontier	
Kolaba	619	Provinces	228
Cutch	641	Rajputana	228
Hyderabad (Deccan)	443	United Provinces	211
Thana and Bombay Suburban district ..	613	Europe	407
Kathiawar	594	Other Asiatic countries	211
Ratnagiri	541		

The statement affords some clue as to the extent to which the stream of immigration is composed of permanent or temporary immigrants. In Bombay Town and Island as a whole the ratio of females to males is 621 to 1,000. For the Bombay City-born population alone the ratio is 728 to 1,000. The ratio of females to males in the district of Ahmednagar is 785 to 1,000; of Nasik 765 to 1,000 and of Poona 716 to 1,000. From this it may be presumed that a large proportion of these immigrants do not take their families with them but consist of able-bodied adult males arriving at the city to find work.

Further light is thrown on the character of the immigration into Bombay City by the statements (Nos. 18 and 19) which follow. The first shows the percentage of actual workers, male and female, and of dependents at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses coming from various areas. The second statement shows the percentage of immigrants in three age-groups, namely 0 to 15, 15 to 40, and 40 and over, for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 18.

District of birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.					
	1931			1921		
	Actual workers.		Depen- dents.	Actual workers.		Depen- dents.
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar	43	20	31	42	18	40
Kolaba	49	10	41	47	10	43
Poona	44	10	40	46	12	42
Ratnagiri	51	12	37	62	12	36
Satara	62	12	36	56	10	34
Surat	48	17	35	56	5	39
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	38	18	44	48	5	47
Cutch	44	16	40	44	3	53
Katliawar	50	7	40	49	6	45
Rajputana	62	1	34	76	3	21
United Provinces	68	3	29	76	3	21
French and Portuguese Possessions	55	11	34	57	10	33
The same for the total population of the City	41	5	51	52	9	39

STATEMENT No. 19.

District of birth.	Percentage to total immigrants.					
	1931			1921		
	0-15	15-40	40 and over	0-15	15-40	40 and over
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmednagar	33	46	21	29	53	18
Kolaba	18	61	18	22	50	19
Poona	29	57	20	26	55	19
Ratnagiri	21	63	16	22	62	16
Satara	20	54	26	22	61	17
Surat	33	49	18	19	63	18
Thana and Bombay Suburban district	18	58	24	23	58	19
Cutch	29	53	18	28	53	19
Katliawar	19	54	27	23	59	18
Rajputana	26	60	14	13	72	15
United Provinces	11	71	18	13	69	18
French and Portuguese Settlements	15	69	16	61	63	21
The same for the total population of the City	25	61	14	21	62	17

STATEMENT No. 20—*contd.*

District and Caste.	Persons (Immigrants).	
	1931	1921
	2	3
Thana	11,865	14,787
Bhandari	620	585
Brahman, others	591	671
Kayasth Prabhu	732	728
Kunbi Maratha	998	2,050
Kelata	32,666	43,180
Auri	1,320	3,920
Bhandari	1,206	1,601
Brahman, Chitpavan	1,020	1,074
Brahman, others	976	731
Chambhar, Mothi	2,201	2,090
Dhed or Mahar	3,940	3,846
Kayasth Prabhu	1,293	1,351
Koli	1,124	1,339
Kunbi Maratha	14,993	14,655
Shikhi	556	799
Ratnapidi	237,256	235,656
Brahman, Chitpavan	2,218	3,693
Brahman, Deshastha	955	1,000
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat	1,644	1,559
Brahman, Saraswat	2,283	2,481
Brahman, others	3,390	3,385
Bhandari	14,797	20,819
Chambhar, Mothi	6,349	5,622
Dhed or Mahar	17,845	13,490
Dholi	1,120	973
Gavli	1,307	1,601
Kayasth Prabhu	708	421
Koli	780	705
Kumbhar	1,027	1,310
Kunbi Maratha	135,899	124,488
Nhari	1,720	1,610
Senar	4,721	4,074
Sutar	2,789	2,431
Teli	1,037	2,615
Vani, others (Hindu)	5,085	6,063
Shikhi	6,915	7,773
Ratki	17,347	24,541
Brahman, others	880	827
Dhed or Mahar	6,340	9,342
Kunbi Maratha	6,092	6,391
Vanjeri	511	1,681
Ahmednagar	17,467	48,501
Chambhar	1,002	2,561
Dhed or Mahar	6,109	16,235
Kunbi Maratha	4,800	12,833
Shikhi	1,201	1,880

STATEMENT No. 20—*contd.*

District and Caste.	Persons (Immigrants).	
	1931	1921
	2	3
Bareilly	6,027	6,349
Brahman, others	521	511
Maratha	501	456
Vani, others	521	501
Zoroastrian	1,520	1,329
Hyderabad State	15,914	19,602
Koli	1,897	1,511
Kunbi Maratha	3,201	3,149
Shaikh	601	815
Madras	21,415	15,125
Brahman, Carnataw	915	903
Brahman, others	1,821	1,635
Kunbi Maratha	1,229	1,180
Shaikh	1,025	978
Rajputana	8,389	19,722
Rajput	559	525
Vani, others (Hindu)	894	927
Shaikh	1,426	1,391
Vani, Orwal (Jain)	876	864
Vani, others	699	876
Punjab	8,517	7,692
Pathan	1,009	955
Shaikh	1,800	1,730
United Provinces	83,823	70,911
Ahly	1,140	2,256
Brahman, others	4,650	4,111
Dhobi	1,240	1,330
Kunbi Maratha	4,003	4,164
Rajput	1,320	5,871
Thakur	2,103	2,409
Vani, others (Hindu)	1,002	990
Memon	1,320	1,225
Pathan	2,472	2,104
Shaikh	13,302	15,358
Sayyad	1,003	1,004
North West Frontier Province	724	2,273
Pathan	110	419

STATEMENT No. 20—*concl'd.*

District and Caste.					Persons (Immigrants).	
					1931	1921
					2	3
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	..	4,814	5,046
Maratha	..	..	..	..	625	639
Central India Agency	..	..	..	..	3,330	3,360
Brahman, others	..	..	..	..	320	223
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	..	..	..	..	38,702	34,111
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat	..	..	..	..	710	671
Maratha	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,488
Goanese (Christian)	..	..	..	..	18,976	10,279

10. EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

The number of Europeans (British subjects and others) shows a marked fall this Census from 13,544 in 1921 to 8,400. The reason is the smaller number of troops stationed in Bombay and a reduction in the number of Europeans, living mostly in Fort North and Esplanade. If the reduction in military strength be taken into account it will be seen that the decline in the number of Europeans as compared with the 1901 and 1911 figures is not very great. The 1921 figures were abnormally high. Anglo-Indians show a great increase. But it may be doubted whether the Census represents the facts correctly. It is more than likely that numbers of Indian Christians return themselves as Anglo-Indians. The population of "Others" is smaller than it has been since 1901. But the decline from the 1921 figure is trifling. The population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians taken together about equals the population of 1911 but is less than that of 1921 when special circumstances prevailed.

The following table (No. 21) gives statistics for four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 21.

Race.					1901	1911	1921	1931
Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	3,258	4,188	4,724	7,039
Europeans (British subjects)	..	..	..	..	10,707	10,131	13,514	8,400
Others	..	..	..	..	1,494	1,724	1,182	1,009
Total					15,459	16,043	19,450	16,448

The statement (No. 22) below shows the proportionate increase in the total population of Bombay and in the population of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bombay, the 1881 figures being taken as 100.

STATEMENT No. 22.

Class.	Proportion at each Census taking the 1881 figure in each case as 100.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Total Population ..	100	106.2	100.3	126.6	152.0	150.2
Europeans and Anglo-Indians	100	136.6	133.6	138.4	167.3	141.5

There is nothing very remarkable about this statement. The statement which follows (No. 23) shows the distribution over various nationalities of "Others", who number 1,009.

STATEMENT No. 23.

Belgian	99
Dutch	4
French	125
Greek	37
Italian	130
Portuguese (born in Europe) ..	89
German	146
Russian	20
Spanish	37
Swiss	50
Other Europeans (unspecified) ..	80
Chinese	14
Japanese	4
Persian	2
African	19
United States of America ..	30
American (unspecified) ..	112
Armenian	11
Total ..	1,009

The figures show a slight fall. In 1921 the number was 1,182. In 1901 and in 1911 the figures were 1,494 and 1,724 respectively. This shows that the reduction in the number of European foreigners occasioned by the war has continued. This is a very natural result in these days of keen trading competition when, a place once having been lost in the trading community, recovery of it is very difficult.

11. AGE.

The age distribution of the urban population usually differs considerably from the age distribution of the rural population. The reason is to be found in the different economic conditions prevailing. Cities are preeminently places where there is comparatively a smaller number of persons in the highest and the lowest age-groups. Thus children and aged persons tend to form a much smaller proportion of the population of a town or city than they do of a rural area. Cities have large numbers of persons in the active wage-earning periods of life and they are usually recruited from rural areas to which the workers return after their period of wage-earning is over. From this point of view cities may be regarded preeminently as places where able-bodied persons come to earn a living and not so much as

places that are really typical of the whole series of grades of population from childhood to senile decay. Bombay City is par excellence a city of this working type with, comparatively, few children, old men and women, and, comparatively, a great preponderance of adults in the working stage. It also presents remarkable figures for the number of immigrants that make up its population. Only 24·6 per cent. of the Bombay City population is home-born. Of the non-home-born population the greater number do not reside in the city for the whole of their lives and a very large proportion of those who in early manhood or in adult life earn their living in the city leave it when they cease to be earners. Though the other cities in the Presidency dealt with in the present report show features similar to those presented by Bombay, none of them show these features in anything like so exaggerated a form, and in the case of Karachi, Sholapur and Poona it is easy to see the extent to which the basis of a rural distribution of population has been disturbed by the characteristic features of a city distribution. In Bombay City, on the other hand, the age distribution is so different from the general age distribution of the Presidency that it is obvious that quite extraordinary influences are in operation. In the table which follows this point is made quite clear. The statement (No. 24) shows the population per mille by age-groups for Bombay City, as compared with the general population of the Bombay Presidency and the other three cities of the Presidency dealt with in the present volume :—

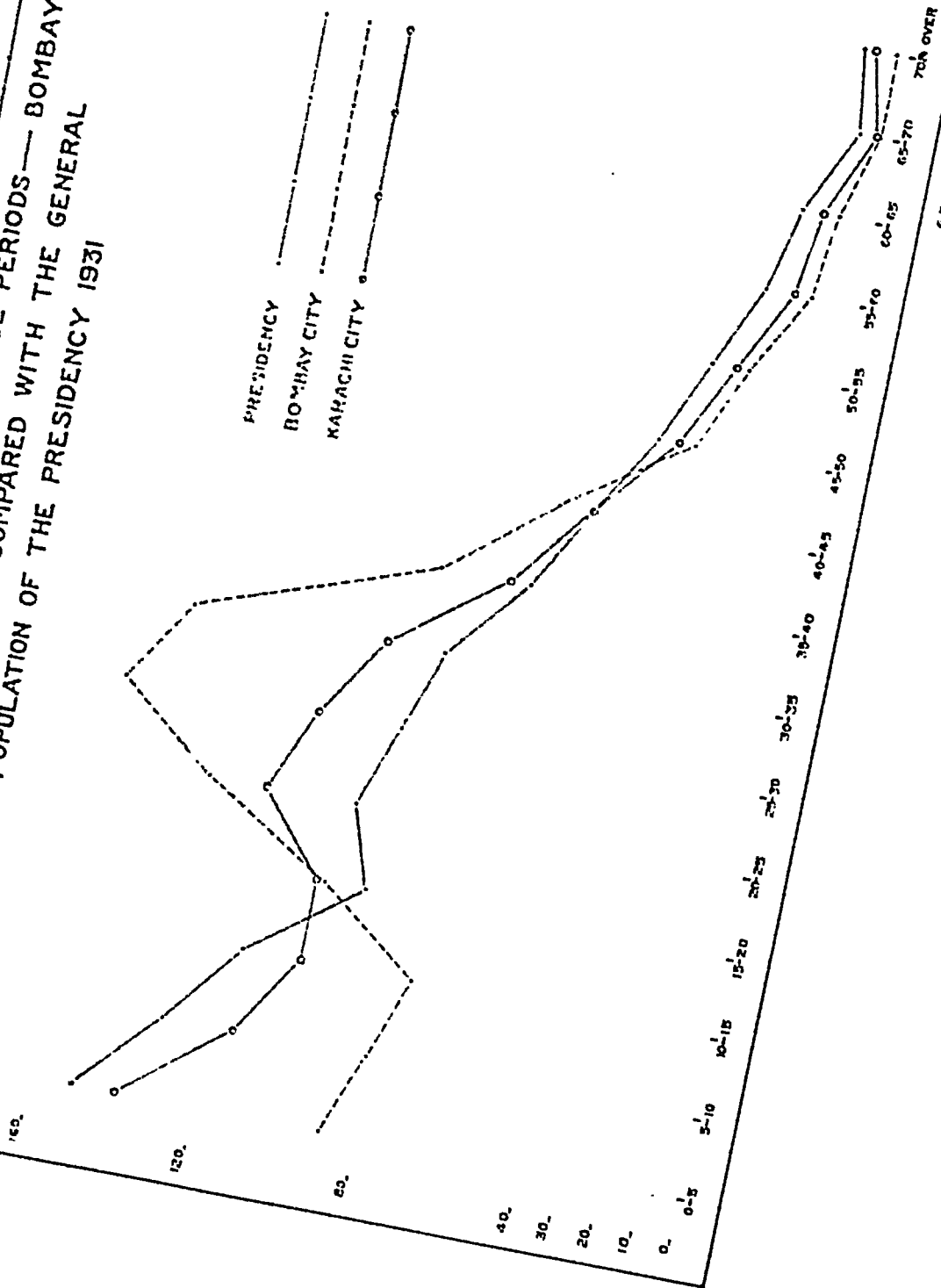
STATEMENT No. 24.

Age-group.	General population of the Presidency.	Bombay City.	Karachi.	Poona City Municipality.	Sholapur.
1	2	3	4	5	6
0—5	150	89	139	129	144
5—10	131	81	114	111	116
10—15	115	74	101	108	111
15—20	89	99	101	111	108
20—25	95	132	117	118	116
25—30	88	155	108	97	95
30—35	81	141	95	89	81
35—40	65	86	99	68	62
40—45	53	61	53	53	50
45—50	41	31	36	38	36
50—55	32	23	26	29	27
55—60	23	12	16	19	20
60—65	18	9	13	15	7
65—70	8	3	4	6	7
70 and over ..	11	4	8	9	10

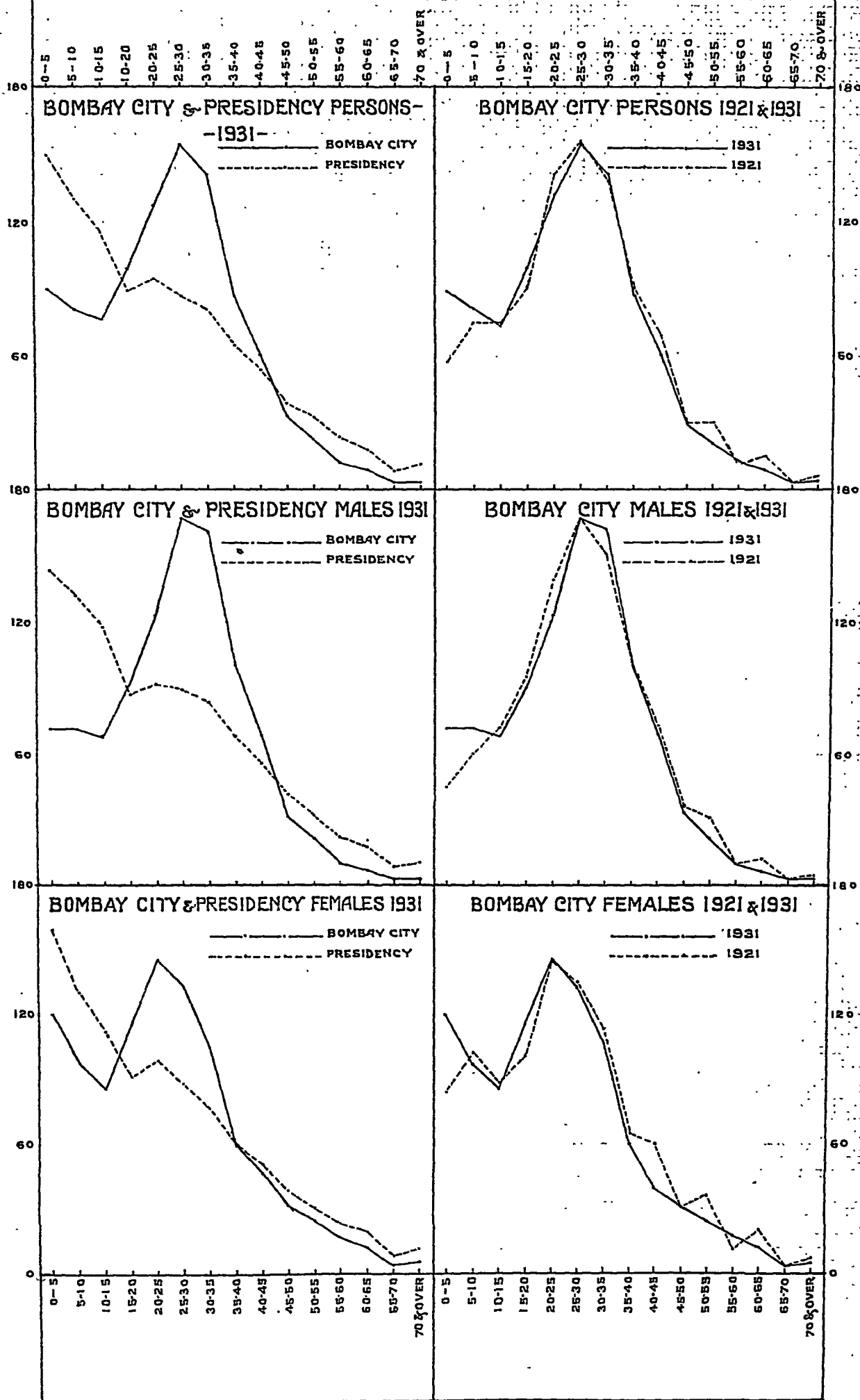
The important fact which this statement discloses is that, while in the Presidency as a whole the number of persons per mille in the age-groups 20 to 25, 25 to 30, 30 to 35, and 35 to 40, are 95, 88, 81 and 65 respectively, in Bombay City the figures are 132, 155, 141 and 86. The other three cities show figures for these age-groups which are much nearer the general Presidency level.

In the Statement (No. 25) which follows there is shown the distribution per mille of the total population of each sex by age-groups in Bombay City and in the Presidency generally in 1921 and 1931. It will be noted that in 1931 the proportion of persons in the two lowest age-groups has risen considerably but that otherwise the distribution remains more or less in 1931 what it was in 1921. In fact on the whole the proportion of persons in the highest age-groups has fallen. The reason for the increase in the proportion of persons in the two lowest age-groups is not clear and cannot be fully explained except by reference to accurate vital statistics. Those which exist however, by their inaccuracy, do not permit of any really adequate explanation of the phenomenon. The general increase of

DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 1000 PERSONS BY AGE PERIODS—BOMBAY
AND KARACHI CITIES—COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL
POPULATION OF THE PRESIDENCY 1931



DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 1000 PERSONS BY AGE GROUPS BOMBAY CITY AND WHOLE PRESIDENCY -1931-



population in the Presidency in the last decade has probably meant more births in Bombay City and the fall in the total population of the city must be due chiefly to the bad trade and business conditions prevailing at the time the Census was taken. Thus it may be possible to explain an apparently contradictory phenomenon—a rise in the proportion of young persons and a fall in total population.

STATEMENT No. 25.

Age-group.	1921				1931			
	Presidency.		Bombay City.		Presidency.		Bombay City.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0—5 ..	118	133	45	84	143	150	72	120
5—10 ..	148	152	60	103	132	131	72	97
10—15 ..	74	107	72	88	118	112	68	85
15—20 ..	122	70	00	100	87	01	91	115
20—25 ..	331	325	140	144	02	99	123	145
25—30 ..			107	135	80	88	167	133
30—35 ..			151	113	84	77	161	106
35—40 ..	162	160	102	65	08	61	101	60
40—45 ..			74	59	56	51	69	46
45—50 ..			36	31	42	39	32	31
50—55 ..	45	53	31	36	32	31	21	25
55—60 ..			11	11	22	23	10	16
60—65 ..			13	20	17	10	7	12
65—70 ..	..	..	3	4	8	8	3	4
70 and over ..	..	..	5	7	10	11	3	5

The statement (No. 26) below shows the distribution per mille of the Bombay City population over the various age-groups for the last six Censuses. It demonstrates the manner in which the age distribution has altered as Bombay has grown in size. It will be obvious that when Bombay was a much smaller place than it is to-day its population was distributed by age more in the manner in which the population of places like Poona and Sholapur is distributed by age to-day. As it has got bigger the City has become less and less a place for children and old people. In this it presents the same features as are exhibited in present-day New York.

STATEMENT No. 26.

Age-group.	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
0—5 ..	89	58	67	69	80	106
5—10 ..	81	75	67	84	81	104
10—15 ..	74	78	78	92	95	96
15—20 ..	99	94	108	100	110	132
20—25 ..	132	141	151	132	136	134
25—30 ..	155	156	154	140	126	123
30—35 ..	141	138	125	121	108	78
35—40 ..	86	90	80	71	67	78
40—45 ..	61	69	69	74	71	83
45—50 ..	31	34	31	32	34	
50—55 ..	23	33	32	40	42	18
55—60 ..	12	11	11	13	14	26
60—65 ..	9	15	17	32	36	22
65—70 ..	3	3	4			
70 and over ..	4	5	6			

The rise in the proportion of children up to the age of 10 has already been noticed. The ratio for the age-groups from 10 to 15, to 40 to 45 years has fallen at this Census as compared with 1921 but the explanation is probably due to the number of the wage-earning classes which have left Bombay on account of the trade slump. It is interesting to compare the population in three age-groups, 0 to 15, 15 to 50, and 50 and over, for the last two Censuses for the Bombay Presidency and the four cities.

In the following statement (No. 27) this comparison is made.

STATEMENT No. 27.

Age-group.	Bombay Presidency.		Bombay City.		Karachi.		Poona.		Sholapur.	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—15 ..	39	40	21	24	33	35	33	35	35	37
15—50 ..	50	51	72	71	60	58	56	57	54	55
50 and over ..	11	9	7	5	9	7	11	8	11	8

From the above it will again be remarked how much more closely to the Presidency figures the figures for Karachi, Poona and Sholapur approximate than do the Bombay City figures. Judged by the Sundbarg formula Bombay City is distinctly accessive. Karachi, Poona and Sholapur have all clearly rural characteristics in their age distribution of population. This is due to these cities being the permanent residence of many of their inhabitants. In fact a fair analogy of the difference between Bombay and the other cities in this respect can be found in the difference seen between certain parts of the London area, as for instance between an industrial and commercial area like the City of London, or Southwark, and a residential area like Acton or Croydon. It will be noted that in 1931, despite the large numbers of wage earners who had left Bombay owing to trade and business depression, the proportion of persons aged between 15 and 50 has risen from 50 to 51. This has been accompanied by a fall in the proportion of persons aged 50 and over from 11 to 1921 to 9 in 1931. It will further be noted that both Poona and Sholapur show a rise in the proportion of persons in the 15 to 50 age-group and a fall in the proportion of persons aged 50 and over.

It is desirable to make still further examination of the age distribution of the population of Bombay City. This examination is carried out in the statement (No. 28) given below, which shows the distribution per mille of the population over four age-groups, namely 0 to 20, 20 to 40, 40 to 60, and 60 and over.

STATEMENT No. 28.

Age-group.	Distribution of ages per mille of the population.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—20 ..	438	366	345	320	345	343
20—40 ..	413	437	464	510	525	514
40—60 ..	127	161	169	143	147	128
60 and over ..	22	36	32	27	23	15

The four age-groups may be taken as a rough general measure of (1) the population of children and students, (2) two types of wage-earners, and (3) persons who have passed the wage-earning stage. The change in the proportions of the various groups indicates how the growth of business and factory development in Bombay has affected the population at various ages. It would seem to show that Bombay is becoming progressively a place for younger and younger workers as the figures for the 20 to 40 age-group show a tendency to rise, while the figures for the 40 to 60 age-group show a tendency to fall. Whether from this any reliable conclusion can be drawn as to a rise in the standard of living is perhaps doubtful. But *prima facie* the phenomenon would appear to suggest that a worker can retire from the factory to his village at an earlier age than used to be the case. It is a point that deserves the attention of sociologists.

The statement (No. 29) given below shows the distribution per mille of the Bombay City population by religion and age in 1931 :—

STATEMENT No. 29.

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each religion by age-groups, Bombay City, 1931.						
Age-group.	Total population of the City.	Hindu.	Muslim.	Jain.	Zoroastrian.	Christian.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5	89	93	79	78	73	84
5—10	81	82	79	84	84	75
10—15	75	72	77	88	88	76
15—20	99	100	96	116	90	108
20—25	131	135	126	138	92	133
25—30	155	162	152	136	96	138
30—35	141	147	141	141	96	124
35—40	86	84	93	93	84	86
40—45	61	57	68	61	76	69
45—50	31	28	35	27	62	41
50—55	23	19	24	8	55	30
55—60	12	10	13	15	39	15
60—65	9	7	10	9	32	10
65—70	3	2	3	4	16	4
70 and over	3·7	2	4	2	17	4
Age unspecified	0·3	....	....	....	....	3

Conclusions from this table are liable to some error unless allowance is made for the different conditions affecting the residence of the persons following the various religions. Thus the longevity of the Zoroastrians, though an undoubted fact, is not to be gauged entirely by these figures. The Zoroastrians are town dwellers mostly concentrated in Bombay, while a large proportion of the Hindu population migrates back to its sources of origin. The figures here given for the higher age-groups can therefore hardly be taken as a fair basis for longevity by themselves. If the table be taken as it stands, it can be deduced therefrom that while in the population of the city as a whole there is one Parsi in every 21 persons, there is in the population aged over 65 years one Parsi to every two or three.

The age distribution by religions is examined more fully in the statements (Nos. 30 and 31) which follow. In these statements (1) the ratio per mille in each age-group for each religion in Bombay City is shown with reference to the

Presidency ratios and (2) the age distribution is given for Zoroastrians in Bombay City and the Presidency as a whole.

STATEMENT No. 30.

Age-group.	Hindu.		Muslim.		Jain.		Zoroastrian.		Christian.	
	Presi-	Bombay	Presi-	Bombay	Presi-	Bombay	Presi-	Bombay	Presi-	Bombay
	dency	City	dency	City	dency	City	dency	City	dency	City
	Ratio	per mille	Ratio	per mille	Ratio	per mille	Ratio	per mille	Ratio	per mille
	per mille.	to	per	to	per mille.	to	per mille.	to	per mille.	to
		Presi-	mille.	Presi-		Presi-		Presi-		Presi-
		dency.		dency.		dency.		dency.		dency.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—5	151	62	140	53	135	58	81	90	131	61
5—10	132	62	120	61	110	71	91	92	117	64
10—15	117	62	110	70	112	79	95	93	110	69
15—20	89	112	87	110	96	121	92	98	102	106
20—25	94	144	99	127	97	142	91	101	110	121
25—30	86	188	97	157	85	150	89	108	99	139
30—35	80	184	86	164	80	178	88	109	99	138
35—40	64	131	66	141	67	139	78	108	69	125
40—45	52	108	53	128	57	107	73	104	57	121
45—50	41	88	37	95	45	60	61	102	39	105
50—55	37	76	29	83	36	22	53	104	30	100
55—60	27	43	21	62	27	56	39	100	19	79
60—65	19	37	17	70	21	43	32	100	14	71
65—70	8	25	7	43	10	46	17	94	6	65
70—75	11	18	12	23	13	15	20	85	7	57

STATEMENT No. 31.

(Zoroastrians per mille.)

	Presidency.	City.
0—5	81	75
5—10	91	64
10—15	95	68
15—20	92	69
20—25	94	92
25—30	89	95
30—35	88	96
35—40	78	84
40—45	73	79
45—50	61	62
50—55	53	55
55—60	39	52
60—65	32	46
65—70	17	37

In the marginal statement (No. 32) the percentage of each religion found in Bombay City to the strength of the religion in the Presidency is shown. From this will be obvious the fallacy of computing comparative longevity from the Bombay City figures alone. While nearly two-thirds of the Zoroastrian community are resident in Bombay City less than one twenty-fifth of the Hindu community is so resident. This must be borne in mind while conclusions are being drawn from the four statements given above.

STATEMENT No. 32.

Religion.	1	2
Zoroastrian	..	63.71
Christian	..	28.20
Muslim	..	4.33
Jain	..	4.33
Hindu	..	3.85

12. SEX.

The sex composition of the population of the Bombay Presidency has been very fully discussed in the 1931 Census Report for Bombay Presidency. Those who are interested in this matter are referred to the pages of that Report. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : " It is inevitable that just as the age composition of the City is abnormal so will be the sex composition." The abnormality of the age composition has been shown clearly in the immediately preceding section of the present report. The extent of the abnormality of the sex composition will be realised if the figures discussed in the present section are compared with the Bombay Presidency figures discussed in the main report referred to above. The marginal statement shows the number of females per mille of males in Bombay

Census.	Number of females.
1872	612
1881	664
1891	586
1901	617
1911	530
1921	525
1931	554

City since 1872. This statement shows that there has been a rise in the female ratio at this Census and the ratio now stands higher than it has done since 1911. The reason why this is so is by no means clear. There may be several influences at work, as for instance the rise in the number of female births at this Census, the greater number of persons who may be making Bombay a permanent home (inevitable if the city grows in size)

and the possibility of there being a larger number of women workers in the prime of life, which is a likelihood in a city where textile production plays so large a part in the industrial organisation. The reasons however cannot be stated categorically. It is for social and public workers to endeavour to explain the phenomenon revealed by the Census figures. The Census itself does not offer any complete explanation. Even with a rise in the female ratio this Census the characteristic feature of the Bombay City population, its very predominantly masculine character, remains little affected. The City is predominantly an area where males are out of all proportion in number to females. In this disparity Bombay City is unique in the Bombay Presidency and probably in all India. It exhibits a disproportion in the number of the sexes that can exist only as an abnormality which must be corrected in other areas. To a great extent the disparity in Bombay City is made up in the sources of immigration which feed the supply of Bombay residents. Students who are interested in this matter are advised to refer to the section on Birthplace in the present report. They should examine the sex proportions for those immigration supply areas by consulting the tables discussed in the general Census report of the Presidency for 1931. If this is done, some light will be thrown on the amazing deficiency of females prevalent in Bombay City. The whole problem is an interesting study on the effects of particular kinds of migration into cities from rural areas. Economically too the problem suggests conclusions of the most important character which need not be discussed here. It is sufficient to refer students to the statistics provided in the various volumes of the Bombay Presidency Census (see volumes VIII, Part I, 1921, pages 197 to 200 and volume VII, Part I, 1911, pages 41 to 47.) It has been mentioned in the general Census report of the Presidency that the sex proportions in Bombay City and the Ratnagiri district afford interesting complements of each other. Students can be strongly advised to study this subject in the detail which it deserves but which cannot be demonstrated fully in a Census Report.

The statements (Nos. 33 and 34) which follow carry the examination of the sex ratio further along general lines. The first statement below shows the number of females per mille of males for the last six Censuses and the second

statement shows for the last two Censuses the percentage of females to males in each section of the City.

STATEMENT No. 33.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males in each of the main religions since 1881.					
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu	664	571	610	521	531	562
Mu-lim	679	633	617	507	452	455
Jain	341	311	381	329	357	381
Zoroastrian	931	910	904	903	864	888
Christian	521	493	521	486	480	569

STATEMENT No. 34.

(Percentage of females to males)

Section.	1931	1921
1	2	3
Bombay City	55	52
Upper Colaba	51	33
Lower Colaba	46	46
Fort South	22	19
Fort North	54	58
Esplanade	46	34
Chakla	50	39
Mandvi	54	50
Ummerkhandi	63	59
Dongri	61	65
Market	43	20
Dhobi Talav	61	51
Fansawadi	63	53
Bluelshwar	52	46
Kumbharwada	62	50
Khara Talav	55	49
Khetwadi	61	62
Girgaon	59	61
Chaypaty	61	61
Wahednagar	57	58
Mahadwar	59	57
Tarbo	65	63
Kamatli	60	63
East Nand	55	49
South Nand	58	58
East	56	56
West	63	52
East	52	59
East	57	58
South	51	67
East	60	61
West	61	61
East	56	53

It will be seen from the above that in no section of the city has the percentage of females to males been higher than 65 at the last two Censuses. In Fort South the percentage of females is only 22 though this represents an increase of 3 per cent. in 1931 over the 1921 figure. In Upper Colaba the female ratio has risen from 33 to 51. The reason for this is due to the fall in the military population at the 1931 Census and must not be taken as showing any considerable improvement in the conditions making for a higher ratio of females generally. The shortage of females is clearly seen if the population is considered over the age-groups as has been done in the statement (No. 35) given below.

STATEMENT No. 35.

Age-group.							1931	1921	1911
0—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	98	99
5—10	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	90	92
10—15	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	64	58
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	58	55
20—25	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	53	53
25—30	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	42	42
30—35	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	39	39
35—40	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	34	35
40—45	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	42	45
45—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	44	51
50—55	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	60	63
55—60	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	66	64
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	81	84
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..

It will be noticed from the above the marked deficiency of females in the age-groups from 20 to 45 years. Only in the very lowest and the very highest age groups does the female ratio approach a normal reasonable distribution. It will be remarked that in the 1931 Census there has been some improvement in the female ratio in the 20 to 25 years age-group and also in the 45 to 50 years age-group. The reasons for this improvement are obscure. There has been no improvement in the intermediate age-groups as a whole. The unsatisfactory character of the age returns, especially for females, may account partially for these anomalies. The following two statements (Nos. 36 and 37) show (1) the percentage of males and females in each religion in Bombay City as compared with the total population of the City and (2) the corresponding figures for the Presidency as a whole.

These figures prove the extent of Zoroastrian and Christian concentration in Bombay City. The Muslim figures are interesting as showing that the Bombay City distribution is not very different from the Presidency distribution. This must be a pure coincidence because the Muslim population of the Presidency consists of two main classes, (1) the Sind population, which is predominantly rural and agricultural and (2) the Presidency proper population, which is predominantly urban and artisan, and petty trading. It is an arithmetical curiosity in these circumstances that the Muslim population of Bombay City should in its sex distribution approximate closely, both for males and females, to the general presidency figures.

STATEMENT No. 36.
(Proportions, Bombay City)

Religion.							Males.	Females.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	..	67.5	68.7
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.4	15.8
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.8
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.1	6.6
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.9	7.0
Other Religions	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.1

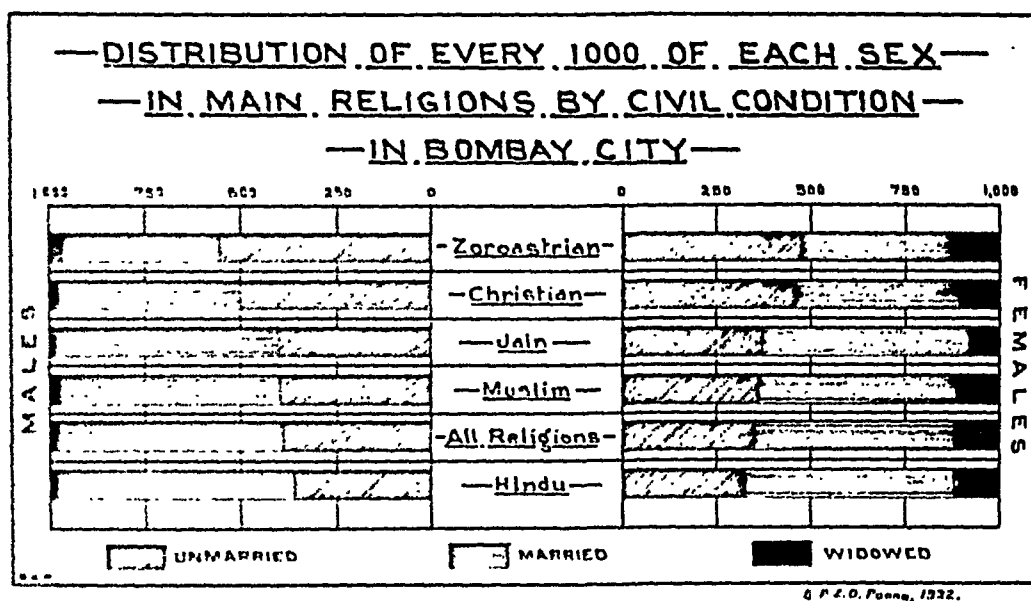
STATEMENT No. 37.

(Proportions, Bombay Presidency)

Religion.	Males.	Females.
Hindu	77.1	79.4
Muslim	19.4	17.3
Jain	1.1	1.1
Zoroastrian	0.3	0.3
Christian	1.3	1.2
Other Religions	0.8	0.7

13. CIVIL CONDITION.

There is very little change in the civil condition of the population of Bombay City as revealed by the 1931 Census. The following statement (No. 38) shows the percentages of persons unmarried, married and widowed in Bombay City in 1921 and 1931 respectively.



STATEMENT No. 38.

Population.	1921			1931		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Male population	35	56	7	37	59	6
Female	32	61	7	34	61	6
Muslims	37	57	6	34	57	6
Jains	37	54	6	39	54	3
Christians	51	44	5	49	46	6
Zoroastrians	51	41	8	52	41	7

The Christian population shows a little change. The percentage of unmarried has fallen this Census from 51 to 49 and the percentage of married has risen from 44 to 46. The Zoroastrians show by far the highest percentage of unmarried persons. In this community early marriage is practically unknown and the result is that the youthful section of the community is unmarried to an extent unparalleled in any of the other communities. The longevity of the Zoroastrians also accounts for the high percentage of widowed persons in that community. The long term changes in the civil condition of the population are shown in the following statement (No. 39).

STATEMENT No. 39.

Category.	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Unmarried	336	349	354	345	345	372
Married	575	565	548	573	594	576
Widowed	89	86	93	82	71	52

The rise in the ratio of unmarried is probably in consonance with the statistics previously discussed as showing that Bombay City is becoming a place where the wage-earners are being drawn increasingly from the younger age-groups. The fall in the ratio of widowed persons is probably the converse side of the same phenomenon and is due to the smaller proportion of elderly persons in the population. Why, however, the ratio of widowed persons should have fallen so much in the 1931 Census is not clear.

In the statement (No. 40) given below the proportion per mille of the population in three age-groups is given for the last four Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 40.

Age-group	1901	1911	1921	1931
0-15	245	228	211	242
15-50	283	273	282	206
50 and over	57	51	47	51

To some extent this statement does not seem to bear out the previous one; but it does not contradict it. The reason for the apparent discrepancy in respect of the proportions of unmarried in the former statement and the present up to age 15 in the latter statement is that the age-group 0 to 15 does not cover in any way adequately in Bombay City conditions the number of unmarried persons. In Bombay there is a considerable number of unmarried persons who are married and the influence of Zoroastrian age marriages must not be forgotten. The fall in the proportion of widowed persons coincides with a fall in the ratio of the population aged over 50. There is a close correspondence between persons in this age-group and widowed persons that there is between persons aged 15 to 19 years and unmarried persons.

standard is far below any effective standard of literacy such as would be required by an educational institution of any standing whatsoever. The following statement (No. 41) shows the amount of literacy in Bombay City by religions for the last three Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 41.

Religion.	Literate per 100 in each religion.				Literate in English per 100 in each religion.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu ..	18.8	18.5	17.0	11	7.1	5.8	5.0	3
Muslim ..	10.3	18.3	16.0	13	4.9	3.2	3.0	2
Jain ..	25.4	60.1	57.0	52	6.8	8.1	6.0	2
Zoroastrian ..	74.2	77.0	74.0	67	53.0	44.4	39.0	31
Christian ?	51.0	53.3	50.0	51	42.5	44.2	40.0	46
Jew ..	45.6	..	..	..	31.6	..	..	..
Other religions ..	47.4	..	..	..	13.7	..	..	..

The high standard of literacy amongst Zoroastrians both in general and in English is very remarkable. It can be said of literacy in this community that the standard is actually far above the Census criterion. Of the Hindu community this is not by any means the case. The slight fall in the figures for Zoroastrian literacy in the 1931 Census does not reveal any falling-off in education. It is probably explained by differences in enumeration and by the greater increase in births shown in the 1931 figures; one result of which must be to increase the number of children below the literacy age. For the first time the Zoroastrian community showed in the 1931 Census an improvement in the numbers in the lowest age-groups, and this is bound to affect the literacy figures. The Muslim figures show a slight improvement over 1921 and the standard of literacy has been rising steadily since 1901. Progress in literacy amongst Hindus is of course slower because theirs is much the largest community and the Bombay population of Hindus is very largely recruited from classes that are very backward in education or in inclination towards attaining it. Still even so the figures show steady if slow progress. The apparent fall in the literacy of the Christian community may be due to causes similar to those operating in the case of the Zoroastrians, namely a sharp rise in the number of persons in the lowest age-groups. To some extent also the Christian community is recruited, like the Hindu, from classes that are backward in the matter of education and often resistant to it. In the general report for the Presidency it has been remarked how in many ways the Christian community conforms in its general statistical character to the Hindu community. This is of course due to the extent to which the Christian community consists of Indian Christians drawn from a backward class. The literacy figures for other Christians would be certain to give figures not much inferior to those shown by Zoroastrians. The great fall in literacy shown by Jains is unreal and must be attributed largely to civil disobedience and non-co-operation, though why non-co-operation with the Census should have taken this peculiar form is not readily explicable. Enumeration in this respect must have been much at fault. There is no reason whatever for thinking that Jains are less literate now than they were in 1921. In the marginal statement the distribution of each 100 literates by religion is shown. This statement is more useful for showing the religious composition of the Bombay City population than it is for showing standards of literacy. Indeed if any conclusions are to be drawn from it, they must be drawn after reference to the main tables showing the actual figures of the population by religion.

Religion.	Strength.
Hindu ..	53.0
Muslim ..	14.0
Jain ..	1.0
Zoroastrian ..	15.2
Christian ..	15.0
Jew ..	1.4
Other Religions ..	0.4

15. LANGUAGE.

No table has been prepared in the Census for Bombay City showing language by wards and sections. The figures which have been given below have been taken from Imperial Table XV, Part I, prepared for the whole Presidency and printed in Volume VIII, Part II, of the Bombay Presidency Census Report. The languages spoken in Bombay City according to that Table have been arranged according to numerical importance in statement (No. 42) given below.

STATEMENT NO. 42.

Language (mother tongue).				Number of speakers.	Language (mother tongue).				Number of speakers.
Marathi	..	..	..	552,737	Eastern Hindi	..	..	..	3,438
Gujarati	..	..	..	242,443	Arabic	..	..	..	3,046
Western Hindi	..	..	..	197,020	Malayalam	..	..	..	2,474
Konkani	..	..	..	41,001	Bengali	..	..	..	1,721
Sindhi	..	..	..	25,708	Tulu	..	..	..	610
English (all speakers)	..	..	..	21,428	Hebrew	..	..	..	272
Telugu	..	..	..	17,142	Lahnda	..	..	..	127
Tamil	..	..	..	10,232	Balochi	..	..	..	27
Kannarese	..	..	..	8,300	Ahirani Khandeshi	..	..	..	22
Rajasthani	..	..	..	7,556	Bhili	..	..	..	6
Persian	..	..	..	7,156	Kachehhi	..	..	..	5
Pashto	..	..	..	3,640	Burmese	..	..	..	5
Punjabi	..	..	..	3,452	Brahui	..	..	..	2

It will be seen how predominant Marathi is. A glance at the birthplace statistics in paragraph 9 above will explain the reason for this predominance. The figures as they stand give some idea of the polyglot character of Bombay's population.

The statement (No. 43) below shows the percentage distribution over the city's population of the main languages for the last three Censuses.

STATEMENT NO. 43.

Language.							Percentage.		
							1931	1921	1911
							2	3	4
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.6	51.4	50.0
Gujarati	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.9	20.1	20.9
Western Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.0	14.8	14.8
Konkani	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	2.8	2.8
Sindhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	0.2	4.2
English	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.1	2.0
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.7	..

These figures tend to show a decline in the importance of Marathi. It is doubtful if this is really a fact. Defective enumeration, partly through non-co-operation and the departure from Bombay of many workers on account of trade depression, must have contributed towards the figures actually recorded. As language depends very largely on birthplace the language distribution does little more than record in another form the immigrant character of Bombay's population.

16. BILINGUALISM.

The statement (No. 44) given below shows the results of the Census enumeration of bilingualism. The table is so defective that it is useless making

remarks upon it. Enumeration has plainly been most unsatisfactory. Checking statistics of this character in a city like Bombay is difficult at the best of times. When non-co-operation was in operation in addition to other difficulties the incomplete nature of the return can be easily understood. The number of speakers of subsidiary languages is plainly much underestimated. But no means exist of knowing the extent of the inaccuracy. The figures are given for what they may be worth.

STATEMENT No. 44.

Serial No.	Mother tongue	Total, mother tongue	Total, subsidiary languages	Subsidiary languages.								
				Marathi.	Western Hindi.	Gujarathi.	English.	Konkani.	Telugu.	Kannarese.	Sindhi.	Rajasthani.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Marathi	552,737	20,586	..	11,215	1,476	8,112	..	..	83	..	..
2	English	242,443	32,632	3,010	16,192	..	13,223	..	..	3	207	17
3	Western Hindi	197,629	11,613	4,274	..	5,178	1,902	43	..	104	112	..
4	Kannarese	41,601	14,206	2,108	3,124	267	8,512	..	..	95	..	..
5	Sindhi	23,708	8,134	1,026	2,657	3,997	424	..	..	..	..	..
6	Urdu (all speakers)	21,128	7,397	258	6,675	136	..	204	..	..	..	..
7	Telugu	17,142	3,028	2,257	323	15	166	..	..	67	..	..
8	Kannarese	8,396	2,227	735	1,129	41	260	29	13	..	..	..
9	Rajasthani	7,556	1,562	171	844	513	..	..	..	3	1	..
10	Parsi	3,152	1,555	21	1,345	29	160	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,117,696	101,166	13,940	43,704	11,782	32,759	276	13	355	320	17
		....	100	13.5	42.4	11.4	31.8	0.3	..	0.3	0.3	..

Out of the total population of 1,117,696 speaking the important languages 9.2 per cent. are bilingual and 90.8 per cent. speak only mother tongue.

17. CASTE.

In the 1931 Census great efforts were made to tabulate every important caste of Hindus, Jains and Muslims. The enumeration was however faulty and perfunctory for reasons that have already been sufficiently explained. Not sufficient care was taken by enumerators to make detailed enquiry into sub-castes and the result has been that the number of persons returned as belonging to unspecified castes, sub-castes and sects is very large. Out of 75,946 Brahmans, only 22,104 have returned their sub-castes. Of 50,822 Hindu Vanis, only 2,762 have returned their sub-castes. 48,517 persons returned vague caste names, like names of geographical nature or names describing occupations or functions. A list of such unsatisfactory caste names has been given in the statistical table and this type of caste name has been classified under Intermediate Hindus. Of a Muslim population of 269,246 no fewer than 82,192 have failed to return their caste, race or tribe and 59,108 have omitted specifying whether they belong to the Sunni or Shia, etc. While it is perfectly true that Muslims do not regard caste in the same way as Hindus, and indeed many of them maintain (contrary to Indian custom) that where Muslim conditions of life have been much influenced by centuries of Hindu environment that there is no such thing as caste in Islam, there is no doubt that Muslims are divided into groups that do approximate in many ways to Hindu caste divisions. Most of these are undoubtedly due to racial and occupational differences. The carelessness of Muslims generally in describing these differences has however produced an unsatisfactory result which is reflected in the statistical table. Much of the trouble, apart from the Islamic contempt for caste distinctions, lies in the vague connotation of the term "caste" and no very satisfactory result could be expected in respect of Muslims until caste for Census purposes was more definitely defined. At present the word "caste" covers distinctions due to racial origin, to geographical origin, to occupation, and to local custom. These distinctions are not so definitely separated out no substantial improvement is possible. It is far out of the question for a Census to do this kind of thing. The only way of approaching the question, especially in an area so complex as Bombay City, is to insist that the return of the caste return must therefore be regarded as

inevitable. In the case of the Jains there are still further difficulties. Many Jains do not know whether to regard themselves as Hindus or not. Some think themselves Hindus; others do not, and it appears to be left to individual caprice to make decisions on this question. In the case of the Jains there was an added complication caused by non-co-operation. The Jain community who are mostly traders, with some kind of Gujarat connection, were more affected by civil disobedience than any other community and the non-co-operation at times took very strange forms resulting in some columns of the Census forms being filled up while others were left blank. At this Census 12,424 Jains were enumerated in Bombay City. Of this number as many as 11,558 failed to state whether they belonged to the Digamber or the Svetamber sect, and 11,003 did not return their caste at all. For this the influence of a movement led by Mr. Gandhi, who is a Gujarati-speaking Bania from Kathiawar with a very special appeal to Gujarati and Kathiawari Hindus and Jains must be held primarily responsible.

In the statement (No. 45), which follows, some of the principal castes recorded at this Census have been compared in respect of numbers with the 1911 and the 1921 Census figures. The statement shows that with the exception of Brahmans (all castes), Kayasth Prabhus, Lohanas, Patani Prabhus, Sonars, Thakurs, Khojas and Memons, there has been a decrease this Census in the population of almost all castes. The chief reason for this, apart from non-co-operation, must be the fall in the number of immigrants caused by business and trade depression. There is not one entry of Jain Vanis (all castes). The rise in the number of Marathas may be attributable to the fall in the number returned as Kumbis. There is inextricable confusion over the use of the terms "Maratha" and "Kunbi" and no satisfactory statistics can be expected in this respect until the terms are better defined and understood.

STATEMENT No. 45.

Caste.	Population in		
	1911	1921	1931
1	2	3	4
Hindu.			
Bhandhari	28,846	30,058	23,671
Bhangi or Halalkhor	5,645	6,015	7,097
Bhatia	7,780	9,015	5,805
Brahman (all castes)	53,656	72,400	75,046
Chambhar or Mochi	21,305	27,589	23,449
Darji, Shimpi, Sai and Mirai	8,190	9,742	8,942
Dhobi, Parit, etc.	5,720	6,622	5,454
Gavli	5,962	5,065	3,014
Hajam, Nhavi, etc.	4,526	6,650	3,354
Kayasth Prabhu	5,090	5,064	6,380
Kharva and Kharvi	5,586	7,146	6,984
Kumbhar	3,798	4,405	2,517
Lohana	14,364	13,734	15,919
Lohar or Kammar	4,935	5,709	3,105
Mahar, Dhedi and Holiya	57,855	92,481	67,360
Mali	6,480	7,742	3,709
Mang or Madig	4,247	9,549	5,227
Maratha	231,924	264,338	291,330
Kunbi	14,458	26,418	13,924
Patane Prabhu	2,359	3,515	3,511
Sonar, Soni, etc.	12,259	13,131	13,110
Sutar or Badig	6,950	8,451	3,783
Teli or Ghanchi	4,782	4,655	2,927
Thakur	2,822	3,390	4,300
Vani (all castes)	36,264	58,824	50,822

STATEMENT No. 15 *contd.*

		Population		
Caste		1911	1921	1931
		1	2	3
Muslims.				
Arab	.. .. .	1,191	1,779	839
Bohra	.. .. .	17,212	16,886	16,989
Khoja	.. .. .	12,703	11,172	12,120
Memon	.. .. .	15,381	12,587	11,297
Pathan	.. .. .	11,198	10,371	10,967
Sayad	.. .. .	9,134	8,114	6,489
Shakhs	.. .. .	13,949	77,798	15,653

The long statement (No. 46) which follows shows the result of the Census enumeration of castes in Bombay City in 1931. The chief points may be stated here. The total number of Hindus recorded was 789,861, of which number 177,939 were returned as belonging to advanced castes; 497,873 as belonging to intermediate castes; 4,772 as belonging to primitive castes; 4,300 as belonging to other backward castes; and 104,977 as belonging to depressed castes. Muslims were returned at 209,246; Jains at 12,424; Christians at 89,728; Europeans and allied races at 9,409; and Anglo-Indians at 7,939. The Hindu community returned, amongst advanced castes, 75,946 Brahmans (all castes) and 50,822 Vanis (all castes). In the intermediate castes group the most numerous caste was Bhandari or Bari with 23,671 and Maratha and Kunbi with 305,251, or about one-third of the total population of Bombay City. In the primitive castes group the most numerous caste was the Thakur with 1,300 persons. In the depressed castes group the most numerous represented castes were Mahar, Holiya, Dhod and Wankar with 67,360 persons, and Chambhar with 23,449. Amongst Muslims the castes most numerous represented were Sheikh with 45,653 persons, Momin with 18,674, Bohra with 16,069 and Khoja with 12,120. Amongst Christians the most numerous divisions were Gonnese (including Portuguese born in India) with 36,087 and Indian Christians with 28,193. The following statement gives details for all recorded castes. It will be seen that Marathas and Kunbis form the largest individual element in Bombay's mixed population. As these are a poorly educated section of the community and are largely employed in mills and general labour it will be obvious that the character of Bombay City, socially, politically and educationally, depends very largely on the nature of this large element in the city's population. No proper understanding of the city and its problems, and especially its problems of law and order which have been very insistent in recent years, can be reached without a study of the characteristics in city life shown by the Maratha Kunbi population. There is little doubt that the general unsettlement of mill and labouring conditions on a badly-educated and excitable population of this kind has contributed greatly to the serious communal disturbances which have caused the authorities so much anxiety in recent years. Further more the geographical distribution of the Hindu labouring population and the Muslim population, with its much greater concentration in particular quarters of the city (which can be studied from the maps opposite page 12 of this report), must be responsible for much of the extreme communalism which sweeps the city from time to time in a most aggravated form. It is a matter that deserves the closest attention of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order. To what extent disturbances in the City are aided by unsettlement caused by bad housing conditions is not a subject which can be discussed in a Census Report. The housing statistics however which are discussed in a subsequent chapter of the present report merit the careful study of all who are jealous of the good management of an enormous city in which organised cotton-textile manufacture and general labour provide so much of the source of livelihood of a badly-educated and excitable multitude of persons following a low standard of living.

STATEMENT No. 46.

The following castes, tribes or races were recorded in the City among Hindus, Jains, Muslims and Christians.

Religion, caste, sub-caste, tribe or race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I. Total Hindus	789,861	505,588	284,273
(a) Advanced Castes	177,939	110,636	67,303
(i) Brahman, all castes	75,946	49,495	26,450
Brahman—Anavla	187	120	67
Do. Anilich	272	175	97
Do. Chitpavan or Konkarnastha	4,526	2,701	1,765
Do. Deshattha	3,422	2,191	1,231
Do. Devrukha	190	125	65
Do. Garol	3	2	1
Do. Havik	10	8	2
Do. Karhada	917	600	347
Do. Khadwal	23	9	21
Do. Kudalkhekar	528	319	209
Do. Menada	16	9	9
Do. Modh	15	10	5
Do. Nagar	478	287	191
Do. Saraswat (proper)	6,379	3,702	2,677
Do. Gaud Saraswat	4,086	2,021	1,965
Do. Shri-gaud	20	15	5
Do. Shri-mall	80	64	16
Do. Tapodhan	10	8	2
Do. Sub-castes unspecified	53,842	36,070	17,772
(ii) Total, other advanced	101,993	61,140	40,853
Bhambali	741	435	306
Bhatia	5,895	3,450	2,445
Gujar	157	129	28
Kayasth	1,163	740	423
Kayasth Prabhu	6,380	3,628	2,852
Komti or Valsiya	2,555	1,493	1,062
Lohana or Lohana	15,019	9,135	6,784
Panchkashi and Sonvanchi Kshatriya	1,261	931	330
Panchal or Vihwa Brahman	479	280	199
Pataur-Prabhu	3,511	1,819	1,692
Soul, Sonar, Akali and Dalvadhya Brahman	13,110	8,112	4,998
Vani, all castes	50,822	31,088	19,734
Vani—Agarwal	41	21	20
Do. Kapol	534	273	261
Do. Khadayata	1	1	....
Do. Lad	520	293	227
Do. Modh	219	110	109
Do. Nagar	979	557	422
Do. Oswal	401	255	146
Do. Porwal	16	11	5
Do. Shri-mak	44	21	20
Do. Sorathia	7	....	7
Do. Sub-castes unspecified	48,060	29,543	18,517
II. Intermediate	497,873	326,419	171,454
Agri	4,486	2,693	1,883
Ahr	2,313	2,211	102
Bhandari or Bari	23,071	14,510	9,161
Bhalyya or Purihalyya	8,097	7,911	996
Bharwal, Bhargar or Kurub	830	562	274
Bhavsar or Chippa	299	156	143
Bhol	510	370	140
Darji, Shlimpi, Sal or Miral	8,942	5,594	3,348
Dhobi, Parit, Agasa or Madiwal	5,451	3,803	1,651
Gavda	43	34	9
Gavli	3,014	2,238	776
Gavandi	55	23	32
Gurav	490	289	201
Gurkha	290	249	47
Hajam, Nhavi, Nadia or Keladi	3,354	2,235	1,119
Jangam	121	67	57
Jath	30	26	4
Jalewar	1,479	1,432	47
Kalal	57	40	17
Kamathi or Telugu	9,969	5,961	4,005
Kankalla	1,471	779	692
Kasar	1,048	1,037	861
Kharva	6,984	3,532	1,452
Khatri	7,916	4,045	3,001
Sonkoll	911	591	317

Religion, caste, sub-caste, tribe or race.	Persons	Males	Females
II. Intermediate—contd.			
Koli—others (but not backward)	2,796	1,403	1,393
Kochti, Hutgar, Joti, Winkar or Devan?	1,874	1,296	1,578
Kumbhar	1,547	1,278	269
Kurmi (Kumbi)—Agriculturists—in Shi.	117	77	40
Lingayat or Veer Shesha	112	73	39
Lohar, Lohar, Kammar	2,155	2,000	1,543
Lohari	27	20	7
Total, Maratta, Maratta-Kunbi, Kulwad or Kumbi, Laws or Rewa Kunbi of Kachh	271,344	136,163	135,181
Kunbi, Kulwad or Kumbi	11,363	5,814	5,549
Laws or Rewa Kunbi	19	9	10
Maratta	231,179	130,123	101,056
Maratta-Kunbi	1,060	617	443
Mali	1,730	1,304	1,426
Nayar	261	214	147
Parleshi	2,112	1,613	1,500
Pasi	1,076	1,211	115
Pattidar	133	106	27
Rabari	17	12	5
Rajput	1,297	1,213	84
Sali, Padmasali	1,171	1,171	1,000
Siddhi	11	11	0
Sutar	1,711	1,301	1,410
Tambat	31	27	4
Teli	1,307	1,111	1,196
Thakur	1,306	1,007	899
Other Intermediate	48,717	21,003	27,714
III. Total, Primitive (Aberiginal or Hill Tribes)	1,772	1,211	561
Barda	2	1	1
Bhil	71	40	31
Dhodla	11	1	10
Dubla	211	111	100
Gamit or Gamita	10	10	0
Gond	7	4	3
Koli-Mahadwa	21	11	10
Kokna	3	1	2
Nayak or Nayakda	111	90	21
Rajpanti	4	1	3
Thakar	1,300	1,000	1,000
Vasua	1	1	0
IV. Total, other backward	4,300	2,721	1,579
Bava or Balaraj	812	511	301
Beldar	71	40	31
Berar or Berar	17	11	6
Bhampda	7	1	6
Bhavin and Devli	6	2	4
Bhetti	6	4	2
Bhute	12	9	3
Burud	200	111	89
Charan	11	5	6
Dasa	21	11	10
Garudi	7	4	3
Ghisadi	13	11	2
Gondhall	140	111	29
Gopal	1	1	0
Jogi	18	11	7
Johari or Javeri	2	1	1
Joshi	40	27	13
Kahar	188	111	77
Kalkadi	16	5	11
Kanjari	7	6	1
Khavas	10	8	2
Lamani	228	116	112
Mangela	313	204	109
Pangul	1	1	0
Ramoshi	133	99	34
Salat	3	1	2
Sangar	12	1	11
Takari	3	2	1
Vaidu	152	83	69
Vanjari	870	403	467
V. Total, Depressed	104,977	61,864	43,113
Bhangi or Halalkhor	7,007	4,209	2,798
Chambhar	23,440	13,461	10,000
Dhor	116	50	66
Mahar, Hollya, Dhod or Wankar	67,360	40,072	27,288
Mang or Madig	5,227	2,823	2,404
Mang Garudi	22	14	8
Meghwal	1,700	862	838

The following castes which are either territorial or functional names were returned among Hindus :-

Andhra, Bengali, Chutchi, Dakshini, Gujarati, Hindustani, Karwari, Kathewari, Kanadi, Multani, Marwadi, Madras, Mahayni, Mahajan, Maheshwari, Mangalori, Nepali, Punjabi, Singh, Tamili, Telangi, Malvi, Sindhi, Deshawari, Dravidi, Desai, Patol, Baxi, Gadhwari, Upadhyay, Tandel, Mistri, Kokni.

The population of these is :-

Caste or Tribe	Males		Females		Totals		Males		Females		Totals	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
Andhra	471	412	112	44	583	456	251	24	275	26	526	482
Bengali	24	24	1	4	25	28	11	1	12	2	23	30
Chutchi	24,417	24,412	2,272	7,002	26,689	21,414	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	4,528	4,528
Dakshini	227	21	42	22	269	43	2	5	7	7	12	12
Gujarati	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Hindustani	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Kanadi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Mahayni	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Mahajan	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Mangalori	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Nepali	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Punjabi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Singh	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Tamili	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Telangi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Malvi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Sindhi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Deshawari	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Dravidi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Desai	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Patol	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Baxi	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Gadhwari	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Upadhyay	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Tandel	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Mistri	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Kokni	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Unspecified	227	212	22	1	439	213	227	2	229	2	456	215
Total	27,617	24,412	2,272	7,002	29,889	21,414	2,264	2,264	2,264	2,264	4,528	4,528

Caste or Tribe	Males		Females		Totals	
	1901	1911	1901	1911	1901	1911
Total	12,024	8,993	3,026	3,026	15,050	12,024
(a) Jats	213	146	67	67	360	213
(b) Jats	9	9	6	6	18	18
(c) Jats	11	5	6	6	16	16
(d) Jats	9	7	6	6	16	16
(e) Jats	104	125	59	59	229	229
(f) Jats	233	237	116	116	470	470
(g) Jats	72	46	26	26	118	118
(h) Jats	74	49	10	10	123	123
(i) Jats	11,258	8,315	3,243	3,243	14,503	11,503
(j) Jats	2	6	1	1	8	8
(k) Jats	16	15	1	1	32	32
(l) Jats	3	3	1	1	7	7
(m) Jats	2	2	1	1	5	5
(n) Jats	1,106	691	175	175	1,797	1,797
(o) Jats	70	66	4	4	136	136
(p) Jats	26	26	1	1	53	53
(q) Jats	18	15	3	3	36	36
(r) Jats	2	2	1	1	5	5
(s) Jats	10,278	7,170	3,030	3,030	13,448	10,208

Religion, caste, sub-caste, tribe or race.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Christians	..	..	..	..	..	80,728	61,466	20,262
I. Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	64,280	41,490	22,790
(a) Indian Christians	..	..	..	..	..	28,107	16,615	11,578
(b) Goanese, including Portuguese born in India	..	..	..	..	..	36,087	21,875	11,212
II. Europeans and Allied Races	..	..	..	..	..	9,409	6,071	3,328
(a) British Subjects	..	..	..	..	..	8,400	5,896	3,006
(i) English and British	..	..	..	..	..	7,345	4,639	2,718
(ii) Scotch	..	..	..	..	..	606	455	151
(iii) Welsh	..	..	..	..	..	90	67	23
(iv) Irish	..	..	..	..	..	278	181	97
(v) Australasian	..	..	..	..	..	48	34	14
(vi) Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	16	12	3
(vii) New Zealanders	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	....
(viii) South Africans	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	3
(b) Other Allied Races	..	..	..	..	..	1,009	677	332
(i) Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	99	45	54
(ii) Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	....
(iii) French	..	..	..	..	..	125	51	74
(iv) Greek	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	9
(v) Italian	..	..	..	..	..	130	111	19
(vi) Portuguese (born in Europe)	..	..	..	..	..	89	60	29
(vii) German	..	..	..	..	..	146	117	29
(viii) Russian	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	18
(ix) Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	37	34	3
(x) Swiss	..	..	..	..	..	60	29	31
(xi) Other Europeans and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	60	53	27
(xii) Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	3
(xiii) Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3
(xiv) Persians	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	....
(xv) Africans	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	10
(xvi) United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	39	30	....
(xvii) Americans and unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	112	82	30
(xviii) Armenians	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	3
III. Anglo-Indians	..	..	..	..	..	7,039	3,905	3,134

18. INFIRMITIES.

The statement (No. 47) below shows the actual number of recorded Census infirmities in Bombay City for the last three Censuses. The accuracy and the value of Census statistics of infirmities have been fully discussed in the Bombay Presidency Census Report for 1931. Students are advised to study chapter VII of that report before attempting to draw conclusions from the crude Census figures. These figures as they stand show a rise in insanity and deaf-mutism since 1921 and a fall in blindness and leprosy. It is unlikely that the Bombay City figures can be very accurate. Nor can it be stated with any assurance that the accuracy of the statistics is growing. The Census figures for infirmities do continue to show certain similarities from Census to Census and this means that the figures recorded are probably in some kind of constant correlation with the truth. They have therefore considerable statistical value, which will rise as the reporting of these infirmities becomes better than it is to-day. It is however unsafe to generalise from the crude Census figures.

STATEMENT No. 47.

Category.	Number.								
	1931			1921			1911		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Insane	135	77	212	52	27	79	152	73	225
Deaf-Mute	105	69	264	37	10	47	130	30	180
Blind	385	196	581	484	212	696	324	129	453
Lepor	213	110	323	506	217	723	352	154	506

The marginal statement shows the percentage to the total population of actual workers, male and female, for four Censuses. This statement would seem to show that the proportion of workers is falling, a fact which is not in consonance with conclusions available from other statistics. The fall must be only apparent. The reason for the apparent decline in the proportion of workers as compared with non-workers

Actual workers.	1931	1921	1911	1901
Males	44	53	52	48
Females	4.7	8	9	9
Dependents	51.3	39	39	43

must lie in some of the following influences :—(a) perfunctory enumeration due to civil disobedience ; (b) differences in the Census classification of “ principal earners ” and “ working dependents,” and confusion at the time of enumeration as regards the meaning to be attached to the terms “ working dependents ” and “ non-working dependents ;” (c) a fall in the number of immigrants from the districts of Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara and from Cutch, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, Hyderabad and Rajputana, a fall which was not made up by a corresponding increase in the number of immigrants from Surat district, the United Provinces, Madras Presidency and from Portuguese India ; (d) the increased number of persons who have been enumerated in the lowest age-groups, due to the general increase of population typical of the Presidency as a whole. From the statement (No. 51) below a comparison is possible between workers and persons of working age for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 51.

Age-group.	1921			1931		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—15	248,047	136,826	11,220	283,290	158,071	125,219
15—20	110,281	69,822	40,459	115,323	67,890	47,433
20—40	617,031	431,894	185,137	596,546	412,647	183,899
40—50	121,114	84,966	36,148	107,602	75,708	31,894
50—55	38,708	24,171	14,537	26,227	15,953	10,274
55 and over	40,733	23,652	17,081	32,099	16,856	15,243
Unspecified .. ..	....	....	....	296	255	40
	1,175,914	771,332	404,582	1,161,383	747,351	414,002

The number of male workers in 1921 was 611,627, which was nearly equal to the total male population of the age-groups from 15 to 55. At the present Census the total male population in the same age-groups is 572,198. If allowance is made for the school-boy and student population, the number of male workers recorded in the 1931 Census seems to be not unreasonable. It may be fairly held that the whole male working-age population in Bombay City at present is somewhat employed in earning a living. This conclusion is corroborated in many ways by the Census statistics, as a careful study of the age statistics will prove.

The statement (No. 52), which follows, shows the distribution of workers in the classes and sub-classes of occupations according to the scheme

Census of 1931 and makes a comparison between the 1931 figures and the 1921 figures. At this Census detailed information in respect of beggars and prostitutes has not been compiled.

STATEMENT No. 52.

Class and Sub-Class. 1	1931		1921	
	Males. 2	Females. 3	Males. 4	Females. 5
Total	511,216	54,887	611,297	105,672
Class A—Production of Raw Materials	10,580	1,341	6,961	2,025
Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	9,610	1,225	6,653	1,787
Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	961	116	308	238
Class B—Preparation and supply of material substances	284,145	29,756	355,526	54,536
Sub-Class III—Industry	154,466	21,867	188,619	42,348
Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,148	580	61,686	2,673
Sub-Class V—Trade	79,531	7,309	102,161	9,515
Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	57,236	4,079	31,680	4,485
Sub-Class VI—Public Force	8,872	170	9,376	54
Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	30,834	1,452	8,141	2,232
Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	17,530	2,457	14,163	2,199
Class D—Miscellaneous	156,734	18,916	217,130	44,626
Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	1,666	189	3,194	986
Sub-Class X—Domestic service	34,117	6,180	33,695	8,860
Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	115,814	10,186	175,173	30,297
Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,137	2,361	5,068	4,483
Occupation not returned	2,521	595	..	..

It will be noted that in 1931 almost all classes show a decline in numbers. This must be partly attributed to the change in Census classification. The class showing the greatest increase is Public Administration and the Liberal Arts in which male workers have increased from 31,680 to 57,236 though the female workers show a decrease. To this increase the chief contributors are Public Administration, which shows 30,834 male workers in 1931, as compared with only 8,141 in 1921; and Professions and Liberal Arts, which show 17,530 male workers in 1931, as compared with 14,163 in 1921. In Industry there has been a heavy, decline in numbers employed at this Census. The number of male workers is 154,466 and of female workers 21,867 in 1931, as compared with 188,679 and 42,348 respectively in 1921. The number of female workers in all classes and sub-classes together shows a decline of over 50 per cent. this Census. Difference in Census classification must be chiefly responsible for this result. The figures however must also be taken as reflecting to some extent the effect of the trade and business slump in the occupational incidence of the population. In the statement (No. 53) which follows the numbers of workers in the principal occupations are compared for 1921 and 1931. It is unnecessary to deal in detail with each order of occupation in the manner followed in the 1921 Report. There is little doubt that occupationally the distribution of the population in 1931 follows generally the distribution of 1921 and the declines in numbers are due to bad trade conditions.

There are no conspicuous examples of new types of occupation arising and creating new sources of employment.

STATEMENT No. 53.

Group, Order, Sub-Class, Class.	1931 workers.		1921 workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	9,619	1,225	6,653	1,787
Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	2,308	423	2,831	1,210
Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	2,015	103	1,842	265
Order 1 (c)—Group 18—Wood-cutters and charcoal burners	218	..	308	5
Order 1 (d)—Group 21—Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	3,103	53	112	3
Order 2—Group 27—Fishing, hunting and pearling	1,829	622	1,450	303
Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	981	116	268	238
Sub-Class III—Industry	154,486	21,867	188,679	42,348
Order 5—Textiles	99,709	16,825	102,516	31,472
Order 6—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom	1,266	88	2,875	187
Order 7—Wood	6,172	246	20,305	989
Order 8—Metals	3,125	88	10,530	277
Group 57—Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	74	2	2,583	43
Group 58—Makers of arms, guns, etc.	64	1	24	..
Group 59—Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,365	44	5,208	77
Group 60—Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	279	3	833	94
Group 61—Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	1,293	37	1,788	62
Order 10—Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	399	40	687	110
Order 11—Food industries	2,900	209	3,871	3,291
Group 73—Butchers	983	14	657	11
Group 75—Sweetmeat and condiment makers	828	5	204	4
Group 76—Toddy drawers	404	16	746	5
Order 12—Industries of dress and the toilet	12,730	2,049	24,440	2,363
Order 13—Furniture industries	1,177	2	282	5
Order 14—Building industries	3,337	35	7,916	831
Order 15—Construction of means of transport	643	126	341	13
Order 16—Production and transmission of physical force. (Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	1,184	21	980	21
Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined industries	11,249	2,045	12,666	2,424
Group 95—Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc.	2,096	75	3,237	123
Group 98—Makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,288	28	4,389	72
Group 100—Scavenging	4,475	1,329	4,060	2,172
Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,148	580	64,688	2,678
Order 18—Transport by air	39	6	11	..
Order 19—Transport by water	20,773	223	30,066	1,042
Groups 103, 104—Persons employed in harbours and docks, rivers, etc., including pilots and labourers	6,607	180	10,709	966
Group 102—Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ships' brokers, boatmen and towmen	14,166	33	17,753	41
Order 20—Transport by road	14,803	174	18,134	278
Order 21—Transport by rail	18,186	148	18,384	1,207
Order 22—Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,337	29	3,151	146
Sub-Class V—Trade	79,531	7,309	102,161	9,515
Order 23—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	3,618	54	5,518	251
Order 24—Brokerage, commission and export	4,820	379	9,427	97
Order 25—Trade in textiles	963	29	4,758	163
Order 26—Trade in skins, leather and furs	81	10	559	12
Order 27—Trade in wood	309	37	723	37
Order 28—Trade in metals	875	10	1,759	31
Order 30—Trade in chemical products	586	43	441	6
Order 31—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	9,405	776	9,094	1,043
Order 32—Other trade in food stuffs	9,202	2,653	24,607	4,740
Order 33—Trade in clothing and toilet articles	1,732	365	4,978	167
Order 34—Trade in furniture	359	14	706	39
Order 35—Trade in building materials	12	..	295	18
Order 36—Trade in means of transport	362	22	217	16
Order 37—Trade in fuel	487	53	1,655	399
Order 38—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences	841	129	3,146	107
Order 39—Trade of other sorts	45,556	2,732	34,103	2,354

STATEMENT No. 53—*contd.*

Group, Order, Sub-Class, Class.	1911 workers.		1921 workers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5
Sub-Class VI—Public Force	8,872	170	9,276	51
Order 40—Army	2,018	131	6,126	20
Order 41—Navy	672	2	14	..
Order 42—Air force	11	2	..	..
Order 43—Police	5,267	22	3,226	1
Sub-Class VII—Order 44—Public Administration	30,831	1,453	8,161	2,232
Group 150—Service of the State	4,781	270	354	5
Group 161—Municipal and other local (not village) service	27,673	1,173	6,842	1,920
Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	17,830	2,467	16,163	2,192
Order 45—Religion	2,715	85	3,655	211
Order 46—Law	1,715	17	1,072	25
Order 47—Medicine	2,530	1,170	2,100	815
Order 48—Instruction	3,259	670	2,821	777
Order 49—Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44)	7,255	107	1,306	311
Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	1,666	189	3,191	936
Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	31,177	6,180	33,695	8,860
Sub-Class XI—Order 52—General terms which do not indicate definite occupation	115,814	10,186	175,173	30,297
Group 189—Manufacturers, business-men and contractors otherwise unspecified	6,288	313	2,717	712
Group 180—Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	50,017	2,411	43,271	1,605
Group 190—Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,011	44	1,062	111
Group 191—Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	51,563	7,398	128,123	27,510
Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,137	2,361	5,088	4,483
Order 53—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	956	4	533	121
Order 54—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	3,810	2,335	4,531	4,355
Group 103—Beggars and vagrants	3,826	1,109	4,430	1,560
Group 101—Procurers and prostitutes	14	1,130	101	2,995
Order 65—Group 105—Other unclassified non-productive industries	341	22	1	7

The chief individual sources of employment in Bombay City are explained below and numbered with Roman numerals :—

(I) Textiles, which means cotton textiles manufactured in large scale organised factories, employ 116,534 persons. Of these 99,709 are males and 16,825 are females. There has not been much decrease in the number of male workers. But the figure of female workers shows a heavy decline from 31,472 in 1921 to 16,825 in 1931.

(II) Industries of the dress and toilet employ 22,730 males and 2,049 females, as compared with 24,440 males and 2,363 females in 1921.

(III) Transport by water employs 20,773 males and 223 females, as compared with 30,006 males and 1,042 females in 1921.

(IV) Trade, "other sorts" (which includes the majority of the petty shop-keeping class), employs 45,556 males and 2,732 females as compared with 34,103 males and 2,354 females in 1921.

(V) Municipal and other local service employs 27,673 males and 1,175 females as compared with 6,982 males and 1,950 females in 1921. The explanation of this great increase in the number of municipal and other local service employees from 8,932 to 26,848 appears to be a difference in the method of enumeration. In 1931 daily labourers employed by the Bombay Municipality seem to have been included under this head. In 1921 the number of "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified" was 155,872. In 1931 the number is 61,956. It is therefore more than probable that the total of "municipal servants" has been swollen by the inclusion in it of "municipal casual labourers."

(VI) Domestic service employs 34,117 males and 6,180 females, as compared with 33,695 males and 8,860 females in 1921.

(VII) Cashiers, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices are 50,017 males and 2,411 females, as compared with 43,271 males and 1,695 females in 1921. This category of employment is in a sense a measure of Census inefficiency of classification. Were it possible to classify this kind of employment more satisfactorily, much of this employment would be relegated to many different orders.

(VIII) Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified are 54,568 males and 7,388 females as compared with 128,123 males and 27,749 females in 1921. The great decrease in the numbers under this occupational group is accounted for partly by better Census methods of classification. But there is no doubt that there has been a considerable fall in this class of occupation due to the business and trade depression, which the Census figures truly reflect. Labour of this kind includes casual and general labour which it is difficult to classify under any particular occupation. It is in fact allied to the casual labour which figures so largely in the occupational statistics of all big cities. The amount of this in Bombay City throws much light on the standard of living of a considerable section of the population. This type of labour is fluctuating in its nature and encourages the growth of a large supply of temporary workers. It is therefore a source of great instability in the labour conditions of the city. Of matters requiring special mention here the following are the most important :—

(1) *Wood-workers*.—This Census shows a fall in the number of carpenters, turners, joiners and other workers in wood from 20,034 to 5,863. Workers in wood in a city like Bombay are of course affected greatly by trade depression, particularly those who work in connection with the construction of buildings. It is doubtful however if trade depression can account entirely for the heavy fall in the number. Faulty enumeration must have been also a factor.

(2) *Metal-workers*.—The number of these has fallen from 10,807 to 3,213 and there has been a decrease under almost every item. The chief influence here must have been faulty enumeration.

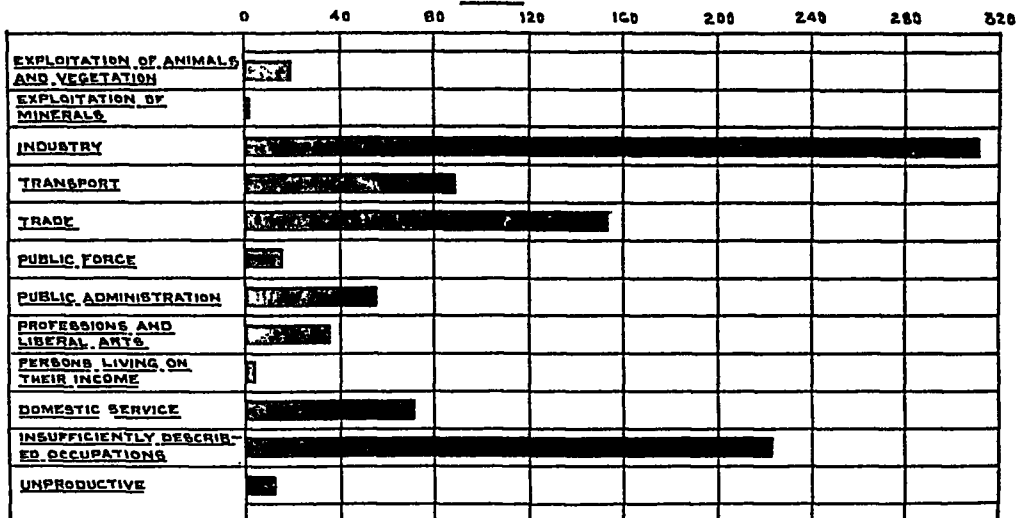
(3) *Letters, Arts and Sciences*.—This class shows a rise from 4,647 in 1921 to 7,750 in 1930. The increase is not unreasonable. It is likely that the number of editors, authors and persons employed in connection with newspapers has grown and that cinema players and dramatic companies are responsible for some increase in the population. Bombay City is a local centre for the production of Indian films.

(4) In most cases otherwise where there is a considerable difference between the 1921 and the 1931 figures and where faulty enumeration is not the cause the reason must be ascribed to the business and trade depression.

Four statements have been prepared to demonstrate clearly (1) the relative importance of each sub-class of occupation in Bombay ; (2) the chief items which contribute to the occupation of Industry in the City ; (3) the chief items which contribute to the occupation of Trade in the City ; and (4) the employments which employ individually more than 10,000 workers each. These four statements together give in brief compass a better idea of the occupational character of Bombay's population than many pages of the ordinary statistics. The statements are numbered below as 54, 55, 56 and 57.

**—DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF—
—THE WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION—**

**— BOMBAY CITY —
— 1931 —**



R.K.P.

S. P. Z. O. Pooné, 1932.

STATEMENT No. 54.

Sub-Class.					Percent- age dis- tribution.	Figures in thousands.				
						Total.	Principal earners.		Working dependents.	
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1					2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	..	..	..	..	100	563	508	52	1	2
I	..	..	..	..	2	11	10	1	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	31	176	154	22	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	9	51	50	1	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	16	87	79	6	..	2
VI	..	..	..	..	2	9	9	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	6	32	31	1	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	4	20	18	2	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
X	..	..	..	..	7	40	34	6	..	..
XI	..	..	..	..	22	126	116	10	..	..
XII	..	..	..	..	1	7	4	2	1	..

The chief sources of occupation are seen to be (1) industry which employs 31 per cent. of the workers, (2) trade which employs 16 per cent., (3) unspecified occupations (which are mostly general undefined labour) which employ 22 per cent., and (4) transport which employs 9 per cent. About one in every three of Bombay's workers is employed in industrial occupation of one kind or another.

STATEMENT No. 55.

Industry.

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textiles	66	1,165	997	168	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing (19); cotton spinning, sizing and weaving (1,131).
Hides, skins etc. ..	1	14	13	1	Working in leather (8); furriers and persons occupied with feathers (5).
Wool	4	64	62	2	Carpenters, turners and joiners (39); basket-makers etc. (5).
Metals	2	32	31	1	Blacksmiths (14); workers in other metals (13); workers in brass (3).
Ceramics .. ..	....	7	6	1	Potters and makers of earthenware (5); brick and tile-makers (1).
Chemical products ..	....	4	4	....	Other than manufacture of matches, aerated waters, vegetable oils and mineral oils (2).
Food	2	31	29	2	Butchers (10); sweetmeat and condiment-makers (5); toddy drawers (4); tobacco (3).
Dress and the toilet ..	14	248	227	21	Tailors (117); working and clearing (56); barbers (31); boot and shoe makers (37).
Furniture	1	12	12	....	Cabinet makers (10).
Building	2	34	34	....	Lime-burners, cement-workers etc. (34).
Construction of means of transport.	....	8	7	1	Persons engaged on motor-vehicles and cycles (6); ship-builders (2).
Production and transmission of physical Force.	1	12	12	....	Heat, light, electricity etc.
Miscellaneous and undefined.	7	133	113	20	Printers, engravers, book-binders etc. (22); makers of jewellery (23); scavenging (60).

It will be seen from the above that textile manufacture is the only important large-scale industry in the city. This employs about two out of every three persons engaged in industry. Most of the other industries are unorganised, individual and cottage industries, though a few factories of one kind or another exist. The second most important contributor to the industrial total is industry connected with dress and the toilet. But this means in general little more than the work of tailors, washers and cleaners, barbers, boot and shoe-makers. It is not industry in any modern large-scale sense. Save for its textile manufacture Bombay has really little claim to be called an industrial city. It is textile manufacture alone that puts it into the industrial class. In this respect it resembles Sholapur where

concentration on one form of industry has been carried to an even greater extent than has happened in Bombay.

STATEMENT No. 56.

Trade.

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Banks, establishments of credit etc.	4.0	37	36	1	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers, brokers and their employees (37).
Brokerage, commission and export.	6.0	52	49	4	Group No. 116—Brokers, commission agents, warehouse owners etc. (52).
Trade in textiles ..	1.0	10	10	....	Group No. 117—Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles (10).
Trade in skins, leather and furs.	....	1	1	....	Group No. 118—Trade in skins, leather and furs, feathers, horns etc. (1).
Trade in wood ..	0.3	3	3	....	Group No. 119—Trade in wood (1). Group No. 122—Trade in thatches etc. (1).
Trade in metals ..	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 123—Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools etc. (4).
Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	....	1	1	....	Group No. 124—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles (1).
Trade in chemical products.	1.0	6	6	....	Group No. 125—Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives etc. (6).
Hotels, cafés and restaurants.	12.0	102	94	8	Group No. 126—Vendors of wine, liquors etc. (7); owners and managers of hotels, cook-ships, serais etc. (91).
Trade in foodstuffs ..	14.5	126	90	27	Group No. 129—Grain and pulse dealers (8). Group No. 130—Dealers in sweetmeats (10). Group No. 135—Dealers in tobacco (37). Group No. 134—Dealers in foodstuffs (28).
Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	2.0	21	17	4	Group No. 138—Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (21).
Trade in furniture ..	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 139—Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding (2).
Trade in building materials.					
Trade in means of transport.	0.4	4	4	....	Group No. 142—Dealers and hirers of mechanical transport, motors, cycles etc. (2). Group No. 143—Dealers in carriages, carts, boats, etc. (2).
Trade in fuel ..	0.5	5	5	....	Group No. 145—Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal etc. (5).

Occupation.	Percentage to total earners and working dependents.	Workers of all kinds in hundreds			Chief contributory items—figures in hundreds.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Trade in articles of luxury etc.	1.0	10	9	1	Group No. 146—Dealers in precious stones, jewellery etc. (4). Group No. 147—Dealers in common bangles, beads, necklaces etc. (3). Group No. 148—Publishers, book-sellers, stationers etc. (2). Group No. 150—General store-keepers, shopkeepers otherwise unspecified (389). Group No. 151—Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers etc. (76).
Trade, other sorts	55.5	483	456	27	

The above statement shows the chief items in the trade occupation of the City. It will be noted that trade in foodstuffs, and hotels, cafés, restaurants and eating houses are the most important single items, employing between them about one in four of the total population employed in trade. Trade, "other sorts", is a composite miscellaneous group in which more than half the traders in the city are classified. The chief contributors to the total are general store and shopkeepers not otherwise defined and itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers, the numbers of whom will probably surprise most readers.

STATEMENT No. 57.

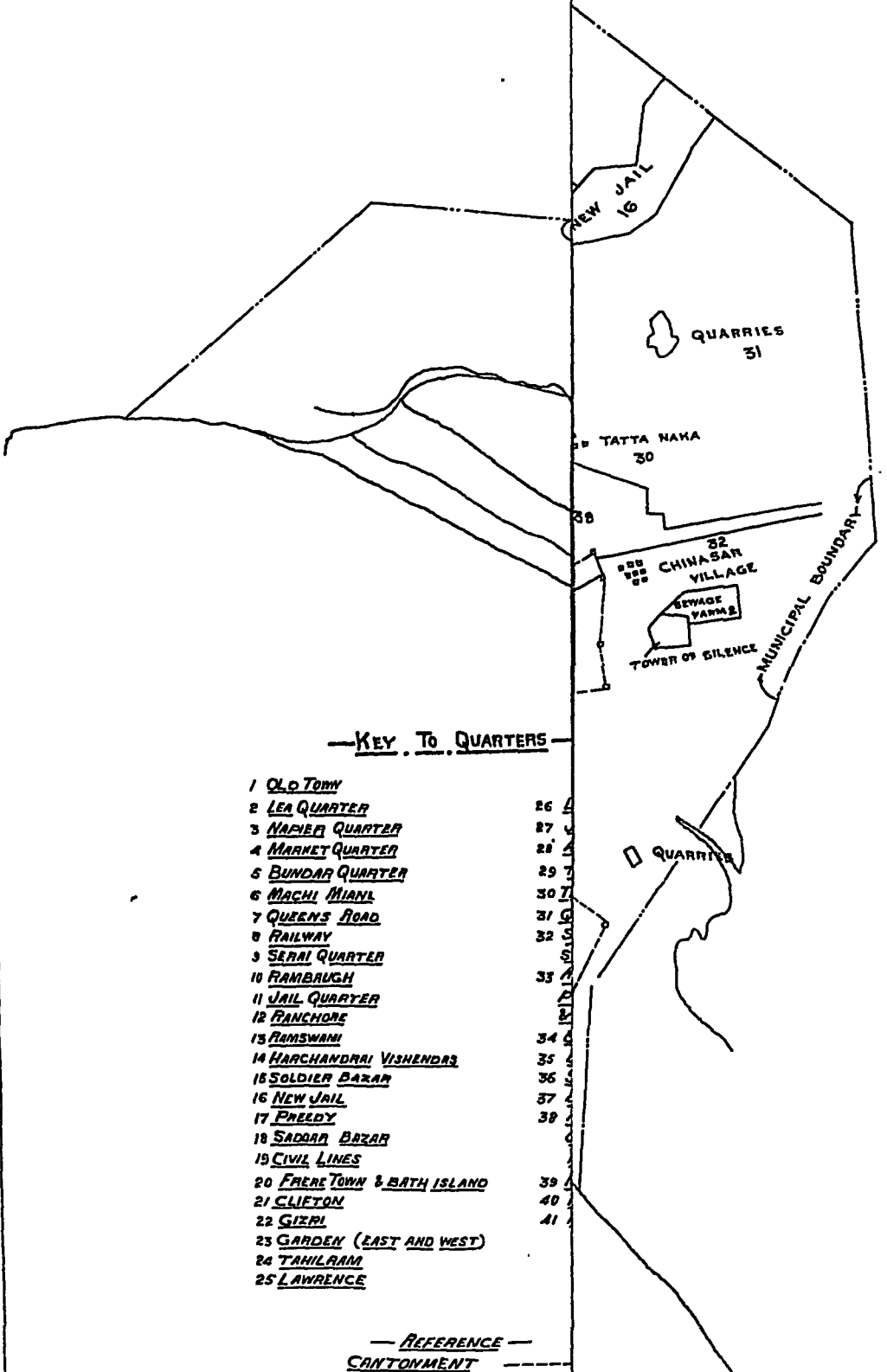
Occupations employing more than 10,000 workers of all kinds.

Group No.	Occupation.	Workers following occupation.	Proportion per mille to total following occupations of all classes.
1	2	3	4
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	113,085	201
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	61,956	110
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	54,428	93
187	Other domestic service	38,893	69
150	General store-keepers, shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	38,851	69
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	26,848	48
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners, and their employees; officers, mariners etc., ship-brokers, boatmen and tow-men.	14,254	25
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	11,666	21
112	Railway employees of all kinds, other than coolies	10,152	18

The above statement shows the occupations employing more than 10,000 persons each.

Only group 43 has any claim to be called organized large-scale production by factory methods. Groups 102 and 112 are of course dependent on the organisation by modern methods of great systems of sea and land transport. But Bombay is far from being a city of the type that London is, with a vast variety of organised industry. It is a city which combines the textile specialisation of Manchester (without its imposing array of diverse modern industry) with the commercial and shipping characteristics of Liverpool. The prosperity of Bombay therefore rests upon two foundations (1) the power of its cotton mills to supply the cloth that India wants and to withstand competition from rivals in India and outside it and (2) the maintenance of the import and export trade. The last ten years have shown that in both respects Bombay is more than vulnerable.

ROUGH



CHAPTER III—KARACHI CITY.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

This is the second occasion on which any attempt has been made to give special Census statistics for Karachi. In the 1921 Census volume of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency Karachi received special attention for the first time. The lines followed in the present report are largely those laid down by Mr. Sedgwick in 1921. Karachi is a most irregularly shaped city which appears to be continually undergoing changes of area. No adequate map of the entire Census area is available. The map which appears in the present volume may be considered, however, to be reasonably accurate in essentials, though from a cartographical point of view it is little more than a sketch. In Bombay City wards and sections have been permanently fixed. But in Karachi a similar practice does not seem to have been adopted. Very possibly the expanding nature of the city and its form of development may make it troublesome at this stage to fix wards and sections as Bombay has done. From a Census point of view, however, the indeterminateness is unsatisfactory. Karachi is an area where there is much more space for development and much more partially-occupied land immediately surrounding developed areas than is the case with any of the other cities of the Presidency. Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 "Karachi is a mushroom city, ever expanding over a tract of sand, its edges submerged for extensive distances to different depths at different states of the tide. There is a complicated cantonment boundary in the heart of the municipal area, a second smaller cantonment at Manora, several outlying places like Baba and Bhit, of undefined extent and only partially under municipal control, and numerous distant patches of irregular shape and size, like the municipal quarries." This description has still a good deal of truth though it is hardly true to say any longer that Karachi is a mushroom city. It is now well on the way to permanent settlement as a large and well-laid-out city containing within its limits very extensive areas of sparsely populated land. As Karachi develops it is likely to fill up these sparsely populated areas with an increasing population. But the present character of the city produces differences in the density of population in its various parts which finds no counterpart in any of the other cities of the Presidency. There have been very considerable changes in various sections of the city since 1921 and these changes, which are important for Census purposes, will be commented upon in a later section of this chapter.

2. THE ENUMERATION AND ITS RESULTS.

In the following areas, though within municipal limits, the population was enumerated under the supervision of the officers shown below.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Name of area.	Enumerated by
1	2
The Railway area and platform enumeration ..	By the Divisional Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.
Maurypur and boats leaving Maurypur ..	Chief Engineer, Karachi Port Trust.
Islands within Municipal area and portions of floating population.	Superintendent of Salt Revenue.
Portion of floating population ..	Collector of Customs.
Portion of floating population ..	Deputy Conservator, Karachi Port Trust.
Portion of floating population ..	Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department.

Note.—The rest of the Municipal area was enumerated by the Municipality.

The enumeration of the population in cantonment areas was carried out by the cantonment authorities. At this Census the arrangements made for Census enumeration were quite satisfactory and showed a great improvement over

the arrangements made in 1921. The results which might have been expected to follow from this increase in Census efficiency were however off-set to some extent by the civil disobedience movement, which affected chiefly the quarters named Old Town, Runchore, Ramaswami and portions of the quarters called Jail, Market and Sadar Bazaar. About 1,500 persons evaded enumeration and Census books pertaining to three blocks were lost. (*Vide* the Chief Officer's Report printed as Appendix B to this Volume.)

The statement below shows the result of the Census of the Karachi Municipal area and of Karachi City as a whole in 1931 and at five previous Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Year.						Karachi City.	Per cent. rise.	Karachi Municipal area.	Per cent. rise.
1						2	3	4	5
1931	..	..	..	..	..	265,565	22·4	247,701	22·4
1921	..	..	..	..	..	216,883	42·8	201,691	43·5
1911	..	..	..	..	..	151,903	30·2	140,511	38·5
1901	..	..	..	..	..	116,683	10·9	108,641	10·6
1891	..	..	..	..	..	105,189	43·0	98,195	45·0
1881	..	..	..	..	..	73,560	..	68,332	..

The rise in population from 1881 to 1931 has been 261 per cent. for the Municipal area and 262·6 per cent. for Karachi City as a whole. These are very remarkable figures and the increase in the size of Karachi in fifty years must be characterised as one of the most striking features of the Census history of the Bombay Presidency. In the Municipal area's population in 1931, 54 persons from extra-municipal limits have been included. But the enumeration has been allowed to stand as the difference is trivial.

3. UNITS FOR WHICH THE FIGURES ARE PRESENTED.

Much of what Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 on this subject is still true. Those interested are referred to section 2 on page 69 of the Census of India, Volume IX, Part I, 1921. At this Census however an attempt has been made to ascertain and record the area of the various quarters of the city. Changes which have occurred in quarters since the 1921 Census are shown in the remarks which follow.

“‘Lea’ is a new quarter altogether and comprises a portion of Lyari. Riverbed and developed since the last Census. Queen's Road East and West two separate quarters at the last Census stood this time divided into three quarters—(1) Queen's Road, (2) Railway and (3) Railway area including City Bunder, Cantonment Stations, Reception and Pump Yard and Platform population. Bunker Island is altogether a new quarter. Harachandrai Vishandas is a new quarter coming into existence out of the area of the Police lines transferred to the Municipality. The quarters Frere Town, Bath Island, Clifton and Ghizri are parts of Old Frere Town. Jamshed is a name given to a quarter newly formed of the area transferred to the Municipality from Cantonment, so also is the Artillery Mazar. The Lyari is a portion of the area of the quarter ‘Scattered Hamlets’ which has since developed into a new quarter; so also are Tatta, Nake, Gada Village and ‘Labour Corps’. The quarter known as ‘Khanpura’ has disappeared this time altogether.”

4. BIRTHPLACE.

The Karachi City population shows a marked degree of cosmopolitanism but it differs very considerably in this respect from Bombay. In Bombay a minority of the population is home-born. In Karachi the majority of the population is home-born. This makes it in character a city of a different kind from Bombay. Bombay is essentially a place populated by strangers who remain for the working period of their lives there and then return to their native places. Karachi is a city built up round a solid core of home-born and Sind-born population who make their permanent home in the City. Karachi, unlike Bombay, cannot be described as an industrial city and the main stimulus to the immigration of strangers from distant parts is absent. Karachi is essentially a trading town with an important entrepot trade. Towns of such a type tend to show characteristics differing considerably from those of towns of the accentuated industrial type. The large cosmopolitan population of Karachi is concerned mostly in business connected with the receipt and forwarding of goods and with the handling of merchandise at docks and emporia. There are thus two main types of Karachi's cosmopolitan immigrants; the first is concerned with the administrative side of trade and the second consists of a general labouring class, differing in essentials very little from general labouring classes in other large cities. All cities offer many opportunities for general and casual labour and Karachi is no exception. A trading town also tends to attract dealers and merchants from many different localities. It will thus be apparent that, despite its cosmopolitanism, Karachi is not to be compared in this respect with Bombay. While the great development which Karachi has witnessed in the last half century is to be ascribed to the expansion of trade, and largely export trade, the home-born population has taken its fair share of this and has not been swamped, as in Bombay it has been, by an immigrant population coming from many parts of India in great numbers. Karachi in fact at present occupies a position midway between a city of the Bombay type and a town of the kind that Poona (City Municipality) is to-day. It is not likely to change to the Bombay type unless it develops organised large-scale industry requiring the immediate influx of able-bodied workers from areas that are able to supply them.

The statement No. 3, which follows, shows the composition of the population of Karachi City according to the Census returns of birthplace.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Region of Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.	Number of females per 1,000 males in the persons born in each region.
1	2	3
Karachi district	480	752
All other Sind districts	145	637
Panjab and Delhi	84	421
United Provinces	43	662
Central Division	33	479
Northern Division	28	713
Ratnagiri	13	431
N.-W. F. Province	8	241
Bengal	5	104
Western India States Agency	3	124
Europe	3	353
Baluchistan	1	324
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	1	32
Rajputana .. .. .	..	347
Other Asiatic Countries .. .. .	..	1,171
Elsewhere	151	421

It will be noted how high a proportion of the Karachi population is supplied by Karachi district and by Sind generally. The ratio of females to males in the Karachi population differs remarkably from the Bombay City ratio and tends to confirm the view that much of the migration to Karachi is of the permanent type, which is what one would expect when the essentially non-industrial character of the city is borne in mind. In Karachi City nearly 60 per cent. of the population is "home-born," meaning by that Sind-born and only 40 per cent. of the population comes from outside Sind. The 1931 Census figures offer marked contrast with the 1921 Census figures. There is little doubt that the 1931 Census enumeration has been better and more efficient than the 1921 figures and that it provides a much truer picture of the composition of Karachi's population. In 1921 there must have been much inefficient enumeration and wilful omission in returning correct places of birth.

5. RELIGION.

The religious composition of Karachi follows the conditions prevalent in the Sind towns and is markedly different from those prevailing in the small villages and hamlets. In the Sind towns the Hindu population is usually at least equal to the Muslim, whereas in the villages the Muslims usually outnumber the Hindus by three to one. In Sind the Hindu is essentially a town-dweller and the Muslim primarily an agriculturist living outside towns in hamlets, "tandas", and the fields. This point has been made very clear in the Bombay Presidency Census-Report, 1931, to which those interested in the subject may be referred. In Karachi the Hindu and Muslim populations are nearly evenly balanced though this Census the balance has shifted slightly in favour of Muslims, a result that may however have been contributed to by civil disobedience amongst sections of the Hindu population of Karachi. The statement (No. 4) below shows the religious composition of Karachi's population at the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 4.

Religion.	Number per 1,000 of the whole population of the City.	
	1931	1921
Hindu	457	464
Muslim	466	463
Jain	3	5
Zoroastrian	13	13
Christian	49	44
Sikh	8	7
Jew	3	3
Other Religions	1	1

This statement shows an improvement in the Muslim and Christian ratios and a fall in the Hindu ratio. None of the other religions are numerically of sufficient importance to warrant remarks on the changes in ratio. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : "The regional distribution of religions within the city is very irregular. The outlying portions are predominantly Muslim, the inner (Old Town) region predominantly Hindu and the Cantonment and Sadar Bazaar region cosmopolitan." This is still true; but Karachi is lucky in not exhibiting in so acute a form the localisation of religion which prevails in Bombay in respect of Hindus and Muslims, a condition of things that has been commented upon in this report with reference to the risk of disturbances to law and order. In the statement

(No. 5) given below the religious composition of quarters and other Census units is shown for the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT NO. 5.

Quarter or other Census Units.	Total population for reference.	Number per 1,000 who are		
		Hindu.	Muslim.	Other Religions.
1	2	3	4	5
Old Town	8,830	930	68	2
Lea	934	928	43	29
Napier	10,103	710	285	5
Market	6,745	807	188	5
Bunder	3,353	882	108	10
Queen's Road	153	641	111	248
Railway	358	662	263	75
Serai	13,087	795	180	25
Rambaugh	11,883	774	171	55
Jail	7,708	751	217	32
Runchore	24,924	726	226	48
Ramswami	7,038	780	122	98
Preedy	1,798	374	157	469
Civil Lines	4,432	539	219	242
Frere Town and Bath Island	2,256	518	187	295
Clifton	422	555	372	73
Lawrence	10,277	600	351	49
Jamshed	2,170	792	48	160
Artillery Maidan	554	412	213	375
Bunker Island	4	750	250	....
Drigh Road	22	682	318	....
Karachi Cantonment	6,240	362	160	478
Manora	2,018	552	348	100

6. AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

The age distribution of Karachi is distinctly of the City type but it is not in this respect so abnormal as the age distribution of Bombay. The reason why this should be so has been explained above in section 4. The ratio of males in the active working periods is not so high as in Bombay, and the ratio of females is higher than in Bombay. This is in consonance with the view that more of the inhabitants of Karachi are permanently resident in it. The real city character of the age and sex distribution is however apparent from the low female ratios in the 25 to 45 years age-groups. A point of interest is that the female ratio is higher than the male for the four lowest age-groups. This was so in 1921 for the three lowest age-groups. But whereas the female ratio in 1921 for the 10 to 15 years age-group was 97 per mille, it has risen to 107 in 1931. It is difficult to form conclusions from the improvement in the female ratio in the four lowest age-groups. In the absence of vital statistics it would be unsafe to conclude that there has been a definite improvement in female mortality up to the age of 20. It may be so, but the Census figures require checking against the vital statistics, which cannot be done in the present report. As far as the 1931 Census figures go, they would seem to suggest an improvement in both male and female ratios up to the age of 20 years.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Age-period							Number per 1,000.			Number of females per 100 males.
							Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5						
0-5	130	117	160	121						
5-10	114	104	127	86						
10-15	100	96	107	79						
15-20	101	90	103	73						
20-25	117	110	114	68						
25-30	108	118	91	56						
30-35	95	108	78	51						
35-40	69	78	57	51						
40-45	53	59	45	55						
45-50	36	37	33	63						
50-55	26	27	26	69						
55-60	16	15	17	81						
60-65	13	12	14	67						
65-70	5	4	5	86						
70 and over	8	7	11	113						
Total (whole population) .. .. .	..	..	..	71			

As remarked in the 1921 Census report Karachi marries late. This is due partly to early marriage in Sind not being so common as it is in the rest of the Presidency and partly to the effect of city life, with its keen struggle to raise the standard of living among city workers, in postponing marriage till a satisfactory economic condition has been reached. The statement (No. 7) below shows the position in respect of early marriage in Karachi in 1931. The corresponding figures for Poona Municipality are added for comparison.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Total number of females.	Age-group.	Population.	Married or widowed.				Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4				5
102,730	0—5	17,348	Married .. .. .	..	..	30	0·17
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	9	0·05
	5—10 ..	13,032	Married .. .. .	..	..	640	4·9
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	16	0·12
	10—15	11,005	Married .. .. .	..	..	2,045	18·6
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	44	0·39
Poona Municipality.							
76,117	0—5	10,534	Married .. .. .	..	..	87	0·8
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	8	0·08
	5—10	8,535	Married .. .. .	..	..	850	10·0
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	28	0·3
	10—15	8,025	Married .. .. .	..	..	2,072	25·8
			Widowed .. .. .	..	..	55	0·7

The following statement (No. 8) shows in thousands the numbers of persons unmarried, married and widowed in Karachi for the various age-groups.

STATEMENT No. 8.

	Age-group.				Unmarried.		Married.	Widowed.
	1				2	3	4	
All Ages	113	115	19
0-5	31	..	..
5-10	27	1	..
10-15	22	3	..
15-20	12	12	1
20-25	9	19	1
25-30	4	22	1
30-35	2	20	2
35-40	1	14	2
40-45	1	10	2
45-50	6	2
50 and over	1	9	8

7. LITERACY.

Literacy in Karachi as revealed by the 1931 Census is shown in the following statement (No. 9).

STATEMENT No. 9.

Unit and community.	Number per mille who are			
	Literate.		Literate in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Whole city	287	115	137	35
Hindu	365	137	169	10
Muslim	146	32	49	4
Christian	671	599	591	445

Literacy in a trading city like Karachi would be expected to be high. It would be much higher than it is if the Muslim population did not form so large a proportion of the city's population. Education amongst Muslims is still very much behind that amongst Hindus. The standard of literacy in English amongst Hindus is high. This is not surprising. Karachi attracts large numbers of the student class. Muslims in Karachi in general are drawn mostly from the labouring, artisan and small-trading class, which so far in Sind shows considerable resistance to education. The standard of literacy amongst females remains regrettably low, except

in the case of Christians. The 1931 Census figures show considerable improvement over the 1921 figures as the statement given below shows.

Males only.						1921	1931
Whole city	..	..	..	..	..	268	287
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	335	365
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	131	146
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	639	671
The comparative figures for English literacy are :—							
Whole city	..	..	..	..	..	106	137
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	110	159
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	34	49
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	567	591

8. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRIES.

The distribution of every 1,000 of the population into workers and dependents is as follows :—

Workers.		Dependents (both sexes).
Males	Females	
281	35	684

The difference between Karachi and Bombay in this respect is striking. In Bombay a much larger proportion of the population consists of workers. (See page 46 of the present Report.) Nothing could show more clearly the non-industrial character of Karachi. Comparison with the 1921 figures is not easy on account of the changes in Census classification of workers. The small proportion of female workers in Karachi is noteworthy. This is due largely to the fact that in Sind women do not normally "work" in the Census sense of the word. The large numbers of Muslims of course contribute to this result. But the Hindu population is mostly connected with trade, in which women do not usually work. The Census results are therefore largely what would be expected in the circumstances. But it is interesting comparing Karachi conditions in this respect with conditions in Gujarat, of which statistics are given in the Bombay Presidency Report.

The following statement (No. 10) shows the distribution of every 1,000 workers (principal earners and working dependents) by sub-classes for the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

Sub-Class.	Occupation.						1931	1921
I	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	..	..	..	..	..	47	54
II	Exploitation of minerals	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
III	Industry	..	..	..	..	..	189	175
IV	Transport	..	..	..	..	..	122	87
V	Trade	..	..	..	..	..	172	207
VI	Public Force	..	..	..	..	..	67	64
VII	Public Administration	..	..	..	..	..	42	46
VIII	Profession and Liberal Arts	..	..	..	..	..	68	45
IX	Persons living on their Income	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
X	Domestic Service	..	..	..	..	..	40	93
XI	Insufficiently Described Occupations	..	..	..	..	..	208	200
XII	Unproductive	..	..	..	..	..	34	22

It will be noted that the ratio of workers under trade is nearly as high as the ratio of workers under industry. This is in marked contrast to Bombay. The general decline in the ratios shown in the 1931 Census (where these are not due partly to changes in Census classification) may be held to reflect faithfully the decline in business caused by the trade slump. An exporting city like Karachi would naturally be greatly affected by a decline in the volume of business and trade transactions. One result of such a phenomenon is of course to decrease the proportion of workers to non-workers. During a slump there are fewer persons actually earning a living but the same numbers of mouths have to be fed.

The two statements which follow show the main features of Karachi's industry and trade.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Industry —(Total following occupation in hundreds).

Industry	159	
Textiles	14	(mostly handloom and small-scale).
Hides, skins, etc.	11	
Wood	23	(of these, 21 carpenters).
Metals	8	(of these, 7 blacksmiths).
Ceramics	1	
Food industries	14	(various small-scale, butchers, sweetmeat makers).
Dress and toilet	31	(of these, 11 tailors, etc., and 13 washers).
Furniture	2	
Building	11	
Production and transmission of physical force	1	
Miscellaneous and undefined industries.	35	(of these, 25 scavengers).

It is obvious from the above that organised industry is of practically no importance in Karachi. In fact in respect of industry Karachi does not differ in essentials from the typical small Indian town.

STATEMENT No. 12.

Trade.

Item.	Number in hundreds.	Chief contributory items (figures in hundreds).
1	2	3
Trade	148	
Banking, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	21	Group No. 115. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, etc. (21).
Brokerage, commission and export	8	Group No. 116. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, etc. (8).
Textiles	1	Group No. 117. Piece-goods, wool, etc. (1).
Skins, leather and furs	6	Group No. 118. Skins, etc. (6).
Pottery, bricks and tiles	5	Group No. 121. Pottery, bricks and tiles (5).
Hotels, cafés and restaurants, etc.	26	Group No. 127. Managers and owners of hotels, cafés, etc. (23).
Foodstuffs	37	Group No. 133. Fodder, etc. (12). Group No. 130. Sweetmeats, sugar, etc. (6). Group No. 135. Tobacco (4).
Clothing and toilet articles	1	Group No. 138. Ready-made clothing, etc., other articles of dress (1).
Furniture	1	Group No. 140. Hardware, porcelain, crockery, etc. (1).
Means of transport	6	Group No. 143. Carriages, carts, etc. (6).
Other sorts	34	Group No. 150. Streetkeepers and shopkeepers, etc. (33).

CHAPTER IV—OTHER CITIES.

POONA.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

Poona as a city has been dealt with in the 1931 Census exactly as in 1921 (*vide* map attached). It is unnecessary to repeat here what Mr. Sedgwick wrote in 1921. Readers who are interested may be referred to the Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, pages 74 and 75. The major unit for Census purposes taken as the City of Poona has been called "Greater Poona". Greater Poona comprises five distinct areas of jurisdiction, namely Poona City Municipality, Poona Suburban Municipality, Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment and Poona Suburbs. The map will show the limits of these units. The 1931 Census enumeration of these units was as under :—

Greater Poona.					Population.
1.	Poona City Municipality	..	..	..	162,901
2.	Poona Suburban Municipality	..	..	..	16,676
3.	Poona Cantonment	..	..	..	35,807
4.	Kirkee Cantonment	..	..	..	16,302
5.	Poona Suburbs	..	..	..	18,501
Total population					250,187

The detailed Census of the Poona Suburbs is as follows.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Sub-unit						Population.		
						Persons.	Males.	Females.
1						2	3	4
Parvati	..	..	..	..	..	366	215	151
Bhamburda	..	..	..	..	..	1,316	766	550
(i) Agricultural College	..	..	..	..	..	520	376	144
(ii) Station	..	..	..	..	..	195	115	80
(iii) Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	601	275	326
Manjri	..	..	..	..	..	537	262	275
Vanavdi (Wanowri)	..	..	..	..	..	2,045	1,039	1,006
Bopodi (including Kirkee Station)	..	..	..	..	..	3,240	1,771	1,469
Ghorpadi (Ghorpuri) including Station	..	..	..	..	..	3,873	1,908	1,965
Yeravda	..	..	..	..	..	6,530	4,045	1,585
(i) Reformatory	..	..	..	..	..	303	248	55
(ii) Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1,611	904	707
(iii) Central Prison	..	..	..	..	..	4,047	3,405	552
(iv) Remainder	..	..	..	..	..	569	298	271
Yerandavana	..	..	..	..	..	279	161	118
Aundh (Government House only)	..	..	..	..	..	315	161	154
Total suburbs	..	..	..	..	..	18,501	11,228	7,273

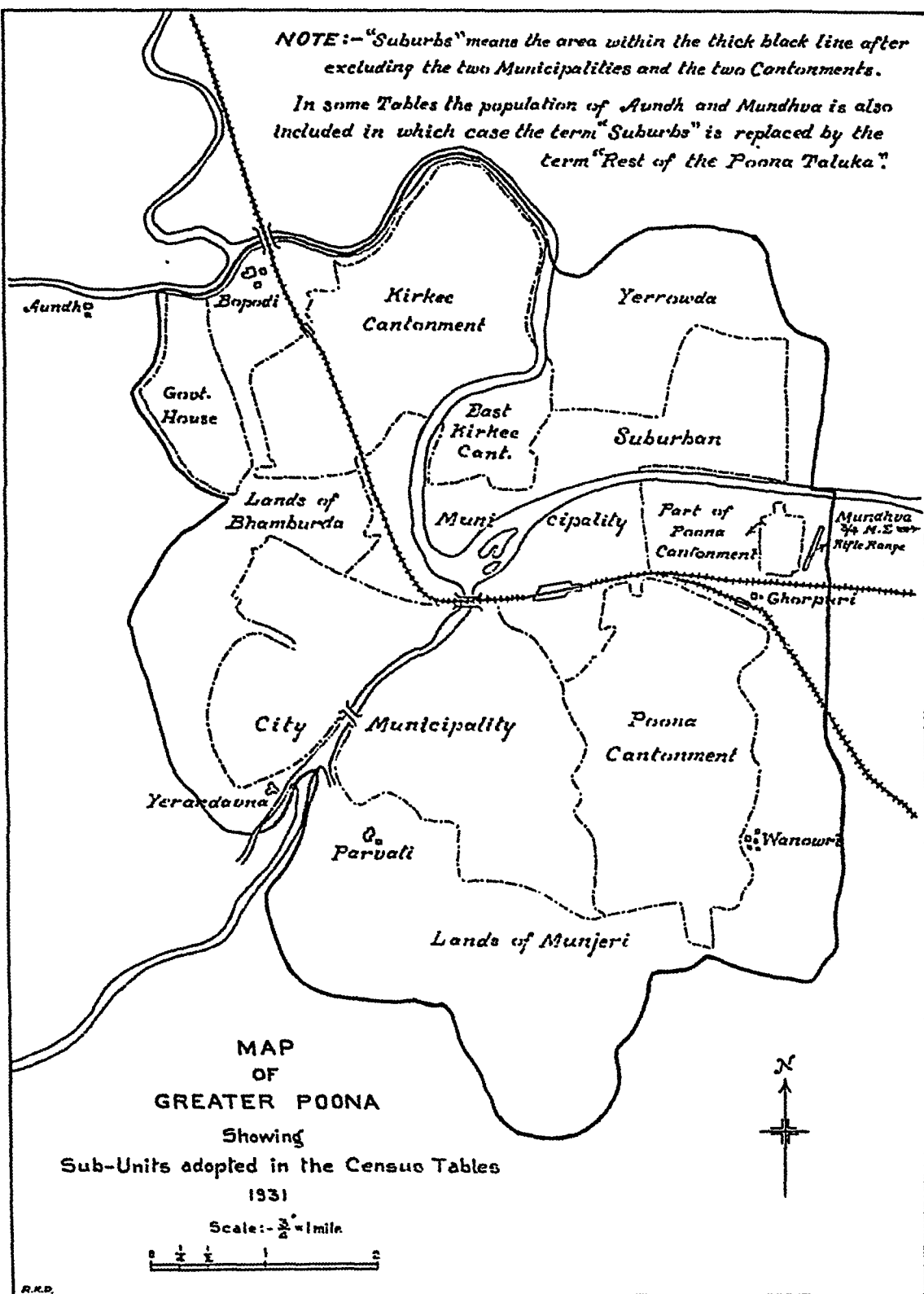
Poona Taluka includes the abovementioned units, Aundh (excluding Government House) and Mundhwa village. The population on running trains enumerated

Books

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NOTE:- "Suburbs" means the area within the thick black line after excluding the two Municipalities and the two Cantonments.

In some Tables the population of Aundh and Mundhva is also included in which case the term "Suburbs" is replaced by the term "Rest of the Poona Taluka".



at the railway station of Poona has been included in the population of Poona Taluka. The population of Poona Taluka is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Unit.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Greater Poona	250,187	138,130	112,048
Aundh, excluding Government House	1,816	978	838
Mundhwa, including Hadapsar Station	3,808	2,011	1,797
Running train population enumerated at Poona Station	192	103	20
Total, Poona Taluka	250,003	141,291	114,712

City Tables I, II and III relate to "Greater Poona". Table VI, Part I and VII, Part I relate to Poona Taluka. Tables IV and V relate to the following units : namely (1) Poona City Municipality, (2) Poona Suburban Municipality, (3) Poona Cantonment, (4) Kirkee Cantonment, (5) The rest of Poona Taluka. The reason for this diversity of treatment of Census units is explained thus. Poona Taluka constituted a separate Census charge and the slips for the whole charge were taken out simultaneously for sorting for the various tables prepared in the Abstraction Office. It was subsequently found to be difficult weeding out slips relating to Aundh and Mundhwa and obtaining separate information for the Poona Suburbs only. Where therefore separate information had to be taken out it was taken out for "the rest of Poona Taluka", which appellation displaced the term "Suburbs".

2. BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "In the matter of birthplace Poona is not a particularly cosmopolitan place. Poona City Municipality is essentially old fashioned and is simply the hub of Maharashtra. Very few strangers from other parts of India will be found there. In the Cantonments and Suburban Municipality, on the contrary, conditions are more mixed and the Madrasi and Pathan is a common feature. The birthplace figures were, however, tabulated for the City as a whole ; and the influence of the old fashioned City Municipal area, which alone contributes considerably more than half the total population of Greater Poona, gives an impression of homogeneity in the population which a casual visitor to the Cantonment bazaar might consider misleading." "Poona City" as a Census unit is a very heterogeneous structure. It consists of four utterly diverse elements (1) the old Maratha capital intensely conscious of Maratha history, (2) cantonment areas and a civil station with the usual mixed population found in such localities, (3) a residential suburban area of biggish houses and bungalows, mostly in the Poona Suburban Municipality, and (4) a rural fringe outside the more or less thickly populated areas and possessing characteristics of rural rather than of urban life. In applying generalisations to "Poona City", as that term is employed in the Census, it is important to remember that the area is composed of parts of utterly different social and geographical character. What is true of the old City of Poona is not by any means true of localities having little affinity with it. The following statement (No. 3) shows the composition of Poona City according to the returns of birthplace recorded in the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Region of Birth.	Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
Poona District	637
Bombay Presidency, including States and Agencies	251
Hyderabad State	23
Madras	16
Punjab	14

STATEMENT No. 3—*contd.*

Region of Birth.					Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
India, Unspecified	..	..	..	..	9
Europe, Unspecified	..	..	..	..	9
Rajputana	..	..	..	..	6
Central Provinces and Berar	..	..	..	..	5
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	4
Ajmere-Merwara	..	..	..	..	4
Other Asiatic Countries	..	..	..	..	3
French and Portuguese Settlements in India	..	..	..	..	3
United Kingdom and Ireland	..	..	..	..	3
Asia, Unspecified	..	..	..	..	3
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	10

It will be obvious from the above that Poona City cannot properly be called cosmopolitan. By far the greater part of the population in the area is home-born. The non-home-born population is to be found mostly in the Cantonment areas. In the Poona Suburban Municipal area are found most of the foreign-born population. The Poona City Municipal area is populated mostly by persons born in the City or born in various parts of Maharashtra ; it contains numbers of students who have come to colleges for study and whose native places are in various parts of the Bombay Deccan. Poona City thus differs in essentials from Bombay and Karachi. If the cosmopolitan Cantonments and suburban area be excluded from consideration, Poona will be seen to conform to the typical mofussil town with most of its population stay-at-home and home-born, and not supported by any organised industries conducted on lines of large-scale production. Poona as contrasted with Bombay, and to a smaller extent with Karachi, is essentially a residential and administrative headquarters town, on which has been superimposed an important cantonment which has altered to some extent the original character of composition of the population.

3. SEX AND AGE.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Age-group.						Poona City Municipality.	Poona Suburban Municipality.	Poona and Kirkee Cantonment.	Rest of the Poona Taluka.
1						2	3	4	5
0—5	..	..	..	..	..	129	121	124	117
5—10	..	..	..	..	..	111	100	105	99
10—15	..	..	..	..	..	108	96	102	94
15—20	..	..	..	..	..	111	107	114	112
20—25	..	..	..	..	..	118	127	129	128
25—30	..	..	..	..	..	97	110	110	112
30—35	..	..	..	..	..	89	99	91	99
35—40	..	..	..	..	..	68	76	63	71
40—45	..	..	..	..	..	53	59	50	56
45—50	..	..	..	..	..	38	40	36	40
50—55	..	..	..	..	..	29	27	27	30
55—60	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	10	18
60—65	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	15	13
65—70	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	7	5
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	8	6

The above statement (No. 4) gives the age distribution of every 1,000 of the population in each of the units forming Poona City. The Poona and Kirkee Cantonment unit is the most abnormal. This is of course due largely to the

presence of a military population, which is never typical of a natural age distribution, consisting as it does of a high concentration of males, often unmarried, in a few of the younger age-groups. The Poona City Municipality does not present any marked features of the city type of distribution. It is impossible without an elaborate analysis of the composition of the population in the various age-groups to draw any conclusions of value from disparities in the ratios at various ages in the different units. For instance, the high ratio of persons in the lowest age-group in Poona and Kirkee Cantonments is at first sight surprising. But analysis would probably disclose that the main contributors to this group must be the mixed population of servants, labourers and other kinds of miscellaneous campfollowers usually found in a cantonment. Similarly the general likeness in the ratios of the highest age-groups in all the units must be due to conditions in the case of old persons being virtually the same in all. In the case of a cantonment area it is easy to see why this should be so. The military population does not remain in a cantonment area till it dies of old age. In the case of the Poona Suburban Municipality the reason cannot be given without a detailed examination which a Census Report cannot make. But it seems probable that in the Poona Suburban Municipality there exists a fairly well-to-do and permanently settled population, which, in respect of longevity and habits, is not markedly different from that residing permanently in Poona City Municipal limits. The Census figures suggest many interesting questions which can best be considered along with a study of the vital statistics.

The following statement (No. 5) shows the proportion of females per 1,000 males.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Unit.					Females.
Poona City Municipality	..	..	..	..	877
Poona Suburban Municipality	..	..	..	..	740
Poona Cantonment	..	..	..	..	733
Kirkee Cantonment	..	..	..	..	610
Rest of Poona Taluka	..	..	..	..	697

This statement brings out more clearly the differences in the population composition of the various units. Poona City Municipality is clearly established as a typical residential area of permanent settlement. The Suburban Municipal area is less so; and the Cantonment areas still less so. The figures of the rest of Poona Taluka are puzzling. The low ratio of females can be understood only by a close examination of the population composition. It would on examination probably be found that the area is a jumble of miscellaneous units, many of them highly uncharacteristic of a normal population distribution, and the final figures represent merely the arithmetical averaging of divergent conditions which range from typical Deccan villages to aggregations of labourers and the kinds of population groupings that are found just outside a large town.

4. RELIGION.

The following statement shows the distribution of population of Poona by religion in the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Religion.					Greater Poona.	Poona City Municipality.	Poona Suburban Municipality.	Both the Cantonments.	Suburbs.
Hindu	..	..	..	..	793	872	775	541	825
Muslim	..	..	..	..	116	93	116	190	109
Jain	..	..	..	..	13	12	6	10	2
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	13	1	23	48	12
Christian	..	..	..	..	60	18	70	188	49
Sikh	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	11	1
Jew	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3	1
Other religions	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

It will be noted that the Hindu predominance is greatest in the Poona City Municipal area.

5. OCCUPATION.

The following statement (No. 7) gives the distribution of every thousand workers (principal earners and working dependents) by sub-classes.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Sub-Class	I	..	Exploitation of animals and vegetation	..	..	88
„	II	..	Exploitation of minerals	..	..	....
„	III	..	Industry	..	..	211
„	IV	..	Transport	..	..	43
„	V	..	Trade	..	..	116
„	VI	..	Public Force	..	..	98
„	VII	..	Public Administration	..	..	87
„	VIII	..	Professions and liberal arts	..	..	61
„	IX	..	Persons living on their income	..	..	23
„	X	..	Domestic service	..	..	81
„	XI	..	Insufficiently described occupations	..	..	121
„	XII	..	Unproductive	..	..	71

Poona is not an industrial city. Industries show no great bias towards any one type. Textiles are unimportant and working in wood, metals, building, tailoring and other occupations of the small individual and non-factory type provide the majority of those engaged in industry with a living. In this respect Poona presents features similar to those prevailing in Karachi and quite dissimilar to those prevailing in Bombay. The Military Arsenal and Ammunition Factory at Kirkee is the only establishment employing a considerable number of workmen working under factory conditions. The number of persons shown as employed in Insufficiently Described Occupations has been returned at 9,815. Most of these must belong to the class of general labour for which there is some considerable demand in a place like Poona. The non-industrial character of Poona is proved by the fact that out of every 1,000 of the population there are only 258 male workers and 52 female workers as against 690 dependents.

2. SHOLAPUR.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

The Census city of Sholapur includes the Municipality and portions of Sholapur Revenue village lands not falling within the municipal boundary. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921: "The city has gone through some vicissitudes in the way of ups and downs of population. The extraordinary drop in 1911 was due to the absence of people on account of plague. The population at the 1901 Census had been 75,288 and the 1911 Census showed a reduction to 61,345. In the 1911 Report it is mentioned that at a subsequent municipal Census taken after plague had subsided the population came out at over 89,000." The writer proceeded "It is probable that even this figure is a conservative estimate, many not having by then returned to their homes." In 1921 the population had increased to 119,581. At this Census the population has been returned at 144,654 persons, of whom 135,574 have been returned from the municipal area and 9,080 from the suburbs. The increase in population this Census is due to textile development and to the natural increase in population which has proved typical of the entire presidency during the last decade. Sholapur is a highly industrialised city in an area that sometimes suffers from drought and poor crops and it adjoins an area in the Nizam's dominions in which these conditions are more exaggerated than they are in the portion of Bombay Presidency immediately adjacent to Sholapur. The labour supply of Sholapur is drawn almost wholly from these areas and it is obvious that the two chief influences affecting the growth of the city are the prosperity or unsuccess of the cotton textile mills on

which so large a proportion of the city's inhabitants are dependent for a living, and the effect of bad seasons on the city's supply of labour. These two influences will sometimes be found to be at variance with each other. In addition, epidemics must always be a source of disturbance to a city like Sholapur dependent on a single industry and situated in a portion of the country where bad times come not infrequently and render the people therefore more liable to the ravages of disease. It is the interaction of these various influences that accounts for the up and down character of Sholapur's Census record. With the development of Indian textiles, such as seems likely to come about in the near future as India endeavours to supply from its own resources more of the cloth it requires, it is probable that Sholapur will continue to grow and it may grow considerably. The extent to which it is dependent on a single industry for its well being will, however, constitute a source of danger unless the economic life of the city is put eventually on a broader basis of industry and occupation.

2. BIRTHPLACE.

In the matter of birthplace Sholapur is not at all cosmopolitan. It draws its labour from its immediate neighbourhood. As that neighbourhood includes a portion of the Hyderabad State territory it is not surprising that a large proportion of the city's population should be returned as immigrants from that area. Actually the people are socially and racially of the same type, whether they come from the Sholapur district or from the Nizam's territory adjoining it.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Return of Birth.						Proportion per 1,000 of the whole population.
Sholapur district	..	..	..	..	..	687
Hyderabad State	..	..	..	..	..	182
Bombay Presidency (including Bombay States and Agencies)	..	..	..	..	..	108
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	5
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	..	1
Elsewhere	..	..	..	..	..	6

As compared with the 1921 Census figures the proportion of home borns (meaning by that persons returning birthplaces in Sholapur City and the rest of Sholapur district) has risen from 636 to 687, and the proportion of persons returning the Nizam's dominions as their birthplace has fallen from 249 to 182. The only other important source of labour supply is the Bombay States and Agencies near Sholapur district and racially and socially allied to it. Sholapur is in fact a typical mofussil town that has become excessively industrialised in the one large-scale organised industry of textiles and it draws its labour supply from the area that would in any case have supplied the city with labour, though not of course in the same quantity as it does now when there is a steady demand from the cotton textile mills.

3. RELIGION.

The religious composition of Sholapur is shown in the statement (No. 2) below. Sholapur is predominantly a Hindu town. As has happened elsewhere at this Census, the proportion of Hindus has fallen this Census and the proportion of Muslims has risen. Very possibly the civil disobedience movement may have contributed to this result.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Religion.						Number per 1,000 of the whole population of the city.	
						1931	1921
Hindu	..	..	..	..	..	770.4	786
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	198.3	184
Jain	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	11
Zoroastrian	..	..	..	..	..	2.1	3
Christian	..	..	..	..	..	18.1	16
Other Religions	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	....

4. AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

The distribution of the population over the age-groups is as under :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

Age-group.	Number per 1,000.			Number of females per 100 males.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
0—5	143	134	153	100
5—10	117	115	119	91
10—15	110	109	112	91
15—20	108	104	114	96
20—25	116	114	118	91
25—30	95	101	89	78
30—35	81	90	73	72
35—40	63	69	55	70
40—45	50	53	46	76
45—50	36	36	36	87
50—55	27	26	28	94
55—60	20	19	21	99
60—65	17	15	18	104
65—70	7	6	7	100
70 and over	10	9	11	109
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	

The following statement shows the number of persons married in the first four age-groups :—

0-5	396 (females 238)
5-10	1,953 (females 1,514)
10-15	4,147 (females 3,219)
15-20	9,978 (females 6,502)

It will be obvious from the above that there is a considerable amount of early marriage in Sholapur. The castes chiefly affected are Lingayats, Marathas and Kunbis, Mahars and Mangs.

5. LITERACY.

The following statement shows the extent of literacy in Sholapur in the 1931 Census.

Total population.	Literate.		Per mille.	Literate in English.		Per mille.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
135,574	18,334	3,055	158	4,000	394	32

Sholapur has made much improvement in respect of literacy during the last decade. This is evident from the following :—

Comparative figures of literacy.

Religion.	Proportion per mille.			
	1921		1931	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	107	21	158	32
Hindu	109	17	152	30
Muslim	112	8	123	13
Christian	551	244	540	238

The figures speak for themselves. Hindus, though behind Muslims in 1921, have made remarkable progress during the decade and have increased their number of literates from 109 to 152 per mille. English literacy also shows distinct improvement in this decade. Sholapur, unlike Bombay and Karachi, does not attract the student class and hence the figures in English literacy are not so striking. In short there is improvement in the literacy of all the communities except Christian, who have shown a slight decrease.

6. OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY.

The total number of workers (principal earners and working dependents) returned in the 1931 Census was 54,938 and of non-working dependents 80,636 ; equivalent to 405 per mille and 595 per mille of the population respectively. It is interesting in this connection to compare Sholapur with Bombay, a large industrial town, Karachi a large commercial town, and Poona, a residential, administrative, military and educational centre. The statement below (No. 4) shows how the four cities differ in respect of the proportions of workers and non-workers. In industrial towns a larger proportion of the population is employed actively in earning a livelihood.

STATEMENT No. 4.

Class.	Distribution of 1,000 persons into workers and dependents.			
	Sholapur.	Bombay.	Karachi.	Poona.
1	2	3	4	5
Workers, i.e. principal earners and working dependents ..	405	487	316	317
Non-working dependents	595	513	684	683

CHAPTER V—HOUSING IN BOMBAY CITY.

B—HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

The previous history of these statistics and how and when they came to be included in the Census Cities Report for the Bombay Presidency have been explained in the Introductory section of Chapter VI of the Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, Part I. It is not therefore necessary to recapitulate these explanations here.

2. SYSTEM OF ENUMERATION AND COMPILATION.

The block lists and family registers, the two essential schedules for the abstraction of the statistics, were received from Bombay Municipality along with the enumeration books and dealt with in the abstraction office. After a general inspection of the documents it was first contemplated to abandon any idea of preparing the statistics because of the unsatisfactory manner in which the block lists and family registers were filled up, and it was impossible abstracting the information from the block lists and family registers alone. Later, however, it was suggested that as the enumeration books (general schedules) of the Census supplied information in respect of number of houses, the number of floors and rooms, and the number of persons actually enumerated as living in houses, the statistics could be taken out from the block lists, family registers and enumeration books used together. Great difficulty was, however, experienced by the abstraction office in compiling the tables in their present form. The statistics cannot, as they stand, be regarded as absolutely correct or exhaustive. They do however represent a serious attempt to make the best of the situation and within certain limits may be considered not unreasonably inaccurate. In any case they possess great sociological value whatever their statistical worth may be.

3. INSTRUCTIONS.

The following special instructions were issued to the abstraction office.

"The house list and the family register from which the information required for the housing tables is to be abstracted are most carelessly written and are incomplete in many cases. It will be seen that in many block books no figures have been recorded in column 6 of the house list and in columns 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the family register. Figures of preliminary census have been given in column 10 here and there. We want figures of final census for Tables II, VIA and VII and these will have to be taken as regards each room from the enumeration schedules. Again you will find that all the schedules pertaining to one building are not arranged in serial order of the floor and rooms. You will have therefore to find out this information from the enumeration books and note it separately on a piece of paper and when the information of one house is thus fully obtained post it in the family register in respective columns left blank. This means that you will have to get the family register duly completed in all the particulars before striking out the totals and completing this information in your register. If in a few cases information is forthcoming already in the family registers, the same will have to be verified in the above manner. You must therefore be careful in combing out the requisite figures from the block book and for that purpose to strain every page of the enumeration schedules assiduously."

4. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

In his report, which has been printed as Appendix A at page 109 of the present volume, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who conducted the census operations in Bombay City, has described the difficulties with which Census operations had to contend in 1931. It is not surprising that the housing statistics should be incomplete. Furthermore the Census abstraction office was opened at a place other than Bombay soon after the actual date of the Census and this made more troublesome the task of filling in omissions and rectifying mistakes. The abstraction office, despite these difficulties, made use of all figures obtainable directly and indirectly with the result that the tables as finally compiled do afford valuable material for statistical examination and comment.

5. STATISTICAL TABLES OF HOUSING.

The housing statistics are contained in the following Tables printed at the end of this volume :—

Table I—General classification of buildings by uses.

Table II—Classification of rooms by number of floors.

Table III—Residential buildings classified according to the number of tenements contained in each.

Table IV—Classification of residential buildings by the number of occupants.

Table V—Distribution of persons by rooms.

Table VI-A—Tenements by rooms and population.

Table VI-B—Details of one-roomed tenements containing more than one family.

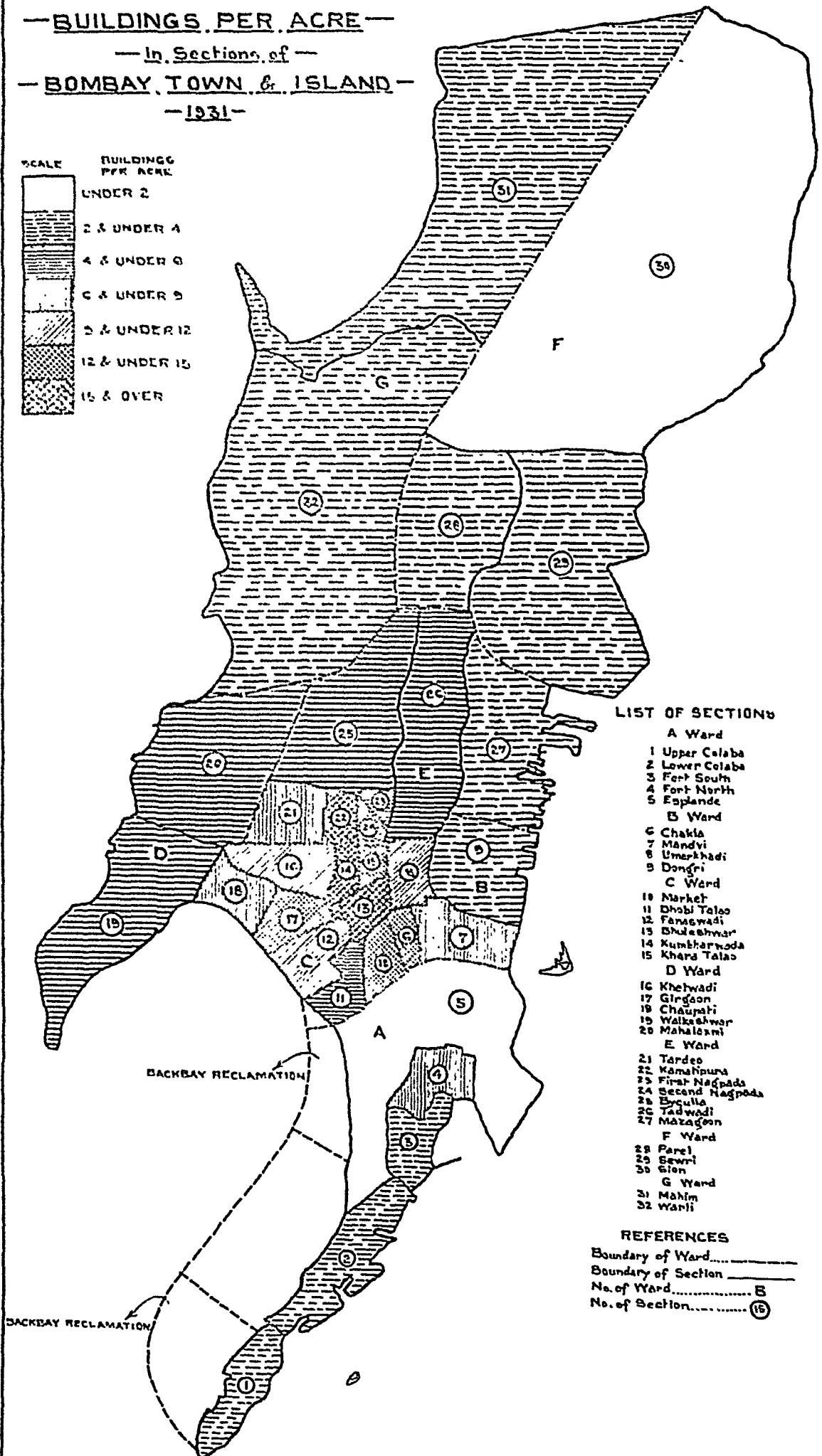
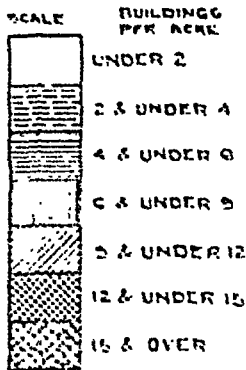
Table VII—Tenements by room and population by religion.

6. DEFINITION OF " BUILDING " AND STANDARDS OF " OVERCROWDING ".

The definition of " building " (and census " house ") remains what it has been since 1901 and is as follows :—" The whole of a building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by a subsidiary roof."

Suggestions made in 1921 by Mr. Sedgwick as regards the need for modifying the tables and reconsidering the definition of a " building " do not appear to have been considered by the Bombay Municipality. In any case, no action has been taken on Mr. Sedgwick's suggestions. The statistics presented now are therefore identical in nature with those compiled in 1921. The deficiencies have not been made good. The object of housing statistics is to explain the manner in which the population is housed and to throw light upon " overcrowding ". The statistics as they stand only partially achieve this object. In fact they are not well designed to display the facts of " overcrowding ". It is plain that " overcrowding " is a most complicated matter involving various standards of housing, which may differ among different social classes. Unless a building is adequately designated as a certain number of rooms normally available for the use of a certain number of persons on some accepted principle of housing that makes allowance for privacy, decency and the ordinary amenities of domestic life, the statistical tables of housing can be only half useful. " Overcrowding ", in fact, implies an appeal to an ethical standard for which the tables as they stand make no provision at all. It is suggested that the chief principle on which housing statistics should be compiled in future is one which definitely defines the number of rooms which should normally be available for the average family, and then examines the housing of the Bombay population according as the families composing that population are distributed over units providing, or failing to provide, accommodation of the necessary standard. Generally speaking, it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that any housing which does not provide more than one room for an average family of four persons must result in " overcrowding ". With two rooms per family of four persons the overcrowding will almost disappear, especially if cooking can be carried out in one apartment other than one of the two living rooms. In fact, to abolish overcrowding of the average family in Bombay, three rooms are necessary : one of them, a cook room, and two of them living rooms which will provide for the reasonable privacy of female and which permit one apartment to be used for sleeping purposes alone. It is recognised, however, that in India such conditions are almost everywhere at present impossible of fulfilment, from which it may be deduced that in India ideas of privacy and domestic seclusion are not to be judged by western standards at all. Social investigators, however, are unanimous in condemning the housing conditions generally prevailing in India and it is reasonable to believe that the lack of privacy and the pressure on floor space prevalent in India is something which idealists and practical social workers regard as definite evils, whether Indian public opinion generally regards them as such or not. Apart from these ethical considerations, the overcrowding complicates problems which are matters of deep concern to the State and which should be laid before all authorities, whose business it is to see that any population is adequately housed, content and physically fit. The housing tables under

— BUILDINGS PER ACRE —
— In Sections of —
— BOMBAY TOWN & ISLAND —
— 1931 —



LIST OF SECTIONS

- A Ward**
 1 Upper Colaba
 2 Lower Colaba
 3 Fort South
 4 Fort North
 5 Esplanade
- B Ward**
 6 Chakla
 7 Mandvi
 8 Umerkhadi
 9 Dongri
- C Ward**
 10 Market
 11 Dhobi Talao
 12 Fanaswadi
 13 Bhuleshwar
 14 Kumbharwada
 15 Khars Talao
- D Ward**
 16 Khetwadi
 17 Girgaon
 18 Chhatrapati
 19 Walkeshwar
 20 Mahalaxmi
- E Ward**
 21 Tardeo
 22 Kamahipura
 23 First Nagpada
 24 Second Nagpada
 25 Byculla
 26 Dadwadi
 27 Mazgaon
- F Ward**
 28 Parel
 29 Sewri
 30 Gion
- G Ward**
 31 Mahim
 32 Wankli

REFERENCES

Boundary of Ward.....
 Boundary of Section.....
 No. of Ward..... B
 No. of Section..... 15

THOUSANDS

30

25

20

15

10

5

0

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1901

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1911

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1921

GROUND FLOOR

ONE UPPER FLOOR

TWO UPPER FLOORS

THREE UPPER FLOORS

FOUR UPPER FLOORS

FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

1931

THOUSANDS

30

25

20

15

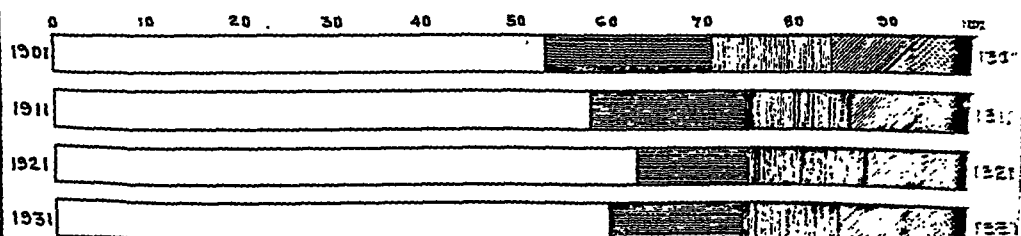
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5

0

— ACTUAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH —
— DIFFERENT NUMBERS OF FLOORS IN —
— BOMBAY CITY SINCE 1901 —

— PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BUILDINGS —
— ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF FLOORS IN —
— BOMBAY CITY SINCE 1901 —



GROUND FLOOR TWO UPPER FLOORS FOUR UPPER FLOORS
ONE UPPER FLOOR THREE UPPER FLOORS FIVE OR MORE UPPER FLOORS

OF BOMBAY CITY, 1931.

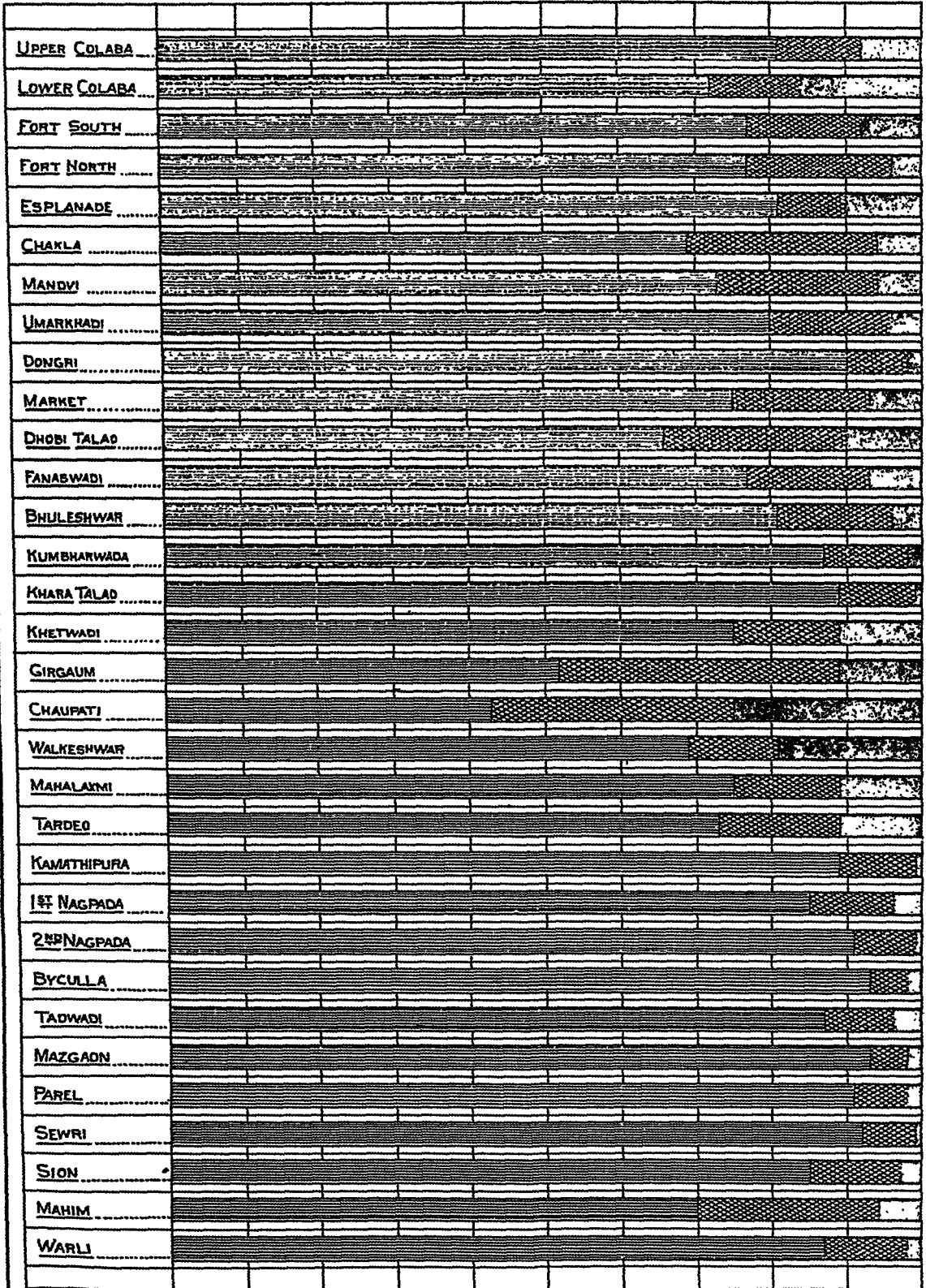


Figure 1

discussion in the present chapter, despite their inadequacy, will suggest that housing conditions generally in Bombay are of a character of which the City has no reason whatever to be proud.

7. TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS.

The total number of buildings of all classes enumerated in the last four censuses is as follows.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Census year						Number of buildings.	Inter-census variation.
1931	..	..	..	..	..	50,833	-1,501
1921	..	..	..	..	..	52,334	+6,618
1911	..	..	..	..	..	45,716	+7,262
1901	..	..	..	..	..	38,454	....

Whether the decrease in the number of buildings this Census is real or not is hard to decide. Faulty enumeration has certainly been at work. But it is likely that there has been a change in the kind of building erected for the working classes. The practice is growing of providing large chawls containing accommodation for many families in one building instead of the smaller buildings which used to be the chief means of providing cheap housing accommodation. Thus while the total number of buildings has fallen by 1,501 the number of chawls has risen by 4,348. In order to establish the facts clearly it would be necessary to compare the number of large chawls in 1921 with the number in 1931; but the housing statistics are inadequate for this purpose. The number of residential buildings containing from 1 to 10 tenements was 28,155 in 1921 and is now 23,161. But the classification is statistically faulty, as Mr. Sedgwick pointed out in 1921. "The class (5 tenements and under) as it stands is heterogeneous, including all single bungalows, all semi-detached bungalows, all of the older and smaller blocks of flats, such as those in Marine Lines, and a good many moderately large ones. The sub-classes might be1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements and 6 to 10 tenements". No clearer instance can be given of a nearly useless statistical classification. For general purposes of comparison the figures for 1931 and 1921 for the number of buildings containing various numbers of tenements are placed side by side.

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Statement showing residential buildings by the number of tenements, 1931 and 1921.

Census year.		Number of buildings containing						Total number of buildings.
		10 tenements and under.	11 to 20 tenements.	21 to 30 tenements.	31 to 40 tenements.	41 to 50 tenements.	51 tenements and over.	
1931	..	23,161	4,353	4,774	986	496	973	31,743
1921	..	28,155	3,653	1,519	829	467	608	35,231

As observed in section 8 below this statement clearly shows a decrease in small buildings such as residential bungalows and small houses. These are being replaced by larger houses, chawls, etc.

8. BUILDINGS PER ACRE.

Kamathipura has the highest number of buildings per acre, 17.55 as against 19 in the last census; and its density is 601.71, as against 714, whereas

Kumbharwada, with a density of 726·57 as against 736 in 1921, has only 15·54 buildings per acre. Similarly Second Nagpada with a density of 636·37 has only 15·58 buildings per acre. This is due to the fact that small buildings have been demolished and replaced by larger buildings without affecting the number of occupants per unit of surface area.

The following statement (No. 3) arranges the various wards and sections of the city in order of density according to number of buildings per acre. The general figure for Bombay City as a whole is 3·28 buildings per acre.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Ward and section.						Density of buildings per acre.
Ward C	..	..	..	..	..	40·23
Kumbharwada	..	..	..	..	..	15·54
Bhuleshwar	..	..	..	..	..	15·41
Khura-Talay	..	..	..	..	..	13·17
Market	..	..	..	..	..	12·56
Pannawadi	..	..	..	..	..	10·21
Dhobitalao	..	..	..	..	..	5·73
Ward B	..	..	..	..	..	5·66
Chakla	..	..	..	..	..	14·76
Umarkhadi	..	..	..	..	..	10·18
Mandvi	..	..	..	..	..	6·47
Dongri	..	..	..	..	..	2·24
Ward D	..	..	..	..	..	5·43
Girgaon	..	..	..	..	..	12·02
Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	10·26
Chaupati	..	..	..	..	..	7·51
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	3·97
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	..	1·16
Ward E	..	..	..	..	..	4·19
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	..	17·55
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	15·58
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	6·95
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	5·68
Byculla	..	..	..	..	..	5·01
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	4·05
Mazagaon	..	..	..	..	..	2·26
Ward G	..	..	..	..	..	2·88
Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	3·03
Worli	..	..	..	..	..	2·74
Ward A	..	..	..	..	..	2·42
Fort North	..	..	..	..	..	7·46
Lower Colaba	..	..	..	..	..	3·6
Fort South	..	..	..	..	..	3·08
Upper Colaba	..	..	..	..	..	1·9
Esplanade	..	..	..	..	..	1·60
Ward F	..	..	..	..	..	1·59
Parel	..	..	..	..	..	3·68
Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	3·17
Sion	..	..	..	..	..	1·00

9. HOUSING TABLE I.

(a) *General classification of buildings by use.*—The scheme of classification adopted in 1931 is generally similar to that adopted in 1921.

The following statement shows the 1931 Bombay classification as compared with the English classification followed in 1911.

Bombay 1931.

Residential buildings.
Bungalow and dwelling houses.
Servants' quarters.
Chawls.
Factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings.
Dharmshalas.
Institutions.
Huts.
Others, and unclassifiable non-residential Buildings.
Places of worship.
Institutions and places of amusement.
Factories, mills and works.
Offices and shops.
Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis.

Others and unclassifiable.

England and Wales 1911.

Buildings used as dwellings.
Ordinary dwelling houses.
Blocks of flats.
Shops.
Hotels, inns and public houses.
Offices, warehouses, workshops and factories.
Institutions.
Others.
Buildings not used as dwellings.
Places of worship.
Government and municipal buildings.
Shops.
Offices.
Warehouses, workshops, factories, theatres and other places of amusement.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the ordinary uses of each building and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the Census night.

(b) *Variation in buildings by classes.*—The statement below (No. 4) gives variations in the number of buildings of various classes for four Censuses.

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Category.	1931	1921	1911	1901	Variation.		
					1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911
Total buildings	50,833	52,334	45,716	38,454	− 1,501	+ 6,618	+ 7,262
Residential buildings	32,225	34,808	33,193	31,304	− 2,583	+ 1,615	+ 1,889
Shops and offices	3,254	2,757	1,999	2,531	+ 497	+ 758	− 532
Factories, mills and works ..	1,536	1,530	1,033	467	+ 6	+ 497	+ 566
Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis	12,220	11,709	8,131	3,372	+ 520	+ 3,578	+ 4,759
Other buildings	1,589	1,530	1,360	780	+ 59	+ 170	+ 580

The figures in the above table are on the whole not inconsistent, except in the case of the figures for residential buildings which show a fall of 2,583 against an increase of 6,618 in 1921 over 1911.

It will be noted that the only class showing a decrease at this Census is "Residential buildings". As previously explained part of this decrease must be due to the erection of larger buildings to take the place of older and smaller ones. This is the modern tendency of building in all large cities where pressure on ground space and the value of land are matters that architects have to consider as of primary importance. The increase in the numbers of buildings other than residential is in accordance with expectation. Comparison with figures previous to 1921 are not generally very valuable owing to differences in the detailed classification of most items. In fact permanence of definition of terms, once satisfactory

definitions have been reached, is the first desideratum of all statistics and especially of housing statistics. Such satisfactoriness of definition has not yet been reached. Nor is there any real permanence of definition and interpretation, except as between 1921 and 1931, as a reference to Mr. Sedgwick's remarks in sections 16 to 20 in Chapter VI of Part B of Census of India, 1921, Volume IX, Part I will demonstrate.

(c) *Residential Buildings*—The following (statement 5) shows the numbers of each kind of residential building for the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 5.

Category.				1931	1921
Bungalows and dwelling houses	..	..	..	9,624	12,371
Servants' quarters	..	..	..	1,023	2,982
Chawls	..	..	..	9,075	4,725
Huts	..	..	..	5,459	9,081
Factories, shops, etc., combined with dwellings	..	..	..	6,596	5,646

There is no explanation of the fall in the number of servants' quarters. It is therefore impossible to say whether faulty enumeration is responsible or a change in the nature of building, as the bungalow type with separate servants' quarters gives place to the flat. Possibly both influences are at work. The rise in the number of chawls is symptomatic of modern conditions of city life. The fall in the number of huts is a matter for congratulation if enumeration has been satisfactory in this case.

(d) *Godowns, etc.*—The statement below (No. 6) shows the number of godowns, stables and chowkis at the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Category.				1901	1911	1921	1931
Godowns	..	..	..	1,103	3,742	{ 11,709	{ 12,229
Stables	..	..	..	1,718	3,400		
Chowkis	..	..	..	551	989		

The distribution by wards of this type of building is shown in the following statement (No. 7) for two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 7.

Ward.				1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	950	941	+ 9
B	..	..	..	887	1,172	- 285
C	..	..	..	535	591	- 59
D	..	..	..	2,087	1,858	+ 229
E	..	..	..	3,015	3,380	- 365
F	..	..	..	2,051	1,960	+ 91
G	..	..	..	2,516	1,801	+ 742
Military	..	..	..	153	..	+ 153
Total				12,229	11,709	+ 520

The number of stables and stable sheds in certain parts of the Municipal area is not reported as unsatisfactory, though it is believed that serious efforts have

been made to remove most of the objectionable cattle sheds to outside the chief residential areas. In the Wadala area, however, cattle sheds are still subject of complaint on the ground of insanitariness. Presumably the chief causes of variation in the number of buildings classified under godowns, etc. are the removal of dilapidated and insanitary buildings and the construction of garages for motor vehicles. Increases and decreases are distributed capriciously over the various wards.

(c) *Chawls*.—Attention is invited to the remarks made by Mr. Sedgwick in section 39, Chapter VI, of the report referred to in section 7 above. The word "chawl" is of vague meaning for Census purposes. Generally it may be described as meaning something like a "tenement house," as that phrase is understood in England. Chawls are actually cheap blocks of flats erected mostly for the accommodation of the working classes. The term "chawl", while well understood in itself in areas where chawls exist, is from a Census point of view merely a further complication of the term "building". It would be much better if "chawls" were enumerated under the particular types of building to which they belong with a note of the use to which they are put. The statement below (No. 8) shows the comparative number of chawls at the last two Censuses.

STATEMENT NO. 8.

Number of Chawls by Wards.

Ward.					1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	..	270	108	+ 162
B	..	..	..	..	331	136	+ 198
C	..	..	..	..	1,497	155	+1,342
D	..	..	..	..	1,447	852	+ 595
E	..	..	..	..	2,011	1,596	+ 415
F	..	..	..	..	1,421	895	+ 526
G	..	..	..	..	2,084	983	+1,101
Military	..	..	..	..	11	2	+ 9
Total					9,075	4,727	+4,348

The great increase in the number of chawls has already received comment. So far as the increase is due to the provision of a better type of building of larger size and is accompanied by the disappearance of huts and small insanitary buildings formerly in occupation, the increase marks a distinct improvement in the provision of housing. If the Bombay Municipal building rules are adequate in insisting that architects shall provide in chawl design for enough cook-rooms and privies and a satisfactory number of water-taps on each floor and if water pressure can be obtained sufficient to ensure a satisfactory supply of water to the topmost floors, the development of the modern chawl system ought in time to do much to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions in which most of the Bombay millhands live. The lower middle classes also are finding better living conditions in the modern type of chawl. The housing problem of the city is clearly capable of solution on these lines, provided most of the mistakes of earlier chawl construction are avoided. Mr. Sedgwick has described in 1921 some of these mistakes.

(f) *Dharmashalas and Places of Worship*.—The statement below (No. 9) shows the number of dharmashalas and places of worship by wards for two Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 9.

Ward.					1931	1921	Difference
A	..	..	..	..	55	35	+ 20
B	..	..	..	..	85	86	— 1
C	..	..	..	..	110	106	+ 4
D	..	..	..	..	147	127	+ 20
E	..	..	..	..	140	165	— 25
F	..	..	..	..	89	103	— 14
G	..	..	..	..	128	88	+ 40
Military	..	..	..	..	1	1	Nil.
Total					755	711	+ 44

The figures show trifling variation and call for no comment.

(g) *Mills*.—The number of factories and mills has not been shown in the Census separately, for the same reason as prevailed in 1921, namely that the number is already well known to the departments dealing with factories and industries. It is however desirable that a record of the number should appear in a general Census report and the following statement (No. 10) prepared from the published reports of the Factories Department shows the comparative number in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 10.

Number of Factories and Mills.

1921	1931
204	381

10. HOUSING TABLE II.

Buildings are classified in Housing Table II according to the number of floors they contain. The comparative numbers of buildings of all kinds for the last two Censuses are shown in the statement below.

STATEMENT No. 11.

Census year.	Number of buildings with						Total number of buildings.
	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five upper floors.	
1921 ..	33,069	7,036	5,428	3,804	2,140	688	52,774
1931 ..	30,342	7,206	5,590	4,322	2,480	785	50,833

It will be seen that in 1931 more than three out of every five buildings have ground floors only. Of buildings with more than three upper floors there are only 3,274 in the City, or about one out of every seventeen buildings. The classification in this housing table is not satisfactory for dealing with the question of overcrowding. The buildings under enumeration are buildings of all kinds, and there is nothing

standard about the size of the buildings. A truer idea of the overcrowding problem would be obtained if the statistics gave combined information (1) on the number of residential buildings by floors, (2) by number of occupants and (3) by average floor space per family. The larger chawls which have been erected in the past ten years, in replacement of smaller and less sanitary dwellings, must fall into the three, four, and five-floor classes of buildings. But the statistics in Housing Table II do not make the fact clear as they should do.

The comparative number of ground-floor buildings is shown for four Censuses in the statement below (No. 12).

STATEMENT No. 12.

1901	..	..	..	..	..	20,608	....
1911	..	..	..	..	..	26,512	+ 5,904
1921	..	..	..	..	..	32,684	+ 6,172
1931	..	..	..	..	..	30,342	- 2,342

The fall in the number of ground-floor buildings probably represents a real fact, the disappearance of the ground-floor building in favour of the bigger chawl with several floors.

The statement below (No. 13) shows the distribution of ground-floor buildings by wards for the last two Censuses :—

STATEMENT No. 13.

Ward.					1931.	1921	Variation
A	..	..	..	..	1,987	1,905	+ 82
B	..	..	..	..	1,292	1,577	- 285
C	..	..	..	..	1,264	1,309	- 45
D	..	..	..	..	1,880	4,717	+ 163
E	..	..	..	..	6,256	7,226	- 970
F	..	..	..	..	5,730	7,529	-1,799
G	..	..	..	..	8,550	8,421	+ 129
Military	..	..	..	..	383	385	- 2
Total					30,342	33,069	-2,727

The decrease in the number of ground-floor buildings has been most marked in wards E and F. These wards are comparatively open and capable of development. It does not pay a modern landlord to erect ground-floor buildings for tenements and so ground-floor buildings are falling out of use. The statement below (No. 14) shows the comparative numbers for two Censuses of buildings with upper floors.

STATEMENT No. 14.

Buildings with					1931	1921	Difference
1 upper floor	..	..	..	..	7,296	7,636	- 340
2 upper floors	..	..	..	..	5,599	5,428	+ 171
3 do.	..	..	..	..	4,322	3,804	+ 518
4 do.	..	..	..	..	2,489	2,149	+ 340
5 or more upper floors	..	..	..	..	785	688	+ 97

The tendency here is quite marked for the type of building with one or two upper floors to give place to buildings with more than two upper floors. In this respect the statistics corroborate those which show a decline in the number of buildings with ground floors only. More efficient housing service in a city can undoubtedly

be rendered by large buildings than by small ones, as space is economised and water-supply, sewage disposal, electric light, gas and plumbing facilities can be arranged for on a large scale instead of by a system of comparatively expensive separate extensions.

11. HOUSING TABLE III.

The statistics in Housing Table III show buildings according to the number of tenements they contain. "Tenement" is the nearest approach to definiteness in the housing statistics and does provide some measure of the extent to which there is pressure of occupation in buildings. "Tenement" has been defined as "so much of a building as from the records is shown as occupied (or in the case of vacancies as normally occupiable) by a separate family; provided that since it is not possible to consider a single room as constituting more than one tenement, such single rooms as at the Census were occupied by more than one family are counted as one tenement each." Thus a tenement is a measure of a family's occupation and if due provision were made for unoccupied tenements in the statistics and for the floor space of tenements which are shared by more than one family, there would be a record of the housing of the city that would be fairly accurate for the factory, labouring and lower middle classes. "Tenement" is, of course, itself an elastic term, though it is definite in meaning. What is needed is a definition of "tenement" with reference to average floor space and after much greater sub-division of the first class of buildings enumerated in Housing Table III, namely buildings containing ten tenements and under. The Table as it stands is only partially useful, as the number of tenements in a building is no adequate guide to overcrowding at all. Mr. Sedgwick said in 1921 "It has already been mentioned that this table is of rather doubtful value. But if it is retained next time it is clear that the first class must be broken up into a number of sub-classes. It is unsatisfactory to have one class that contains 80 per cent. of the total: the sub-classes might be, 1 tenement, 2 tenements, 3 to 5 tenements, and 6 to 10 tenements." With this view the present writer entirely agrees. The classification, as it now exists, is unscientific and faulty and not designed to set out the information in the manner best suited to display the facts. There is the strongest possible reason why the whole of the schedules of the Bombay Housing Statistics should be overhauled by an expert economist with experience of housing conditions in large modern cities. The schedules could then be re-designed and the present waste of effort involved in collecting statistics of only partial value would be avoided. At present the work of any statistician dealing with Bombay housing is very difficult. Most of his work is taken up pointing out the limited way in which the statistics can be safely employed, and not in displaying unambiguously facts which should have been apparent as the result of so much time and labour in collecting statistical material.

Housing Table III deals with residential buildings only, as in 1921. It dealt with all buildings in 1911 and 1901. But the continuity was not maintained in 1921 and this time. The inclusion of non-residential buildings would raise the proportion of buildings with few tenements and thereby would not give the exact impression of actual overcrowding. This will be obvious from the following statement.

Percentage of buildings classified according to number of tenements (four Censuses)

Year.					Under 11	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Over 50
1901	..	..	..	..	83	9	4	2	1	1
1911	..	..	..	..	85	8	3	2	1	1
1921	..	..	..	..	60	10	4	2	1	3
1931	..	..	..	..	73	14	6	3	2	3

The figures show a slight tendency for the type of residential accommodation to shift from the lowest to the higher classes. This fact has already been sufficiently commented upon above. Most ground-floor buildings would fall under the "under 11 tenements" class.

12. HOUSING TABLE IV.

This table has been prepared for residential buildings only, precisely on the lines of the 1921 census. The table, which ought to be a guide to overcrowding, is utterly useless for the purpose because of the vagueness of the term "building". This vagueness completely destroys any definiteness the statistics might otherwise have possessed.

The following statement (No. 15) shows the percentages, to total number of buildings, of buildings under each class according to the number of persons occupying each.

STATEMENT No. 15.

Year.	Percentage to total buildings of buildings containing persons.							
	20 and under	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	101-150	151-200	201 and over
1901	76	11	5	3	1	2	1	1
1911	64	17	8	4	2	3	1	1
1921	59	18	8	4	3	4	2	2
1931	52.9	20.1	9.6	5.4	3.3	4.4	2.0	2.3

Only the 1921 and 1931 figures are strictly comparable with each other. The tendency, already noticed in previous comment for population to shift from smaller buildings to larger ones, will be noted. The figures do not of course mean what they appear to mean at first sight; namely, that whereas in 1921 18 per cent. of the buildings were buildings containing 21 to 40 occupants each, and now the percentage has risen to 20.1 and that in consequence housing has definitely deteriorated. Housing conditions generally may have deteriorated, though this is doubtful. But the figures now under discussion are incapable of proving that housing has deteriorated or improved. The reason is that until the kinds and sizes of the buildings are known, the facts must remain statistically incomplete. The number of buildings treated primarily in Housing Table IV are residential buildings only, save those which were empty at the time of the Census.

Two supplements have been published to this table. Supplement No. 1 gives the number of unoccupied buildings by sections and supplement No. 2 shows the number of persons enumerated in non-residential buildings. Persons enumerated otherwise than in a building have not been taken into consideration.

13. HOUSING TABLE V.

This table has been prepared for residential buildings only on the lines followed in the 1921 census. Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921: "This table is designed to show the pressure of persons upon room space. That is to say, though the rooms are not measured the number of persons per room is calculated, it being assumed that the size of a room will in the long run average out at about the same throughout the city. This is possibly not quite correct. In Esplanade the average size of a room is likely to be larger than in, say, Kamathipura. Nevertheless the difference in average space in the two sections would probably be much less than might on theory be supposed". In fact, for "overcrowding" it is not the size of the rooms that matters but the number of rooms at the disposal of a family. Comparative differences in size of room are not likely to solve evils of overcrowding, if the number of rooms at the disposal of a family is itself inadequate. Rooms are divided into four classes according to the number of occupants, namely, 5 persons and under, 6 to 9 persons, 10 to 15 persons, and 20 persons and over. Thus the least measure by which overcrowding in Bombay is judged is one which fails to make any differentiation in cases where the number of persons per room does not exceed five. This first category alone is statistically absurd. It includes all numbers of persons from zero to 5 living together in one room, that is, it lumps sanitary and insanitary conditions of living together, and puts, into one category, conditions where

there is no overcrowding and conditions where overcrowding is clear, as it must be whenever four persons live in one room. As Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 : "In this case, as in Housing Table III, the first class is too large. If the table is to be maintained next time it will be desirable to split this class up". The table remains as it was in 1921 and continues to be the despair of any scientific statistician. The following statement (No. 16) shows the percentage of the population occupying rooms according to number of persons in a room.

STATEMENT No. 16.

Year.				5 and under	6-9	10-19	20 and over.
1911	..	..	..	89	20	9	3
1921	..	..	..	64	22	11	3
1931	..	..	..	67	24	8	1

Only the 1921 and the 1931 figures are comparable together. Thus by far the majority of people occupy rooms in which the number of occupants in each is five persons and under at a time. This actually means, though these statistics are unable to prove it, general overcrowding of the mass of the population. It will be shown at a later stage of this report that the average number of persons per room in one-roomed tenements, which form 81 per cent. of the total number of tenements, is 4.01, which by western standards amounts to gross overcrowding and even by Indian standards of city life must be called bad. But, as the statement given above shows, 33 per cent. of the population lives in rooms occupied by more than five persons at a time and 1 per cent. in rooms occupied by over 20 persons at a time. Such conditions must be more reminiscent of the "Black Hole" of historical memory than of any modern city pretending to sanitary living conditions. There are 15,490 persons living in rooms occupied by 20 persons or over each. The number of persons living in rooms containing from 6 to 9 persons each is 256,379 and the number of persons living in rooms occupied by 10 to 19 persons each is 80,133. Thus, even if all the persons occupying rooms containing only five persons and under were free from overcrowding, (which is the opposite of the real facts) it would still be true that 352,002 persons, or 30.3 per cent. of the total population of the city are living in conditions of the grossest overcrowding. The statement below (No. 17) shows the distribution of population by sections of the city according to the number of persons occupying single rooms.

STATEMENT No. 17.

Section.				5 and under.	6-9.	10-19.	20 and over.
Upper Colaba	..	..	..	62	32	6	0
Lower Colaba	..	..	..	70	22	1	7
Fort South	..	..	..	58	27	14	1
Fort North	..	..	..	70	21	7	2
Esplanade	..	..	..	67	19	7	7
Clarks	..	..	..	68	18	9	5
Mandvi	..	..	..	65	25	9	1
Umashkhadi	..	..	..	74	20	5	1
Dongri	..	..	..	73	22	5	0
Market	..	..	..	61	28	6	2
Dechitalav	..	..	..	74	18	6	2
Panaswadi	..	..	..	70	21	8	1
Chandahwar	..	..	..	70	21	8	1
Bombahwada	..	..	..	59	30	10	1
Chandahwar	..	..	..	58	30	11	1

STATEMENT No. 17—*contd.*

Section.						5 and under.	6-9.	10-19.	20 and over.
Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	71	19	8	2
Girgaon	..	..	..	..	..	78	17	4	1
Chowpati	..	..	..	..	..	91	8	1	0
Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	71	17	10	2
Mahalaxmi	..	..	..	..	..	72	20	7	1
Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	75	18	6	1
Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	..	65	23	10	2
First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	76	18	5	1
Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	60	24	11	5
Byculla	..	..	..	..	..	62	30	7	1
Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	70	24	6	0
Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	..	47	34	14	5
Parcel	..	..	..	..	..	65	27	6	2
Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	60	31	9	0
Sion	..	..	..	..	..	62	26	10	2
Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	75	19	5	1
Worli	..	..	..	..	..	66	27	7	0

The first column of figures, owing to its deficiencies of classification, is practically useless for displaying the facts of overcrowding. These facts will be displayed otherwise in a later section of this report. The second, third and fourth columns of figures show percentages of the excessive overcrowding of a minority of the population. The figures do not show the normal overcrowding of the majority of the population. The following statement by wards, to the nearest hundred persons, will show the distribution of the grossest overcrowding.

STATEMENT No. 18.

Ward.				Number living 6-9.	Number living 10-19.	Number living 20 and over	Percentages of population of wards affected by gross over- crowding.
A	..	..	..	125	43	15	3
B	..	..	..	223	72	16	27
C	..	..	..	182	160	22	32
D	..	..	..	261	91	18	24
E	..	..	..	690	209	50	35
F	..	..	..	117	123	27	36
G	..	..	..	365	92	7	28

Reference to Housing Table IV will show the items making up these totals in the various sections of the City. Byculla and Mazagaon are the worst parts of ward E. For the sake of comparison the 1921 figures are given below.

STATEMENT No. 19.

1921

Ward.				6 to 9 persons.	10 to 19 persons.	20 persons and over.	Percentage of the population of wards affected by gross overcrowding.
A	..	..	..	101	58	39	27
B	..	..	..	222	115	35	29
C	..	..	..	333	153	42	27
D	..	..	..	232	95	24	24
E	..	..	..	653	319	70	34
F	..	..	..	381	168	51	41
G	..	..	..	443	250	54	44

In ward A the population of Colaba has been considerably reduced owing to the shifting of the military from the place. Hence the percentage of overcrowding has fallen considerably. Overcrowding in wards B, C, D, E is nearly the same. There is a slight increase in ward C. Wards F and G show a decrease of overcrowding. But the chief reason is faulty enumeration in these parts and incorrect housing statistics. The chawls constructed by the Development Department for the labouring class appear to have been effective in lessening the pressure of population in G ward and especially in Worli.

14. HOUSING TABLE VI-A.

This table is specially designed to show the state of "overcrowding" in Bombay. The table displays three kinds of facts (1) the percentage of each class of tenements to the total tenements, (2) the percentage of occupants in each class of tenements to the total population, (3) the average number of persons per room in each class of tenement. The figures for 1931 are comparable with the 1921 figures but not with figures prior to 1921. The facts disclosed by Housing Table VI-A are sufficiently arresting. There are in the city 244,121 occupied tenements. Of these 197,516 consist of one room only. One-roomed tenements form 81 per cent. of the total tenements in the city and they are occupied by 791,762 persons or 74 per cent. of the population of the city. The average number of persons per room in this class of tenement is 4.01. The facts then are, briefly, that three out of every four persons in Bombay live in single rooms and that in these rooms, with each of them, there are at least three other persons. It is perfectly impossible to view a situation like this with complacency. The minimum of accommodation required for four persons is two rooms for living and sleeping, assuming that washing and answering the calls of nature are provided for by separate domestic facilities shared in common with other persons. This of course is what happens. The provision of water taps and privies is usually made for numbers of families together. Any one familiar with Bombay is aware how the streets are used at night as sleeping places. When the overcrowding in the houses is considered, there is nothing remarkable in the fact. But the streets should not thus have to be used as a safety valve against housing inadequacies. Three-fourths of the population of Bombay live

one-roomed residences and the average floor space available for each occupant cannot be more than what could be covered by a small mat. When better housing comes and the factory, labouring, and lower middle classes can afford to pay for sanitary and properly-ventilated houses, the night population on the pavements may be expected to decrease. At present the pavement sleepers remain as a practical proof of the failure of Bombay to solve in any satisfactory way the problem of house accommodation for at least three quarters of its population, or about eight hundred thousand persons. Only 26 per cent. of the population are living in residences with more than one room each; 11 per cent. of these live in places with two rooms each; 3 per cent. in places with three rooms each; 2 per cent. in places with four rooms each; 1 per cent. in places with five rooms each; and 2 per cent. in places with six or more rooms each. The number of persons thus provided for is as under: in two-roomed tenements, 131,872, equal to 12 per cent. of the total population and to an average of 2.51 persons per room; in three-roomed tenements, 44,821 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population and to an average of 2.01 persons per room; in four-roomed tenements, 42,013 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population and to 1.71 persons per room; in five-roomed tenements, 22,302 persons, equal to 2 per cent. of the total population and to 1.50 persons per room; in six-roomed tenements, 39,199 persons, equal to 4 per cent. of the total population. The general conclusions to be drawn from these striking figures are (1) that if an average of more than two and a half persons per room were taken as indicating "overcrowding" in Bombay, 86 per cent. of Bombay's population would be considered to be overcrowded and housed so inadequately that the streets have to be used universally to supplement the sleeping accommodation which the houses themselves cannot provide; (2) 96 per cent. of the individuals composing Bombay's population do not know what having a room to themselves means; (3) only 4 per cent. of the population live in conditions which ensure reasonable privacy and domestic seclusion. In Chapter VIII of this report some examination of "overcrowding," as revealed by special enquiries made during the last decade in Bombay Presidency, will be used to supplement the conclusions drawn from the Census figures of 1931. The subject is one which is of the greatest interest to social workers, and to public authorities, who are partially at least responsible for the standards of well-being and comfort prevailing amongst the people at large. The housing problem in Bombay is not merely a problem of providing an adequate number of houses, but a problem of providing houses of the right kind. This means houses with many more facilities, especially as regards light and ventilation, cook rooms, water-supply and privies than most buildings now standing in Bombay possess.

It will be seen that the sections of the City which show overcrowding worst, as judged by the proportion of the population living in one-roomed tenements, are Byculla with 99 per cent.; Sewri with 89 per cent.; Mazagaon and Parel with 88 per cent. and Second Nagpada with 87 per cent. But out of the 32 sections of the City as many as 13 show percentages of 80 per cent. or more of their population living in one-roomed tenements. If the population of these thirteen sections be added together it will be found to amount to 576,858 or 50 per cent. of the City's population, and of this number 459,437 persons, or 40 per cent. of the City's population are living in one-roomed tenements in these parts of the city alone. The sections of the City which show least overcrowding are Chowpati, where only 30 per cent. of the population is housed in one-roomed tenements; Girgaum, where the proportion is 43 per cent. and Dhobi Talao where the proportion is 53 per cent. Chowpati shows also the best figures for the proportion of the population living in tenements with over two rooms, namely 52 per cent. Walkeshwar has the best figures for roomiest accommodation. In that section 22 per cent. of the population are living in tenements of 6 rooms each and over. The figures for the average number of persons per room are not so useful, but they do generally reflect the overcrowding in local areas. If the figures for one-roomed tenements only be considered, the sections showing the worst overcrowding per room are Mazagaon with 4.95; Kumbharwada with 4.52; Mandvi with 4.55 and Khara Talao with 4.37 per room and the sections showing the least overcrowding are First Nagpada with 3.21; Chowpati with 3.25 and Worli with 3.52 persons per room.

The comparative figures of overcrowding in Bombay for 1921 and 1931 and London 1911 are set out below.

STATEMENT No. 20.

Number of rooms in tenement.	Percentage borne by population in each class of tenement to total population.			Average numbers of occupants per room in each class of tenement.		
	London.	Bombay.		London.	Bombay.	
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
1 Room	6	66	74	1.92	4.03	4.01
2 Rooms	15	14	12	1.71	2.11	2.51
3 Rooms	20	8	4	1.37	1.60	2.01
4 Rooms	17	5	4	1.19	1.30	1.70
5 Rooms	11	4	2	1.03	1.06	1.50
6 Rooms and over	25	3	4	..	..	..

These figures show that Bombay is very overcrowded. The 1911 London figure for the average number of persons in one-roomed tenements is better than the 1931 Bombay figure for three-roomed tenements. Overcrowding in Bombay may be said to extend from one-roomed to three-roomed tenements, which between them comprise 95 per cent. of the housing accommodation in the City.

The following statement (No. 21) offers comparison between the 1931 and the 1921 Census figures in respect of percentages of tenements of each class, percentages of occupants to total population and average numbers of persons per room.

STATEMENT No. 21.

Class of tenement by number of rooms.	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements		Percentage of occu- pants of each class of tenement to total population.		Average number of persons per room in each class of tenement.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
1 Room	81	70	74	66	4.01	4.03
2 Rooms	11	14	12	14	2.51	2.11
3 Rooms	3	7	4	8	2.01	1.50
4 Rooms	2	4	4	5	1.70	1.30
5 Rooms	1	3	2	4	1.50	1.06
6 Rooms	2	2	4	3	..	..

The figures do not indicate general improvement in housing but they do seem to suggest that housing conditions for the working classes are better in 1931 than in 1921 since there are more tenements of the kind that meets their needs and the number of persons per room in such tenements has fallen. Thus one-roomed tenements are now 81 per cent. of the total number instead of 70 per cent. in 1921;

but on the other hand 74 per cent. of the City's population is living in them instead of only 66 in 1921. But, despite this fact, the average number of persons per room in one-roomed tenements has fallen from 4·03 to 4·01. Judgments on the improvement of housing are difficult but a fair conclusion on this evidence would seem to be that the improvement is due probably to a better type of one-roomed tenement being now available and attracting a larger proportion of the population. On the other hand, conditions in respect of two and three-roomed tenements seem to be worse. The proportion of two-roomed tenements has fallen from 14 to 11 per cent. in the decade and the fall in the population occupying these tenements from 14 to 12 per cent. indicates perhaps that many of the lower middle class have gone to live in one-roomed tenements. But this has led to no improvement in the two-roomed tenements where the number of persons per room has risen in the decade from 2·11 to 2·51. The comparative housing for the working classes and the lower middle classes has been discussed in Chapter VIII of this report in connection with housing conditions and economic welfare in cities. It is more than probable that the improvements in housing in the decade have benefited the working classes but not the lower middle classes.

15. HOUSING TABLE VI-B.

This table gives details by sections of one-roomed tenements containing more than one family.

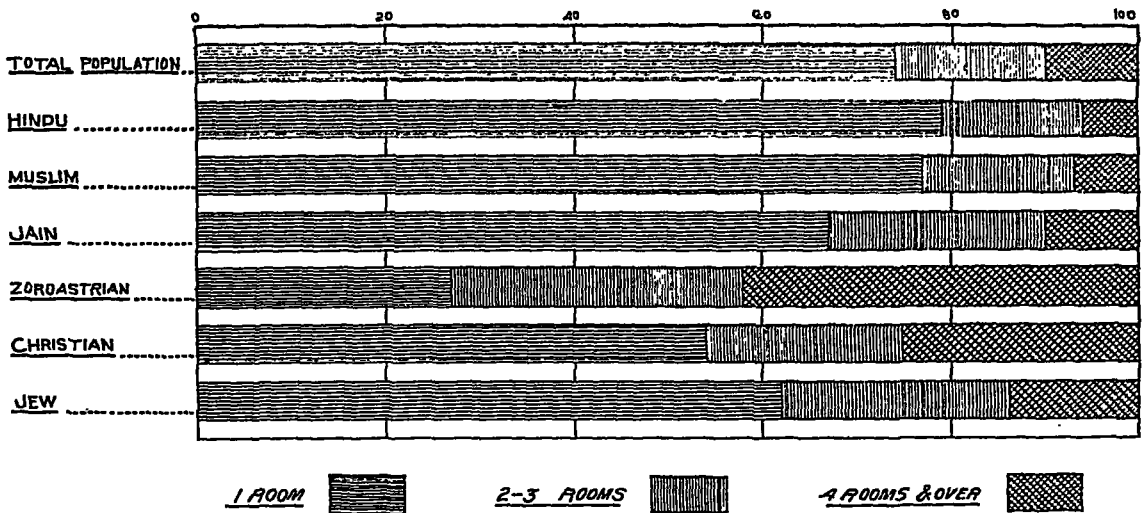
The total number of one-roomed tenements returned at this census is 197,516 as against 175,001 in 1921. Of these 997 contain more than one family as against 3,126 in 1921. 65 per cent. of these tenements contain 2 families and 18 per cent. contain 3 families. Single rooms containing more than three families are not few. The occupants of these tenements are mostly millhands, labourers and persons of poor economic position. The table is an index of excessive overcrowding in one-roomed tenements. The conditions in which more than one family occupy only one room must be counted a disgrace to any civilised community. Tarwadi and Mandvi show the worst figures and the causes which make them possible are probably matters for the Health authorities of the City to consider. Insanitariness must be inevitable in the circumstances and the health of the neighbourhood imperilled.

This table is statistically most unsatisfactory because it offers no explanation of the kinds of buildings in which as many as 5, 6, 7, 8 and more families are occupying one room. It is perfectly clear that as regards 2, 3 and 4 families occupying one room, the grossest kind of overcrowding must be in existence. But when the number of families per room rises to as many as 5, 6, 7, 8 and over it is necessary to enquire what kind of building it can be that permits such conditions and whether the family unit in such cases is normal; that is, if it contains on an average about four persons. In 1921 Mr. Findlay Shirras found in his special enquiry that the average working class family in Bombay consisted of 4·2 persons, namely 1·1 men, 1·1 women and 2 children, exclusive of 0·6 dependents living outside Bombay. It must be obvious that if from twenty to forty persons are living in one room each, as shown by Housing Table VI-B for certain areas and localities in the City, something extraordinary is happening. The present writer, in the course of a visit to Bombay in 1932, endeavoured to obtain some information on the point from the Public Health authorities. No fully satisfactory explanation was available in the time at disposal. It will be seen that in Chakla there are 27 one-roomed tenements returned as occupied by 8 families and over each, and in Mazagaon there are 36 such tenements. Two possible explanations were offered. One is that some of these buildings must be godowns converted into dormitories for coolies and the like. Another is that Bhayas in Bombay, when they are single men, often club together and hire one room in order to share the expense of the rent. In both these cases the overcrowding may not be so bad as the figures suggest. But the point needs clear elucidation by the Health authorities. These facts will show that Housing Table VI-B as it exists at present must be used with the utmost caution. It shows in part of it, namely in the first three columns, the most disgraceful and indefensible overcrowding and, in another part of it, it may show still more disgraceful and indefensible overcrowding, namely in columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 or it may not, according to the actual conditions found. The table itself cannot clear the point. In Karachi similar conditions exist in respect of the statistics of Table VI-B. There too the matter should be investigated by the Health authorities.

16. HOUSING TABLE VII.

This table shows the conditions under which each community is living. The figures reveal interesting facts corroborated by every-day observation. The Zoroastrians live in more spacious and comfortable rooms than any other community. Though Jains and Zoroastrians are economically on the same level the former live in less comfortable and commodious houses than the latter. The following statement No. 22 shows the percentage of each religion occupying one-room tenements.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH RELIGION
OCCUPYING EACH CLASS OF TENEMENTS WITH
ONE ROOM, TWO ROOMS, ETC. 1931.



MMS

STATEMENT No. 22.

Religion.	1931.	1921
Zoroastrian	27	21
Christian	54	41
Jew and others	62	50
Jains	67	66
Muhammadan	77	67
Hindus	79	71

It will be seen from the figures that the Hindus are worst off. A study of the figures throws some light on the proportion of persons in good and bad economic circumstances in each religion. As the figures in 1931 show a rise in each religion it can be safely concluded that trade depression is affecting all communities without exception.

The statistics in Housing Table VII must be read with attention to the remarks which Mr. Sedgwick offered in the 1921 Census report. The percentage distribution must in any case be checked against the number of persons enumerated. This table is more valuable as a social index than as an indication of anything concerned with religion as such.

CHAPTER VI—HOUSING IN KARACHI.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

The practice of classifying buildings in Karachi City and of giving statistics of the housing accommodation there dates from 1921. At this Census, as in 1921, the tables relating to housing have been entitled "Housing Tables" (seven in all) and given a separate serial numbering.

The information required for the preparation of these tables was collected by the Municipality at the time of the preliminary and the final Census count. In Karachi a strong force of non-co-operation was directed against the Municipal efforts to achieve correct enumeration. As a result information required for the Housing Tables collected in the blocks was unsatisfactory, and in some cases many houses were omitted from the original sheets and the statistics collected for these blocks were lost. Hence, the accuracy of the statistics presented in the Housing Tables cannot be guaranteed.

2. DEFINITION OF "BUILDING."

The definition of a "building" adopted at Karachi for this Census is identical with that adopted by the Chief Officer, Karachi City Municipality, for the Census of 1921.

"House" means premises under one undivided roof whether let off into tenements or not (one such tenement would be given a number thus—12-1, 12-2, 12-3, etc.) "provided that in the case of a terrace of dwellings or semi-detached bungalows, each such dwelling with separate access to the public street, divided off by party walls and occupied by one family from the ground upwards, shall be considered to be a separate house, although the roof of the terrace or semi-detached bungalow may be a continuous one; such cases will include dwellings of ground floor only and of two or more floors and each house is to be given a separate number."

Note.—In the case of blocks of buildings forming servants' quarters to a bungalow, each of such blocks shall be classified as one house, separate tenements being numbered as above, for premises under one undivided roof according to the number of separate families occupying the same."

3. PRESSURE OF POPULATION ON HOUSING.

The statement below shows the pressure of population upon housing in Bombay and Karachi according to the 1931 Census.

Unit.				Population.	Houses.	Persons per house.
Karachi	..	..	..	263,565	26,016	10
Bombay	..	..	..	1,161,383	32,930	35

This statement by itself is of little statistical value. Its meaning depends entirely on the signification attached to the word "house". As will be seen later in this chapter, Karachi possesses few large buildings of the type common in Bombay and the statement above is in consequence unduly flattering to Karachi, where housing conditions are in places very bad.

4. THE HOUSING TABLES.

The same seven tables have been prepared as in Bombay and the same general remarks apply to the statistical value to be attached to them. The tables are generally badly adapted for the purpose for which, presumably, they were designed and require drastic overhaul by an expert economist familiar with housing conditions in modern cities. By next Census perhaps some progress will have been made towards setting out the statistical material in a more logical and less unsatisfactory way. At present the preparation of the tables involves an amount of labour out of all proportion to the direct statistical value of the results.

5. HOUSING TABLE I.

As regards the grouping of buildings by classes the scheme introduced in Bombay City, modelled on the English scheme, has been followed. The buildings are mainly divided into two categories,

(1) Residential.

(2) Non-residential.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the ordinary uses of each building, and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the night of final enumeration.

The following statement shows the variation which has occurred in the number of buildings of various classes during the decade.

Residential Buildings.

Class.					1931	1921	Variation increase + decrease -
1.	Bungalows and dwelling houses	..	..	..	15,481	13,133	+ 2,348
2.	Servants' quarters	..	..	..	477	628	- 151
3.	Chawls	..	..	..	135	752	- 617
4.	Factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings	..	..	..	3,298	2,608	+ 790
5.	Dharmshalas	..	..	..	16	11	+ 5
6.	Institutions	..	..	..	179	68	+ 111
7.	Huts	..	..	..	6,635	10,414	- 3,779
8.	Others and unclassifiable	..	..	..	368	NIL	+ 368
Total					26,589	27,514	- 925

Non-Residential Buildings.

Class.					1931	1921	Variation increase + decrease -
1.	Places of worship	..	..	..	328	219	+ 109
2.	Institutions and places of amusement	..	..	..	261	195	+ 66
3.	Factories, mills and works	..	..	..	144	59	+ 85
4.	Offices and shops	..	..	..	1,799	2,178	- 379
5.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkis	..	..	..	1,301	1,150	+ 151
6.	Others and unclassifiable	..	..	..	10	..	+ 10
Total					3,843	3,801	+ 42

There are some puzzling features about these figures. The number of bungalows and dwelling houses has risen by 2,348 but the number of servants' quarters has fallen by 151. It is not clear whether this is due to a change in the type of residential building showing a predilection for flats in preference to the ordinary ground-floor bungalow and house. Certainly a casual inspection of Karachi does not encourage the belief that the "flats" type of building is becoming very common. The great fall in the number of chawls and the rise in the number of factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings, leads to a belief that the census classification must be responsible for the change. The fall in the number of huts is presumably a sign of progress. The number of offices and shops shows a decrease

of 379. Whether bad trade is entirely responsible for this fall is doubtful. There may have been confusion in enumeration between factories, mills and works, and offices and shops. The rise in the number of godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies must be due largely to the construction of motor garages and the increase might have been expected to be larger.

6. HOUSING TABLE II.

Buildings with a large number of floors are not typical of Karachi. Most buildings in Karachi have ground floors only and very few indeed have more than two upper floors. Only 9·3 per cent. of the buildings have more than one upper floor. In Bombay 25·4 per cent. of the buildings have more than one upper floor. Land is evidently much less valuable in Karachi than in Bombay. Nor is there the same need for the construction of big composite buildings with accommodation for factory people, who must reside not too far away from the mills in which they work.

The statement below (No. 1) shows the difference between Karachi and Bombay in the types of buildings.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

Category.						Karachi.	Bombay.
Buildings with ground floor only	..	..	..	..	..	77·6	60·2
Do. one upper floor	..	..	..	..	..	13·1	14·4
Do. two upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	7·2	10·5
Do. three upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	8·5
Do. four upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	4·9
Do. five upper floors	..	..	..	..	..	Nil.	1·5
						100	100

7. HOUSING TABLES III, IV AND V.

Housing Table III shows houses classified according to the number of tenements they contain. As Karachi is not a town of large buildings by far the greatest number of the buildings are in the lowest class (one to five tenements), namely, 23,163 out of a total number of 26,396. The number of buildings containing over ten tenements apiece is only 1,334 in the whole city. The Runchore quarter contains the largest number of these.

Housing Table IV classifies buildings according to the number of occupants, a rather useless classification, when the word "building" is itself an elastic and vague term. 21,996 of the 24,397 buildings enumerated are buildings occupied by 20 persons and under each. There are no means of knowing from the table what is the number of persons under twenty in any one house or kind of house. In fact the table gives no information whatever of the distribution of the population occupying the 90 per cent. of the housing accommodation provided by the first class of buildings.

Housing Table V shows the distribution of persons by rooms in residential buildings. In this table again the lowest category (5 persons and under per room) absorbs the bulk of the population. The other categories do give some idea of gross over-crowding affecting a minority of the population but the table gives no idea of the normal over-crowding of the majority of the population. In Karachi 50,270 persons are living in rooms containing from 6 to 9 persons each. 13,026 are living in rooms containing from 10 to 19 persons each and 2,067 persons are

living in rooms containing 20 persons and more each. The worst of this gross overcrowding is in the Lyari quarter, where 20,118 persons are living 6 to 9 to a room and 7,002 persons are living 10 to 19 to a room. But there is gross overcrowding of this kind in the Machi Miani, Runchore and Lawrence quarters, in all of which more than two thousand persons are living 6 to 9 to a room. There are however 12, out of the 39, quarters of the city where more than a thousand persons are living 6 to 9 to a room. The very worst overcrowding is in Lyari quarter, where 709 persons are living 20 and more to a room, and in New Jail quarter, where 672 persons are so living. Conditions like these would seem to merit examination by the Public Health authorities. It is impossible that human existence in such conditions can be anything but a source of danger and pollution to the neighbourhood. The statement below (No. 2) shows the comparative figures for the last two Censuses of the percentage of the population living in rooms classified according to number of occupants.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Persons per room.						1921	1931
5 persons and under	..	..	..	..	..	72·8	52·5
6 to 9 persons	..	..	..	..	..	20·9	32·3
10 to 19 persons	..	..	..	..	..	5·1	12·4
20 persons and over	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	2·8

The figures show such remarkable variations that constructive criticism of them is impossible. Enumeration must have been capriciously at fault. The 1931 figures are probably nearer the truth but comparison with 1921 is clearly out of the question.

The total number of persons enumerated in residential buildings falls short of the total enumerated population by 7,018. The difference is partly at least accounted for by the floating and moving port and dock population at the time of the Census.

S. HOUSING TABLES VI-A AND VI-B.

These tables are designed to show the extent of overcrowding in Karachi. A large proportion of a city population living in one-roomed tenements displays general poverty. But it proves also overcrowding, as the average number of persons living in one-roomed tenements is 3·74. In six quarters of the City, namely Ghizri, Trans-Lyari, Tatta Naka, etc., Quarries, Scattered Hamlets behind the Cantonment Station, etc., and Bunker Island, the whole of the population is living in one-roomed tenements. In none of these however are the sections of population concerned very large, being 1,024, 5,660, 860, 424, 859 and 4 persons respectively. In the case of Bunker Island there is no overcrowding: there are only 4 persons in the island and they have three rooms between them. Bunker Island's figures are therefore merely a statistical curiosity. Overcrowding in Karachi is however bad in certain areas. Of the more thickly populated quarters of the City, Runchore has 74 per cent. of its population of 24,924 persons living in one-roomed tenements and an average of 3·81 persons per room. Lyari has 84 per cent. of its population of 58,816 persons living in one-roomed tenements with 4·55 persons per room, and Lawrence has 84 per cent. of its population of 10,167 persons living in one-roomed tenements with 3·79 persons per room. In New Jail quarter the proportion living in one-roomed tenements is 97 with 6·44 persons per room. But the population affected by these conditions is only 1,127. In Ghizri quarter already mentioned above the number of persons per room is 4·92. Kiamari is the least overcrowded quarter of Karachi, with 23 per cent. of its population living in one-roomed tenements.

The following statement (No. 3) gives the comparative figures for two censuses under the three headings dealt with in Table VI-A.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Tenements with	Percentage of each class of tenement to total tenements.		Percentage of population in each class of tenement to total population.		Average number of occupants per room in each class of tenement.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
One room	66	69	58	58	3.74	3.46
Two rooms	22	22	24	23	2.27	2.20
Three rooms	6	4	8	7	1.85	2.24
Four rooms	3	2	5	4	1.67	1.75
Five rooms	1	1	1	2	1.56	1.81
Six rooms	2	2	4	6	..	..

The figures should be compared with the corresponding Bombay City figures in paragraphs 14, 15 and 16 of Chapter V of this Volume. It will be noted that the average number of persons per room in one and two-roomed tenements has risen and the number of persons per room in three, four, and five-roomed tenements has fallen. These two influences together suggest that the housing in Karachi has definitely deteriorated and that housing has failed to keep pace with the great increase of population witnessed during the decade. This is the general experience of the Presidency according to the 1931 Census. The grossest overcrowding is exhibited in Table VI-B, namely those cases where more than one family are occupying one room. There are in Karachi 1,490 one-roomed tenements so occupied and the Table shows that hardly one quarter of the City fails to provide examples of this gross overcrowding. It is certainly surprising that the Civil Lines should be the fourth worst offender in this respect, being surpassed by only Lyari, Railway area and Napier quarters. In the Civil Lines there are actually 78 single-roomed tenements occupied by 2 families each, 16 occupied by 3 families each, and 10 occupied by four or more families each. In Lyari quarter the number of single-roomed tenements occupied by more than one family is as high as 527. Of these 97 are occupied by three families apiece and 35 by four or more families. In one respect Karachi however is able to mitigate the rigours of room overcrowding. The Sind climate is one which compels outdoor sleeping for most days in the year and the use of string cots is almost universal. This is quite different from the conditions which make for armies of sleepers, wrapped in cloths, lining the Bombay pavements at night. The "room" in fact in Sind is less important than in Bombay. But a certain number of rooms per family is necessary for the preservation of ordinary decency and the amenities of domestic life. It is to be feared that most of the housing accommodation judged by this standard would be considered inadequate by social workers.

9. TABLE VII.

This table shows the distribution of occupied tenements by rooms and the occupants by religion. As a statement of religious distribution the table has small value, but it is useful as corroborative general evidence of the economic level of persons in the different religions. In 1921 the table was abandoned as unreliable. Jains are least overcrowded and then come Jews and Christians. The Jain community in Karachi is however numerically unimportant. Muslims with a percentage of 69 in one-roomed tenements are the worst off. It is they who probably contribute most to the overcrowding of the Lyari quarter. Sikhs have 40 per cent. of their total number in one-roomed tenements and Hindus 50 per cent. A glance at the detailed figures will however show that Karachi differs very much in respect of overcrowding in its various quarters and a general statement for the whole City has not very much value. Students are advised to study the local figures in detail instead of relying on the general averages.

CHAPTER VII—HOUSING IN SHOLAPUR.

1. INTRODUCTORY.

This is the first occasion on which housing statistics for Sholapur have been incorporated in the Census Report of the Cities of the Bombay Presidency. The excessively industrialised character of Sholapur has been explained in Chapter IV of the present Volume. It was to be expected therefore that the housing conditions of the City would show some resemblance to those prevailing in Bombay. In Sholapur however land is not so valuable as in Bombay and conditions generally are not so bad in consequence. It is always where a large factory population has to be housed in cities where every square yard of land is valuable that housing conditions are usually at their worst. Sholapur is more open than Bombay and the need for constructing large chawls is not acute. A much larger proportion of the Sholapur population will therefore be found living in smaller buildings or in huts than is the case in Bombay. Living in huts need not in itself be a bad thing. But it is invariably so if the huts are erected haphazard in the midst of a settled industrial town. No sufficient information has been afforded by the Census as to the precise conditions in which so many huts exist in Sholapur. But it may be presumed that the living conditions in such huts is not inferior to the housing afforded by huts in mofussil towns similar in character to that to which Sholapur, apart from its industrialisation, approximates more than to a city like Bombay. Sholapur is really a Deccan mofussil town with a factory population super-imposed upon it. Unless therefore there is great pressure on space within the city limits, housing conditions in huts are probably not too bad ; and certainly not the menace to public health they would be in Bombay.

2. THE HOUSING TABLES.

Housing Table I shows that in Sholapur there are 20,630 buildings of all sorts and of these 14,763 are residential. Of this number 3,219 consist of huts and other small temporary buildings and most of these are in five wards only, namely ward 3 with 554, ward 4 with 431, ward 9 with 643, ward 10 with 334 and ward 11 with 1,015. Housing Table II shows that of the total number of buildings (20,630) 17,770 consist of ground floors only. There are only 2,676 buildings with one upper floor, and 2,860 with more than one upper floor in the whole city. Sholapur is thus not to be compared with Bombay at all in its kind of buildings. It is even less modern than Karachi, which is a commercial and not an industrial city. Housing Table III shows that of the total number of buildings enumerated in the table 7,551 or 37 per cent. have one room only ; 5,505 or 27 per cent. have two rooms each ; 2,110 or 10 per cent. have three rooms each ; and 1,579 or 8 per cent. have four rooms each. Houses with more than four rooms each number 3,798 or 18 per cent. of the total. In respect of the percentage of two-roomed and three-roomed houses Sholapur is superior to both Bombay and Karachi. The climatic and topographical conditions in Sholapur approximate more to those in Karachi than to those in Bombay so that overcrowding, where by mere numerical calculation it is shown to exist, is not so grave a menace to health and decency as it is in Bombay. Table IV shows that out of the 19,044 buildings enumerated in the table 14,359 or 76 per cent. are occupied by single families ; 1,892 or 10 per cent. by two families ; and 1,028 or 5 per cent. by three families. Only 1,765 buildings or 9 per cent. of the total are occupied by more than four families together. This means that the chawl and flats system is not developed in Sholapur and that most of the housing is on the individual system, which, in Sholapur, does not result in the gross overcrowding a similar system would connote in Bombay and, to a lesser degree, in Karachi. Most of the one-roomed houses are in ward 11 which has 4,854 such buildings. Ward 9 with 1,753 such buildings and ward 3 and ward 7 with 1,420 and 1,389 such buildings respectively would presumably show the greatest pressure on room space. Statistics however are not available to show what this pressure actually is, so that direct comparison between Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur in this respect is not possible.

The statistics as they stand show an abnormal rise in the number of buildings of all kinds. There is recorded a 55 per cent. increase in buildings of all kinds during the last decade : 70 per cent. in residential buildings, 52 per cent. in commercial buildings, 63 per cent. in public buildings, and 23 per cent. in huts and smaller buildings. It is hard to believe that this represents the actual state of things and that Sholapur alone in the Presidency has more than made allowance in the matter of housing for the general increase in population. Census classification and faulty enumeration must account partially for this extraordinary result. The housing statistics ought therefore to be accepted with some caution.

Ahmedabad and Sholapur; and (2) the lower middle class, a sampling of which was examined between 1922 and 1924 in Bombay City. The investigation on the latter was undertaken to obtain reliable information on three main subjects: (a) the size and earnings of the family; (b) the cost and consumption of food, fuel and lighting, furniture and household effects; and (c) house rents and housing conditions. The enquiry was restricted to middle class persons having fixed and ascertainable incomes and was therefore confined to families with an income of not less than Rs. 50 and of not more than Rs. 700 per month. Actually in the report published in 1928 the income classes dealt with ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs. 225 per month. The section of the population dealt with was thus in effect confined to the "blackcoated population" of a clerical type, of the kind employed in Government service or in commercial and similar offices. The population studied in this way was drawn largely from Girgaum (D ward) and from Mahim (G ward). There is however no reason to doubt that the sampling effected was typical of the lower middle class of the city. It is therefore easy to compare conditions prevailing amongst this class with conditions prevailing amongst the mill and labouring population in which the Royal Commission on Labour was chiefly interested. The Census statistics do not deal with economic classes as such. The Census has adopted, however, two main criteria which help in sorting out the population into economic classes, namely (1) the number of rooms in a tenement, which can be identified in general by the ward and section distribution shown in Housing Tables VI-A and VI-B for Bombay City and (2) the number of persons per occupied room. If the Census statistics are examined carefully and the local distribution by wards is studied at the same time, quite valuable results can be obtained in conjunction with the special Labour Office enquiries in respect of the housing conditions and especially in respect of overcrowding in the lower middle class and the mill and labouring classes in the city respectively. In the sections which follow it is proposed to examine these conditions under various specific heads which will make clear the domestic and economic conditions in which at least three out of every four persons in Bombay City are living to-day.

4. CHIEF HEADS OF EXAMINATION.

The chief heads of examination which will be dealt with below are (1) the housing available; (2) the evidence of family budgets in respect of two main items of expenditure, namely food and house rent; (3) mortality rates amongst working and non-working mothers in Bombay; (4) the chief defects in existing housing accommodation; and (5) overcrowding compared in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Karachi and London.

5. HOUSING AVAILABLE.

Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur: kinds of tenements.—For the Census statistics on housing available reference should be made to relevant sections in Chapters V, VI or VII above. It will be seen from that portion of the Census report that in 1931 the housing available in Bombay was as under.

Tenements classified by number of rooms.	Number of tenements.	Per cent.	Number of occupants.	Per cent. of population.	Average number of persons per room.
1 room	197,516	81	791,562	74	4.01
2 rooms	26,231	11	131,872	12	2.51
3 rooms	7,416	3	44,821	3	2.01
4 rooms	6,169	2	42,013	4	1.70
5 rooms	2,953	1	22,302	2	1.50
6 rooms and over	3,836	2	39,199	4	....

192 Chapter VIII--HOUSING CONDITIONS AND ECONOMIC WELFARE IN CITIES

The following figures of proportions of tenements of various kinds and proportions of population occupying them and average number of persons per room in the tenements are compared for 1921 and 1931 as under:—

Tenement category and percentage of population	Percentage of tenements		Percentage of population		Number of persons per room		State of improvement
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	
1st class	7	8	6	7	4.03	4.01	Better.
2nd class	14	11	14	12	2.11	2.31	Worse.
3rd class	7	5	5	4	1.60	2.01	Do.
4th class	4	2	5	4	1.50	1.70	Do.
5th class	5	1	4	2	1.08	1.50	Do.
6th class (slums)	2	2	3	4	..	..

were frequent cases of 4 persons in a room and of over 6 in two rooms. The present writer has had recently, in 1932, the opportunity of seeing some typical lower middle-class tenements in Girgaum for which rents from 13 to 17 rupees were being paid for two rooms. In only one case was the number of persons per room less than 3. In all other cases the number per room was over 3. In an Enquiry into Housing Conditions among the Lower Middle Class in Bombay (South). (see *Labour Gazette* October 1924, page 170) it is written "It is clear that the model (characteristic) dwelling of the lower middle class consists of two rooms, 38 per cent. of the tenements belonging to the type, though one-room and three-room tenements are also common enough. Four-room tenements are fewer and those with five or six rooms are rare. A middle class man requires for decency at least two rooms, one of which can be used as a cook-room, store-room and bathroom; while the other can be used as a living room and bedroom. More rooms than this his limited means do not admit of. One-room life so thoroughly militates against the ideas of comfort and decency that essentially constitute the middle class man that it is only through the impossibility of affording more roomy quarters that he puts up with it, though, even then, he tries to make two rooms out of one by a sort of partition, by almirahs, cupboards and cloth curtains." The present writer may add from his personal experience that in 1932 in Bombay in lower middle class two-roomed tenements it is impossible to provide more than two beds, at the very most, in the accommodation available and that the majority of the occupants have to sleep, where they can, on bedding on the floor after pulling various pieces of furniture out of the way. The cooking-place, which contains a bathing-stand, adjoins the living room and is often full of smoke. It appears to be the class occupying this kind of accommodation who are definitely worse off in 1931 than they were in 1921. This has to be put against the considerable improvement in working-class chawls. Housing conditions in Bombay are to be judged accordingly. Of the working classes in 1921-22 it was reported (see report on an Enquiry into Working Class Budgets in Bombay, pages 43 sqq.) that about 97 of the working class examined lived in single rooms. 70 per cent. of the total tenements were then reported to consist of one room only and 14 per cent. of two rooms. The average number of persons in one-roomed tenements was 4.03 and in two-roomed tenements 2.11. It was estimated then that if four occupants per tenement, including children, were taken, the Development Directorate alone by 1929 would have completed 50,000 tenements or accommodation for nearly 17 per cent. of the then population of Bombay. The extent to which improvement has taken place in the decade may be judged by comparing the 1921 and the 1931 Census figures. Of the working class occupants subjected to the enquiry in 1921-22, 49.5 per cent. were cotton mill workers, 14.8 per cent. were municipal workers, 8.9 per cent. were railway workers and 7.9 per cent. were engineering workers. The average working class family was found to be 4.2 persons, namely 1.1 men, 1.1 women and 2.0 children, exclusive of 0.6 dependents living outside Bombay. In Ahmedabad in 1924-1926 in the Labour Office Enquiry it was found (page 18 of the report) that 73 per cent. of the working class families examined lived in one-room tenements (or 75 per cent., if single-roomed huts were considered as well) and 19 per cent. lived in two-roomed tenements. In the Rent Enquiry held in 1926, it was found that 80 per cent. of the families examined lived in one-roomed tenements (See *Labour Gazette*, July 1927, page 1028). In Sholapur it was found in the Labour Office Enquiry (Page 49 of the report) that 33 per cent. of the working class lived in single rooms and 48.45 per cent. in two rooms but a closed-in verandah was counted as a room, which makes the Sholapur figures perhaps unduly flattering. There are no Census statistics for Ahmedabad in 1931. The Sholapur Census figures for 1931 have not been compiled in such a way as to permit comparison with the Labour Office figures. It is not therefore possible in the case of Ahmedabad and Sholapur to correlate the Labour Office figures with the Census figures, as has been done in the case of Bombay. There have been no special enquiries by the Labour Office in respect of Karachi, for which fairly full housing statistics have been compiled in the 1931 Census.

6. FAMILY BUDGETS: EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND RENT.

As regards the working classes in Bombay, the 1921-22 enquiry yielded the following results. The average monthly income of the family based on the family

budgets tabulated (2473 in number) was Rs. 52-4-6. The average earnings per month for earning men in those budgets was Rs. 42-5-7 and, if single men's budgets (603) were included, the earnings were Rs. 42-9-6; for earning women Rs. 16-11-6; and for earning children Rs. 13-13-5. The income of 75 per cent. of the families tabulated ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70 per month. The standard expenditure on the main groups when the budgets were collected was :—

Food	..	..	..	56·8 per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	7·4 per cent.
Clothing	..	..	..	9·6 per cent.
House rent	..	..	..	7·7 per cent.
Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	..	18·5 per cent.

More than half the expenditure of the family was on food. Rice was found to be the staple food of the working classes and entered into the diet of 99 per cent. of the family budgets. Bajri was consumed by 55·6 of the families, mutton by 65·8 per cent. and beef by only 5·5 per cent. The predominant range of monthly rent for working class tenements was from Rs. 3·8 to Rs. 5·8 for single rooms and Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 for double rooms. Recent enquiry shows that in 1930 the most common rent was Rs. 5-6-0 for old tenements and Rs. 7 to 8 for new tenements. (*Labour Gazette*, May 1931, page 879.)

In the enquiry into Lower Middle Class Budgets in 1922-24 the following was found to be the average expenditure on main items in the cases examined :—

Food	..	..	..	43·4 per cent.
Fuel and lighting	..	..	..	5·5 per cent.
Clothing	..	..	..	10·4 per cent.
Bedding and household necessities	..	..	..	2·5 per cent.
House rent	..	..	..	14·8 per cent.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	23·4 per cent.

It was remarked on (page 5 and 6 of the report): "A noteworthy feature is the considerably higher percentage of expenditure on food among the working classes as compared with the middle classes. This is however only to be expected, for, the greater the earnings of a group of workers the smaller will be the percentage of those earnings spent on food. On the other hand, the middle classes have to spend a far higher percentage of their earnings on rent. It will be seen that, whereas the working class budgets show 7·7 per cent. expenditure on rent, the average for the middle class budgets is 14·8; and those earning less than Rs. 125 per month spend as much as 16·4 per cent. on rent. The average monthly expenditure on food on the 1325 families studied is nearly Rs. 60 or 43·4 per cent. of the total expenditure."

In the enquiries held in Ahmedabad and Sholapur the following were the chief conclusions reached. In Ahmedabad the largest number of budgets showed incomes of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month. In Sholapur the largest number of budgets showed incomes from Rs. 30 to 40. More than 8 per cent. of the families in Sholapur had incomes below Rs. 20. In Ahmedabad only 2 per cent. of the families had incomes below Rs. 20 per month. In Ahmedabad the average number of persons in a family was found to be 4·00 (3·87 living in the family : 0·13 away); 1·36 adult males, 1·22 adult females; 1·30 children under 14. In Sholapur the average number in the family was 4·47 and in Bombay 4·2. In Ahmedabad house rent was found to average 12 per cent. of earnings, from 16·22 per cent. in the under Rs. 20 class to 9·31 in the Rs. 70 to 80 class. This is to be compared with the 7·67 per cent. in Bombay (1921-22) and 7·72 per cent. in 1928 in Sholapur. As regards Sholapur the enquiry was restricted to cotton mill workers, ordinary, and from the Criminal Tribes, 902 and 153 cases respectively. The following were the income groups for ordinary workers: 8·3 per cent. below Rs. 20; 23 per cent. between Rs. 20 and 30; 25·6 per cent. between Rs. 30 and 40 (the largest class); 20·5 per cent. between Rs. 40 and 50. The average number of persons in a family was found to be 4·68 (4·57 at home and 0·11 away). The housing conditions were found to be "in many ways superior to those in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The town is not congested and there is room for expansion" (Page 19 of the report). All mills were found providing accommodation for the workers, covering nearly

12 per cent. of workers. The majority of workers in Sholapur were living in two or more rooms, counting a closed verandah as a room. In 4·88 per cent. of the cases families were living in huts where only rent for the site was paid. 65 per cent. of the families were paying rent of less than Rs. 3 per month, this being due to the fact that some employers let out buildings for employees at concession rates. The average rent paid by the working classes in Sholapur was nearly Rs. 2·8 per month, and for huts 11·1 annas per month as against Rs. 5·0·2 for one-roomed tenements in Bombay and Rs. 4·6·1 for one-roomed tenements in Ahmedabad. As regards the Criminal Tribes workers, the majority of the families were found to have an income under Rs. 40 per month. Only 19 per cent. had incomes of Rs. 40 or above. The average family amongst Criminal Tribes workers was 4·90 persons as against 4·68 for ordinary workers. The Criminal Tribes Settlement authorities, it was found, did not provide houses for all inhabitants of the settlement. There were a few chawls but the majority of the workers lived in huts and the rent varied from 7 annas to 10 annas per plot of land. Rents above Rs. 1·8·0 were for rooms in chawls. Only 3 families out of the 153 examined paid rent from Rs. 1·8·0 to Rs. 2·4·0 per month. The Criminal Tribes Settlement authorities insisted upon cleanliness.

7. MORTALITY RATES AMONGST WORKING AND NON-WORKING MOTHERS IN BOMBAY.

A special enquiry was made into this matter in Bombay in 1930. The results are of some demographic and sociological importance. The enquiry covered 2,053 cases. Of these 39·2 per cent. were working mothers and 60·8 per cent. non-working mothers; 91·48 per cent. were Hindus; 3·80 Muslims and 4·72 Indian Christians; and 75 per cent. of the workers were textile workers. The average number of live births per working mother in all areas was 2·85 and per non-working mother was 2·75. In Naigaum, a sanitary area, the figures were 2·91 and 2·78 respectively. As regards still births in proportion to live births the figures were, for all areas, working mothers 34 per cent. and for non-working mothers 33 per cent.; and for Naigaum the figures were 31 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively. It will be obvious that the working class mothers have more children and more still births than non-working mothers, and that the Naigaum figures are better than the general figures. The statistics are curious. The greater prolificness of working class mothers seems to be due to their better economic conditions, which leads to their having more and better food than the non-working mothers. But the unfavourable figures for still births amongst working mothers seem to suggest that industrial labour, while not interfering with the conception of children, has had an effect on child-bearing itself. It is by no means unlikely that working mothers work too soon before and too soon after child-birth and so are liable to certain influences which do not affect non-working mothers. The table below shows the infant mortality by age-groups.

Age at death.	Rate of infant mortality per 1,000 live births.		
	Working mothers.	Non-work-ing mothers.	All mothers.
Under 1 day	8	8	8
1 day or under 7 days	26	38	33
7 days or under 1 month	26	23	24
1 month and under 3 months	21	22	21
3 months and under 6 months	22	27	25
6 months to 1 year	99	85	91
Total under 1 year	202	203	202

The rate of mortality among infants under six months is greater in the case of non-working mothers than of working mothers, the actual figures being 118 as against 103. The rates for the age-group "under one day" are the same for both. The rates are higher in the case of working mothers in the age-groups "seven days

and under one month" and "six months to one year." Bidimakers show as high a mortality rate as 240 and the Municipality of Bombay have recently arranged to license bidiworks in order to control the conditions under which the women employed therein are required to work. In connection with this similarity in the infant mortality rates for working and non-working mothers it may be of interest to observe that Dr. Hugh T. Ashby in his book on Infant Mortality states "that Dr. Greenwood, formerly medical officer of health for Blackburn, found very little difference in the infant mortality rates among mothers industrially employed and those not so occupied" (page 6 of the report). The facts simply seem to be that the mortality rates of infants are the result of many complex influences acting together. Some of these are favourable to working mothers and some are adverse. The figure of infant mortality which results therefore is somewhat capricious and not readily capable of statistical examination unless particulars of cases can be classified over a large number of instances. The figures, as they stand at present, do not show that industrial occupation is doing any particular harm to working mothers except in regard to the number of still births.

8. CHIEF DEFECTS IN EXISTING HOUSING.

The chief defects in the existing housing accommodation provided for the working class (and in effect for the lower middle class as well) in Bombay have been summed up in these words: "The surroundings of many tenements, especially those on the ground floor, are reported to be dirty and windows are reported as being kept closed on account of the close proximity of filthy gutters, privies, buffalo stables, etc. The closing of the windows prevents the smoke of the chula from going out of the room thereby causing great inconvenience to the occupants. Nhandis are not always provided in tenements and, even where they are, they are so small that they are found to be useless for bathing purposes. The state of repair of privately-owned tenements is not satisfactory and broken railings etc., make living on the upper floors fraught with danger. Cases are also reported in which the floor becomes damp even in the hot season. There are also cases of dirty water from the gutters overflowing into the rooms during the monsoon, thus making it impossible for the occupants to sit or sleep on the floor" (see page 895, *Bombay Labour Gazette*, May 1931). In the tenements visited in 1932 by the present writer what impressed him most unfavourably was the lack of light and proper ventilation in many of the cheaper tenements, the end-to-end building of the two rooms in two-roomed tenements and, in the older chawls, the back-to-back construction of many blocks of rooms preventing anything like proper circulation of the air. The bathing places were small and in the cooking-rooms the smell of smoke was all pervading. The greatest evil is however the cramped nature of the floor-space which will be dealt with in the section below in connection with overcrowding. One general statement can however be made here, that the main reason why the pavements are littered with sleepers in the fair weather is that there is not room for them to sleep in their houses. Bombay has a very low ratio of females to males. Any one who has seen the conditions in which most women have to live in Bombay will not have to ask the reason why. There is simply no room for women to live in comfortably. There is next to no privacy and in case of illness conditions must be very bad indeed. A great many of the chief inconveniences caused by inadequate water supply noticed by Mr. Kazi in 1922 (see page 170, *Bombay Labour Gazette*, October 1924) have now disappeared. The pressure is now generally adequate to supply water at all hours even in most top floors and the number of taps seems to have been increased considerably. Privies also seem generally to be adequate though there are still not enough of them in many of the older buildings. The interior of most of the tenements are wonderfully clean considering all the circumstances, the women in this respect rendering very great service to the community. But a general impression given by an inspection of chawls in Bombay is that too many people are housed in much too little floor-space and buildings are too crowded together. Improvement in this respect can come only gradually as old buildings are dismantled, areas cleared and large modern up-to-date buildings are erected in their place. The working population of Bombay and the middle-class population also have very few open spaces to which they can resort in their leisure hours and have at present only their cramped, badly-ventilated and badly-lighted houses in which to rest when they do not want to wander about in the streets.

9. OVERCROWDING IN CITIES.

The most common area of one-roomed tenements was found in 1930 to be between 100 and 125 square feet for old tenements and 150 and 175 square feet for new tenements. In the case of two-roomed tenements the most common area is between 125 and 150 square feet for old tenements and between 150 and 175 square feet for new tenements (see *Labour Gazette*, May 1931, page 886). Now 74 per cent. of the population is living in one-roomed tenements with an average of 4·01 persons per room. This means that for the vast majority of Bombay's population only about 30 to 40 square feet are available per person, or an area of about six feet by six feet of floor-space, making no allowance for cooking-rooms and bathing places. It is obvious in such circumstance that beds must be a luxury. There is simply no room for beds in the average room and before people can sleep they must at night clear spaces on the floor and spread bedding there, sleeping in the cook-room and wherever they can find space. In the monsoon the verandahs, stairways and alleyways have all to be pressed into service as dormitories since the weather prevents the use of the pavements for the purpose. Most of the men must perforce sleep outside and leave the rooms for the women and children. What constitutes overcrowding is perhaps a matter of opinion and social custom. But if over two and a half persons may be held to be more than enough for the average room, 86 out of every 100 persons in Bombay are overcrowded according to the 1931 Census statistics given in Housing Table VI-A. In Bombay overcrowding is more serious in its effects than in any other city in the Presidency for two reasons (1) there are so few open spaces available; (2) the "room" is relatively more important in a big congested city with a rainy season of several months than it is in places like Ahmedabad, Karachi and Sholapur, where space is not so valuable and where sleeping out is easier for most of the year. Comparative figures of floor space for the various cities have to be studied with this consideration in mind. Even where, numerically, in other cities the number of persons per room is as large as in Bombay the evil is not nearly so great as in Bombay because in Bombay there is so little substitute for the room. The Royal Commission on Labour has commented unfavourably on the housing conditions in Bombay chawls and the 1931 Census proves the justice of the Commission's criticism. In Ahmedabad the Labour Office enquiry (page 19 of the report on an Enquiry into Working Class Family Budgets in Ahmedabad) showed that the average floor space per person is 47·36 square feet (38·29 in one-roomed tenements and 30·13 square feet in huts). 45·6 per cent. of the working class tenements examined had no windows at all. 29·5 per cent. had one window. Municipal privies were used by 28 per cent. of the population examined. 23·3 per cent. of the private water taps served more than 16 tenements each. In Sholapur the average floor space per room was found to be 92 square feet and the average floor space per person 36 square feet. Overcrowding was found not to be rare. In the cases examined there were 57 one-roomed tenements occupied by from six to eleven persons each (page 22 of the report on an Enquiry into Family Budgets of Cotton Millworkers in Sholapur City). Floor space per person in Karachi is not available from the Census figures but some idea of the pressure of persons on buildings will be gained from a study of Housing Tables VI-A and VII published in the present volume. In Karachi, however, the almost universal use of string cots inside and outside the houses has been commented upon and this circumstance, which is not true of Bombay city and Sholapur, does much to mitigate the overcrowding revealed by the statistics in certain quarters of the city. In a previous section of this report, overcrowding in London has been compared with overcrowding in Bombay and it has

No. C. 777 of 1931-32.

From

THE EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER,
Bombay Municipality ;

To

THE PROVINCIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS,
Poona.

Bombay Municipality,
31st October 1931.

Re : Census, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Census Operations in the Town and Island of Bombay.

On the 16th June 1930 the Public Health Committee of the Corporation passed the following resolution.

Considered letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. MC.-5-B of 19th May 1930.

I have the honour to state that I received a letter from the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations intimating that the next Census falls due in 1931 and that the 26th February 1931 has been fixed provisionally as the final date for taking the Census. The Superintendent wishes to know the name of the Officer to be appointed for the Town and Island of Bombay. It is the practice to appoint the Health Officer to be the Census Officer for Bombay and in accordance with that practice I have informed the Census Superintendent that Dr. J. S. Nerurker, the Health Officer, will be the Census Officer within the limits of Bombay Municipality. Detailed proposals regarding the conduct of the Census and the remuneration to be paid to the staff will be submitted later.

"Resolved.—That it be recommended to the Corporation that the Commissioner's proposal be approved."

On the 10th October 1930 at an ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation the following resolution was passed.

"That as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 4260 of 3rd September 1930 sanction be given to Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Executive Health Officer, being granted a special allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem for working as Census Officer within the limits of the Bombay Municipality for the ensuing Census from September 1930 till immediately after the Census, the cost being met as proposed in Commissioner's further letter No. H.-68-B dated the 26th August 1930, received with the aforesaid resolution of the Standing Committee."

In accordance with the sanction contained in the resolutions quoted above I assumed charge of the Census Operations in the Town and Island of Bombay on the 1st September 1930. On the same date the services of Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Office Superintendent, Health Department, were placed at my disposal for Census work in addition to the duties of his office. Mr. D. S. Samant, Senior Superintendent, Assessment Department, who had worked in the decennial Censuses of 1911 and 1921, was appointed as a full-time Assistant and placed in charge of the Census Operations under my directions.

Charge Superintendents.

As in 1921, the City was divided into 32 main charges corresponding to the 32 sections adopted for registration and other administrative purposes.

Each Section or Charge was for Census purposes placed under one of the Municipal Inspectors, who carried out the Census work in addition to his ordinary duties and received for census purposes the title of Charge Superintendent. Owing to the retrenchment in staff since 1921 sufficient number of capable Inspectors could not be found and hence two small sections had to be placed in charge of one Superintendent. Thus (1) Upper Colaba and Lower Colaba, (2) Dhobitalao and Fanaswadi and (3) Sewri and Sion formed three charges instead.

of six as in 1921. On the other hand on account of the large extensions in Worli and Mahim Sections two sub-charges had to be created and placed under two separate Charge Superintendents.

Ward.	Sections.	Names of Charge Superintendents.	Office Address.
A	{ Upper Colaba Middle and Lower Colaba }	Mr. A. Y. Raut	Health Department Stables, Palton Road.
	Fort South	Dr. G. S. Vazker	No. 294, Frere Road, No. I District Dispensary.
	Fort North	Mr. Huseinsha Makansha	Health Department Stables, Palton Road.
	Esplanade	Dr. G. D. Khandeker	Do.
B	Mandvi	Mr. S. B. Kondker Mr. S. Adams	Health Department Stables, Jail Road, North Umerkhady.
	Chakla	Dr. Jamshed B. Doctor	No. 20, Kolsa Moholla, Pydhoni.
	Umarkhady	Mr. B. A. Contractor	Health Department Stables, Jail Road, Umerkhady.
	Dongri	Dr. D. C. Chaterji	No. 569, Sandhurst Road, No. III District Dispensary.
C	Market	Dr. P. S. Pascal	No. 75, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, No. IV District Dispensary.
	Dhobitalao	Mr. S. M. Cooper	Do.
	Fanaswadi		Do.
	Bhuleshwar	Dr. B. R. Master	Health Department Stables, opposite Northbrook Gardens, No. V District Office.
D	Kharatalao	Mr. J. F. Taraporewalla Mr. D. R. Daru	Do.
	Kumbharwada	Dr. B. D. E. Kothawalla	Do.
	Khetwadi	Mr. J. Moniz	Junction of Souter Street and Ripon Road.
	Girgaum	Dr. V. T. Vagh	Nos. 92—95, Girgaum Road, No. VI District Office.
E	Chowpatty	Dr. R. V. Gokhale	Health Department Stables, Annesley Road.
	Walkeshwar	Dr. M. C. Langrana	Nos. 92—95, Girgaum Road, No. VI District Office.
	Mahaluxmi	Mr. V. K. Khote	Health Department Stables, Annesley Road.
	Mazgaon	Mr. A. B. Malandker	Health Department Stables, Junction of Souter Street and Ripon Road.
F	Tarwadi	Mr. C. K. Phatak	Souter Street, Byculla, No. VII District Office.
	Second Nagapada	Dr. F. Lobo	Do.
	Kamathipura	Mr. M. R. Aderbad	Health Department Stables, Kamathipura 10th Street.
	Tardeo	Mr. R. R. Tavergeri	No. 143, Foras Road.
G	Byculla	Mr. R. C. Buch	No. 1 Souter Street, No. VII District Dispensary.
	First Nagapada	Mr. R. P. Vedak	Health Department, Bullock Hospital, Sankli Street.
	Parel	Mr. G. M. Dandeker	Health Department Stables, Dadar Main Road.
	Sewri	Mr. A. Hasan	Do.
G	Sion		Do.
	Mahim	Dr. G. G. Limaye Mr. Jehangir Pestonji	No. 11, Elphinstone Road. Library Buildings, Dadar Road.
G	Worli	Dr. V. M. Vatve	Do.
		Dr. G. G. Limaye	No. 11, Elphinstone Road.

The work of circle, block and house numbering was commenced on 22nd September 1930. In some sections house numbering was not taken in hand until the blocking of the whole section had been completed; in others blocking and house numbering proceeded simultaneously; the latter method saves much time. The numbering work was finished in some sections before 1st November 1930 and was completed in all the remaining sections on 15th November 1930.

For painting circle, block and house numbers chocolate paint was used as was done in all the previous Censuses. To ensure uniformity, neatness and economy of paint and time stencil plates were supplied. Tin plates bearing the "house" number were attached to temporary structures and kutchas huts. Five sets of section maps were kindly given by the Health Department and from these Census maps had to be prepared according to the boundaries of sections and circles shown in a set of survey sheets specially prepared in 1921 and preserved for use in the Census of 1931. To assist him in the accurate circling and blocking of his section each Charge Superintendent was supplied with such a map of his section.

One set of such Census maps was cut into circles and distributed among the Government and Municipal volunteers for their use while on Census duty for checking the preliminary and final work.

One additional set of Census maps showing the revised and altered boundaries of sections, circles and blocks as in 1931, has been filed for use in the next census.

The total cost of the paint, oil, brushes, stencil plates and tin plates is as under :—

				Rs. a. p.
20 sets of 11 stencil plates at Rs. 3 per set	..	..	..	60 0 0
4,500 tin plates 6" × 6" at Rs. 2 per 100	..	..	..	90 0 0
5 Cwts. chocolate paint at Rs. 11 per cwt.	..	..	..	55 0 0
6 Drums boiled oil at Rs. 11-8-0 per drum	..	..	..	69 0 0
5 Gallons turpentine at Rs. 2 per gallon	..	..	..	10 0 0
18 Dozen brushes at Rs. 3 per dozen	..	..	..	54 0 0
4 Brushes at 4 annas each	..	..	..	1 0 0
1 Brush at annas 3	..	..	..	0 3 0
3 Maunds and 12 seers chalk	..	..	..	6 0 0
3 Seers nails	..	..	..	0 12 0
3 Empty gunny bags for carrying brushes etc.	..	..	..	0 9 0
				<hr/>
				346 8 0

Thus the total cost of painting numbers in 1931 is Rs. 346-8-0 as against Rs. 1,468 in 1921.

Extensive changes have, since 1921, been effected in the City by the operations of various development schemes of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust; especially in the sections of Fort North, Chakla, Umerkhady, Dongri, Byculla, Parel, Sewri, Sion and Mahim. Boundaries of circles in sections were kept as before for comparison purposes except in Umerkhady and Chakla in which many buildings have been demolished and the land thus rendered vacant is utilized for new roads and foot-paths. The northern boundary of the first circle in the Tarwadi section has been extended up to Connaught road. In Fort North many buildings were acquired and demolished by the Municipality in connection with their Hornby Ballard Scheme. Similarly a number of buildings were demolished in Circle No. 4 of the Byculla section. Each of the 32 sections was divided into circles and each circle subdivided into blocks. The boundaries of each of the circles were the same as in 1921, but those of blocks had to be changed to meet the alterations due to the demolition and erection of buildings since 1921. While the house numbering was in progress House/Block lists of completed circles were prepared by the respective Charge Superintendents and submitted to the Census head office. These lists were checked by inspection by Checkers appointed for the purpose.

The total numbers of circles, blocks and buildings in different sections excluding Railway, Military, Customs and Government House buildings were as follows :—

Census, 1931.

Ward.	Name of Section.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
A	Upper Colaba	1	3	95
	Lower Colaba	8	41	944
	Fort South	5	17	281
	Fort North	8	64	1,125
	Esplanade	4	40	893
	Total of A Ward ..	26	165	3,338

Ward.	Name of Section.						Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
B	Mundvi	..	..	..	..	..	12	81	1,124
	Chakla	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	693
	Umerkhadhy	..	..	..	..	..	9	81	1,020
	Dongri	..	..	..	..	..	4	20	411
	Total of B Ward						32	231	3,257
C	Market	..	..	..	..	..	8	92	1,062
	Dhobitalao	..	..	..	..	..	7	65	1,156
	Fanaswadi	..	..	..	..	..	3	47	1,006
	Bhuleshwar	..	..	..	..	..	6	81	1,119
	Kharatalao	..	..	..	..	..	5	52	543
	Kumbharwada	..	..	..	..	..	4	48	682
	Total of C Ward						33	385	5,598
D	Khetwadi	..	..	..	..	..	8	58	1,567
	Girgaum	..	..	..	..	..	7	69	1,342
	Chowpati	..	..	..	..	..	6	34	806
	Walkeshwar	..	..	..	..	..	7	63	2,262
	Mahaluxmi	..	..	..	..	..	9	55	2,627
	Total of D Ward						37	279	8,604
E	Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	..	5	46	2,129
	Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	..	3	45	1,936
	2nd Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	4	29	514
	Kamatipura	..	..	..	..	..	3	55	1,093
	Tardeo	..	..	..	..	..	4	56	1,046
	Byculla	..	..	..	..	..	8	108	2,664
	1st Nagpada	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	167
	Total of E Ward						29	355	9,549
F	Parel	..	..	..	..	..	9	117	1,920
	Sewri	..	..	..	..	..	5	55	1,458
	Sion	..	..	..	..	..	11	137	3,056
	Total of F Ward						25	309	6,434
G	Mahim	..	..	..	..	..	8	76	4,302
	Worli	..	..	..	..	..	8	154	5,963
	Total of G Ward						16	230	10,265
Grand Total						..	198	1,954	47,045

The number of circles, blocks and buildings stands as under as compared with that of the two previous censuses :—

Year of Census.	Number of Circles.	Number of Blocks.	Number of Buildings.
1911 ..	200	2,263	44,939
1921 ..	201	2,282	48,753
1931 ..	198	1,954	47,045

The average number of buildings per section, circle and block works out as under :—

Average number of buildings.			
Per	1911	1921	1931
Section ..	1,404·3	1,523·5	1,470·2
Circle ..	224·7	242·5	237·6
Block ..	19·9	21·4	24

From the tables above it will be noticed that there are three circles less than in 1921. This is due to the fact that Sydenham Road Scheme which included properties on both sides of Sydenham road (now called Mahomedally Road) expunged all the buildings of two circles of Chalkda and one of the Umerkhandi sections. The difference in the number of blocks is due to the particular care taken at the beginning to equalise work to be entrusted to one person in charge of a block irrespective of the area therein.

"The whole structure of a building under one undivided roof or under two or more roofs, connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs" is, for census purposes, the definition of a building in Bombay. The same was followed this time also except in cases of buildings with the block system, that is, buildings which have blocks accessible by different staircases independent of each other, have been grouped as one building unlike that in 1921. This has tended to reduce the number of buildings. The classification of buildings has been made according to the description and use thereof, such as Chawl with shops, Bungalow with motor garage etc. The main distinction that is observed is to differentiate them into residential or non-residential or combined. Buildings with blocks or flats have been so shown separately.

Railway Premises.

As in 1921 the Census Officer for the City was made directly responsible for the enumeration of the occupants of all premises in the Island including Railway, Military, Docks and Customs premises.

Government and Railway orders were issued requiring railway officials to render every assistance in the work of enumeration of their premises.

The arrangement agreed upon was that all areas within railway boundaries should be treated as separate railway circles, that no railway circle should be so drawn as to be intersected by the boundary of a section and that with a view to co-ordinating railway with Municipal returns the numbering of railway premises, blocks and circles would be carried out by the Municipal Charge Superintendent. This plan was correctly followed and the numbering of the premises having been completed the enumeration of the occupants was carried out by railway officials under the guidance, when required, of the Charge Superintendent of the section concerned.

The Port Trust Railway, the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Railway each appointed an officer to cooperate with, and advise the Census Officer for the City, and to depute railway officials for appointment by the Census Officer as Supervisors and Enumerators to count the railway personnel and passengers in their respective areas.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on railway platforms on Census night was carried out under the direction of the census officer.

The enumeration of passengers on running trains was carried out under the direction of the Provincial Superintendent.

"Military Areas."

The Station Staff Officer, Bombay, appointed Captain C. Moore as Census Officer for the military area under the direction of the Census Officer for the enumeration of the military buildings which were classified under different areas as given below :—

- (1) Upper Colaba 1 to 6 areas ;
- (2) Fort South Castle area as No. 7 ;
- (3) Esplanade (a) A. F. I. buildings,
(b) A. F. I. buildings,
(c) A. F. I. buildings,
(d) Pavilion Section ;
- (4) Mahaluxmi Battery compound ;
- (5) Four Islands (a) Cross Island (b) Oyster Rock (c) Butcher Island (d) Middle Ground Island.

The work of numbering premises in the Military areas was taken up after the civil area was completed. It was agreed that tin plates bearing Census numbers should be nailed to each building by the Municipal Charge Superintendent concerned without damaging the property in any way and in consultation with the Military Census Officer by previous appointment.

Government House at Walkeshwar which hitherto formed a part of the military area was excluded by them from their areas this time. On communication with the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor the area known as Government House was divided into different areas under the following officers :—

- (1) Director, His Excellency the Governor's Band for the Band quarters.
- (2) The Indian A. D. C. for Government house, the staff bungalows, clerical quarters and servants' lines.
- (3) The Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, the guard lines at Tardeo flats.

Each of these officers had therefore to be approached and arrangements had to be made for the supply of census forms and stationery through the respective Charge Superintendents.

Dockyards.

I put myself in communication with Mr. Singleton, Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Preventive Service, and he appointed his divisional Inspectors as persons responsible for Census work in their respective areas within the Dock limits. The Municipal Charge Superintendents were instructed to see the divisional Inspectors for arrangements regarding the numbering of circles, blocks and buildings within the Dockyard limits as in the case of Railways. This was done by the Municipal Charge Superintendents and after the numbering of the buildings these were identified to the divisional Inspectors. House/Block lists of premises within the Dock area were also prepared by the Municipal Charge Superintendents.

The total number of circles, blocks and buildings within Railway, Military and Customs- or Dockyard limits were as follows.

Ward	Section and Agency				Number of circles	Number of blocks	Number of buildings
A	Upper Colaba Military	..	..	..	1	3	69
	Lower Colaba Military	..	..	..	1	6	291
	Fort South R. I. M.	..	..	..	1	2	99
	Military Castle area	..	..	..	1	....	30
	Fort North B. P. T.	..	..	..	1	2	56
A	Esplanade—						
	B. B. C. I. Churchgate Station	..	..	..	1	2	75
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	161
	G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus	..	..	..	1	1	55
	Military, Marine Lines	..	..	..	....	....	3
	Pavilion	..	..	..	....	....	73
					8	17	912
B	Mandvi—						
	G. I. P. Masjid Station	..	..	..	1	1	4
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	91
	Dongri—						
	Customs ..	..	..	..	1	1	124
	G. I. P. Sandhurst Road Station	..	..	..	1	1	6
C	G. I. P. Wari Bunder Goods Yard	..	..	..	1	3	68
					5	7	293
	Dhobitalao—						
	B. B. C. I. Marine Lines Station	..	..	..	1	1	5
					1	1	5
	Khetwady—						
D	B. B. C. I. (Cabin)	..	..	..	1	1	3
	Girgaum—						
	B. B. C. I. Charni Road Station	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Chowpaty—						
	B. B. C. I. (cabin)	..	..	..	1	1	2
	Walkeshwar—						
	Government House area Military	..	..	..	....	4	75
	Mahaluxmi—						
	B. B. C. I. Railway	..	..	..	2	2	44
	Military area, Body Guard Lines	..	..	..	....	....	26
	Military Battery area	..	..	..	....	....	8
					5	9	159

Police Enumeration.

The following Police Stations were treated as separate blocks and were enumerated by the Police Inspectors in charge under the instructions of the Commissioner of Police :—

Name of Section	Number of circles	Number of blocks	Census Nos.		Number of buildings
			From	To	
Lower Colaba	6	6	141	151	15 Colaba.
Fort North	8	6	96	102	8 Goa Street.
Esplanade	3	2	19	29	13 Esplanade Police Court Compound.
		7	102	113A	15 Police Office Compound.
		11	182	183	7 Falton Road Police Station.
Umerkhady	1	8	60	61	5 Sandhurst Road.
Dongri	3	3	31	35	5 Dongri Police Station.
	4	5	116	122	7 Richur Street and Frere Road Police Station.
Market	1	4	41	45	8 Princess Street.
Khetwady	1	4	165	171	7 Lamington Road.
Girgaon	7	5	83	85	3 Mahar Bowdi Police Station.
Walkeshwar	1	8	187	190	4 Harvey Road.
Mazgaon	3	3	132	138	7 Gun Powder Road Police Quarters.
	5	16	597	603	7 Sewri Road Police Quarters.
Tarwadi	2	6	284	297A	17 Love Lane Police Station.
	3	7	383	386	4 Police Quarters at Sussex Road.
1st Nagpada	1	2	4	25	22 Armed Police Quarters.
		4	44	53	10 Police Hospital.
		12	106	113	8 Nagpada Police Station.
Sion	3	7	143	158	16 Naigaum Police Station.
	8	9	135	145	11 B. B. C. I. & G. I. P. Railway Police.
	9	11	189	194	6 Sion Road Police Station.
Mahim	4	10	352	359	8 Cadell Road Police Station.

The enumeration of the homeless and of persons in the Police lockups on Census night was also undertaken by the Commissioner of Police. The enumeration of persons in the Police lockups attached to single premises was, however, done by the Municipal Charge Superintendents along with the occupants of that building having the police lockup. The Superintendents of the various Police divisions were instructed to organize parties to search all streets, lanes, arches of bridges, maidans, station surroundings and other places where homeless persons pass the night and to take such persons found to the undermentioned enumeration stations appointed by the Commissioner of Police for enumeration on the Census night of 26th February 1931.

Statement showing the centres selected for the collection and enumeration on the night of the 26th February 1931 of homeless persons of the City and the Police Officers responsible for the work with their addresses.

Serial No.	Enumeration Centre.	Police Officer and his address.
1	Esplanade Police Court ..	Superintendent of Police, Old Bazargate Police Station.
2	Head Police Office Compound, Hornby Road.	Superintendent of Police, B Division, Princess Street Police Station.
3	Mazagaon Police Court Compound, Nesbit Road.	Superintendent of Police, D Division, Jacob Circle Police Chowkey.
4	Northbrook Gardens, Grant Road ..	Superintendent of Police, C Division, Lamington Road Police Station.
5	Kalachowky Police Station ..	Superintendent of Police, E Division, Police Head quarters, Naigaum.
6	Bhoiwada Police Station ..	
7	Kingsway Police Station ..	

Distinction had to be made between the homeless (in the real sense) to be enumerated by the Police and those who really are not homeless but on the Census night may be passing the night at the place of their work or in the open spaces or plots attached to houses, such as coolies, labourers, hawkers, etc. These were to be enumerated by the Charge Superintendents concerned against the houses where they were found. To avoid double enumeration those enumerated by the Charge Superintendents were given travellers' tickets to be shown to the Police for their exclusion by them.

The enumeration of passengers and others found on railway platforms on Census night was carried out through the Station Masters and their staff at every station of each Railway. Necessary forms, instructions and stationery was supplied by Census Office to each Station Master. Lady enumerators were applied for by the Station Master in charge of the Bombay Central Station for the enumeration of the lady passengers on Census night and a nurse of the Health Department was deputed for the work. Platform enumeration in Bombay must always be done at the latest hour of the evening in order to give time to the purely local traffic to clear. By local traffic is meant the return home of those who work in the City but reside outside, they being enumerated at the place of their residence.

Dockyards and Shipping.

As in 1921 the enumeration of all ships and launches of the Royal Navy was undertaken by the Naval Officer in command.

The Director of the Royal Indian Marine undertook all R. I. M. ships and premises and persons in the R. I. M. Dockyard. The Assistant Collector in charge Preventive Service organised the enumeration by the Customs and Port Trust authorities of the ships, bunders and dockyards shown in the sub-joined list.

The arrangement and numbering of the circles blocks and houses within Customs and Dockyard limits was, as in the case of railways, undertaken by the Municipal Charge Superintendents to prevent the intersection of circles and blocks by the boundaries of the municipal sections and wards.

The distribution of enumeration work was arranged as under :—

The Naval Officer.—All ships and launches of the Royal Navy.

The Director, Royal Indian Marine.—All R. I. M. ships and launches and the R. I. M. Dockyard.

Customs Department.—Coasting passenger steamers in harbour and alongside Princess and Victoria Dock walls. All B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamers, country craft, all bunders, all customs launches and boats. All floating population at the bunders on cargo boats and country-craft and all floating population at ~~the~~ West and Chowpatty.

The Customs authorities enumerated the Bunders noted below :—

- (1) Gun Carriage Bunder.
- (2) Jamshed Bunder.
- (3) Arthur Bunder.

- (4) Government Dockyard compound and residential quarters therein.
- (5) Bonded ware-house and opium ware-house.
- (6) Town Bunder.
- (7) Ballard Bunder.
- (8) Alexandra Dock including the Mole.
- (9) Modi Bunder.
- (10) Carnac Bunder.
- (11) Princess and Victoria Docks including the Dry Dock and residential quarters within the dock limits.
- (12) Malet Bunder.
- (13) Mazgaon Bunder.
- (14) Sewri Bunder including timber ponds.
- (15) Chowpati Bunder.
- (16) Worli Bunder.
- (17) Mahim Bunder at the Mahim Causeway.
- (18) Sassoon Dock.
- (19) Apollo Bunder.
- (20) Old Town Custom House and adjoining stables.

Port Trust.—Steamers in Princess and Victoria Docks except B. S. N. Coy.'s.

Port Trust.—Cargo boats.

Barges.

Launches.

Dredgers.

Tugs.

Licensed passenger boats.

All deep sea steamers in harbour (except R. I. M. and coasting passenger steamers).

Pilot schooners.

Light-ships.

Steam launches.

Anchor "Hoy" and water boat "Princess".

Launches, tugs and dredgers other than the launches belonging to the R. N. and R. I. M. and Customs.

Light Houses.

Yachts.

Dubash boats, steam launches.

All licensed passenger boats at the Bunder.

In P. and V. Docks or alongside of the outside of the Dock wall.

Off Apollo Bunder.

The number of census forms, stationery, etc., was supplied to the authorities concerned by the Census Office.

The Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations arranged with the managers of the coasting steamers of the following companies and supplied them with the necessary forms, etc., for the enumeration of the passengers on board their several steamers :—

- (1) The British India Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (2) The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., 120, Frere Road, Bombay.
- (3) The Scindia Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (4) The Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Dongri Street, Bombay.
- (5) The New Bombay Steam Ships, No. 78, Frere Road, Bombay.
- (6) The Malabar Steam Ship Company, Vadgadi, Bombay.
- (7) The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company Limited, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
- (8) The Eastern Steam Navigation Company Limited, No. 24, Mangalore Street, Bombay.
- (9) Messrs. R. Assaria & Co., Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay.
- (10) Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Enumeration of Public Institutions.

Census schedule forms with a covering letter requesting the authority in charge of the hospitals and hotels, etc., in the City were issued for enumeration of the inmates in them on

the census night; and these schedules were collected by the Charge Superintendents on the next day.

Name of Institution.		Number of Schedules forms sent.	Number of specimen Schedules.
1	Ahiliabai Free Maternity Home, Koliwada, Mandvi ..	5	1
2	Ajinkya Hospital, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaon ..	5	1
3	Anand Maternity Home	5	1
4	Bhatia Maternity Home	5	1
5	Cama and Albless Hospital, Cruikshank Road ..	100	1
6	Dholkawala's Maternity Home	10	1
7	Dr. C. M. Mehta's Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum ..	5	1
8	Dr. D'Sa's Hospital, Chowpati	10	1
9	Dr. Karande's Maternity Home, Sandhurst Road ..	5	1
10	Dr. Pagnis' Maternity Home, Vasumal Building, Grant Road ..	5	1
11	Dr. Keraawala's Hospital, Tardeo Road	10	1
12	Dr. Parekh's Hospital, Khetwadi	10	1
13	Dr. Purandare's Hospital, Sandhurst Road	10	1
14	Dr. Mrs. Saldanha Fernandez's Popular Maternity Hospital, Bhendi Bazar Road	5	1
15	Drs. Kaikini and Tilak Hospital, Lamington Road ..	5	1
16	Dr. Sequira's Eugenic Maternity Home	5	1
17	Gordhandas Ranchoddas Bhagat Hindu Maternity Home, Kalbadevi Road	5	1
18	Haji Karim Mahomed Suleman Maternity Home, 184, Kambekar Street	5	1
19	Haji Sabu Sidik Maternity Home, Bellasis Road ..	5	1
20	Haji Sabu Sidik Maternity Home, Inamwada	5	1
21	Jasmine Lodge Nursing Home, Kenkoo Buildings, Outram Road	5	1
22	Kamar Khanam Maternity Home, Victoria Road ..	5	1
23	Kanchangawri Maternity Home, Khetwadi	5	1
24	Laxmi Maternity Home, Bhawanishankar Road ..	5	1
25	Dr. Masina's Hospital, Victoria Road	25	1
26	Motlibai Petit Hospital	25	1
27	Municipal Maternity Home, Worli	5	1
28	Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital	20	1
29	Parsee General Hospital	20	1
30	Parsee Lying-in Hospital, Outram Road	10	1
31	Poly Clinic, No. 20, New Queens Road	5	1
32	Rachel Maternity Home, Khatar Galli	5	1
33	Rukshamani Hospital, Chowpati	10	1
34	Sakinabai Musabhoy Jafferbhoy Maternity Home Nos. 20-30, Nishanpada Cross Lane	5	1
35	Shree Laxmi Maternity Home	5	1
36	Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital	25	1
37	St. George's Hospital	50	1
38	Surgical Nursing Home, Grant Road	5	1
39	Swastika Maternity Home, Lamington Road ..	5	1
40	Vaidya Maternity Home, New Queen's Road ..	5	1
41	Wadi Bunder Port Trust Maternity Home	5	1
42	Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Lamington Road ..	25	1
43	J. J. Hospital	30	1
44	Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital	25	1
45	B. J. Hospital for Children	25	1
46	Arthur Road Hospital	25	1
47	Maratha Hospital	25	1
48	Turner Sanitarium for Tuberculosis, Bhoiwada Road ..	10	1
49	Adams Wylie Hospital, Wylie Road	25	1
50	Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga	50	1
51	K. E. M. Hospital, Parel	50	1
52	Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital	50	1
53	Alexandra Hotel	25	1
54	All India Hotel	5	1
55	Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway	10	1

Name of Institution.				Number of Schedule forms sent.	Number of specimens Schedule.
56	Carlton Hotel, Outram Road	..	..	5	1
57	Grand Hotel	..	..	10	1
58	Great Punjab Hotel, Kalbadevi Road	..	..	10	1
59	Great Western Hotel, Apollo Street	..	..	10	1
60	Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder	..	..	25	1
61	Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road	..	..	25	1
62	Shahajan Palace Hotel, Sitaram Building	..	..	10	1
63	Sardar Griha, Carnac Road	..	..	10	1
64	Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder	..	..	50	1
65	Victoria Hotel, Princess Dock	..	..	25	1
66	Victoria Hotel Annexe, opposite Princess Dock	..	..	25	1

Preliminary Enumeration.

As 26th February 1931 was fixed as the Census night and 17th to 19th February and 25th and 26th February 1931 as the preliminary period, the preliminary Enumeration of the Town and Island of Bombay had to be started on 20th January 1931. Enumerators were therefore appointed to begin work from 20th January 1931. These were not advertised for as in 1921 but were appointed only out of the large number of applicants registered in the Census Office. As the General Schedules for Bombay were printed in English, English-knowing Enumerators only were appointed and their pay fixed at Rs. 60 per mensem, the minimum pay in all local offices in Bombay.

Had it been possible to secure steady and intelligent workers 300 enumerators would have been adequate for the preliminary enumeration. Much difficulty was experienced in finding 300 really good workers, unemployed and ready to take up temporary work. The number of enumerators that had actually to be appointed in the first instance was therefore 333. Many did not join on the 20th January and others resigned after a few days experience of the difficulties of the work. Of those finally retained a certain number were irregular and careless in work.

The plan of the operations was as follows :—

Before the end of the previous year the Charge Superintendents with the assistance of a few Municipal servants in the lower grades had divided their Sections into Circles and Blocks and affixed a census number to every house. In affixing these numbers each building under a separate roof was regarded as a separate house. The servants' quarters in the compound of bungalows were treated as separate houses. Large blocks of flats or of one-room tenements for the labouring class were each counted as one house only. A building in a row of houses and attached on either side was counted as a separate house provided it was separately owned and self-contained in that it could only be entered from its own street door.

In the three weeks and a half from 20th January to 16th February 1931 when the Enumerators were appointed schedules were prepared by them showing the names and particulars of the occupants of all premises in the City. In almost all cases these particulars were entered by the Enumerators themselves in the General Schedules.

For the final stage which extended over the period 17th to 19th February and 25th and 26th February 1931 the staff of the paid Enumerators was augmented by unpaid volunteers, Government servants and Municipal servants as shown below :—

	1921	1931
Government Employees	378	928
Government Peons	Nil.	157
Municipal Employees	649	762
Municipal Peons	277	205
Volunteers from private schools	330	61
Volunteers from the Salvation Army	Nil.	5
Volunteers from Mr. Mohamed Umer, Honorary Secretary of the Jamitol Momin, Sadi Bazar, Madanpura	Nil.	8

Mr. C. S. Pagnis, Chief Clerk, Municipal Commissioner's Office, voluntarily enumerated three whole blocks of Worli Section (Blocks Nos. 34 to 36 of Circle No. 8) from its preliminary stage to the final.

There were thus available for the work of enumeration on the last five days 2,112 workers.

Out of the persons told off for Census duty, Government and Municipal Employees drawing salaries of over Rs. 150 per mensem were appointed Supervisors and others enumerators. Each Supervisor was placed in charge of one Circle and over as many Enumerators as there were blocks in the Circle. In large Circles an additional Supervisor was appointed. The total number of Enumerators which remained available for the final Census was 1,933 and was distributed at the rate of one for each block among the 1,930 blocks exclusive of the 24 Police blocks (exclusively in their charge) making in all 1,954 blocks into which the City was divided. Similarly the number of Supervisors available was 179 distributed according to necessity among 198 circles. The suggestion made in 1921 of sparing as many menials and peons to serve as messengers was greatly carried out in 1931. The Municipality spared 205 and Government Offices 157 peons for Census duty.

Quite a number of exemptions from Census duty were applied for by Government and Municipal servants under various excuses subsequent to the submission of their names by the heads of their offices. The real motive in applying for exemption was only to avoid facing all kinds of difficulties in the ensuing Census. To dispel any suspicion and to create confidence these exemptions were freely granted.

At this Census the conspicuous absence of the volunteer agency was prominently noticeable. In 1921 even when the non-cooperation movement was afoot 64 educational institutions offered volunteers for enumeration work; nine schools undertook the enumeration of certain areas of their choice and nine private firms and offices spared their 22 employees for Census work. Twenty-eight leading citizens with additional twelve volunteers offered their services in the cause of Census, whereas in 1931 only three schools, when approached personally, consented to render services for the final enumeration. With a view to avoiding any organised resistance public advertisement was dispensed with altogether and the shortage of volunteers and workers was not allowed to have any adverse effect on carrying through the Census Operations.

From the commencement of the Preliminary Enumeration daily reports of progress from each section were called for and these reports were very keenly watched by the Census Office. Charge Superintendents, who happened to be in arrears on account of circumstances beyond their control, had to be given help in various ways. Charge Superintendents whose sections were free from the infection of resistance to the Census and who were expected to finish their work in advance were instructed to render help to their neighbouring sections. In some cases the outdoor staff of the Health Department, consisting of Junior Overseers in the Malaria and Conservancy branches, Milk Sub-Inspectors and Disinfecting Sub-Inspectors had to be placed at the disposal of the Charge Superintendent concerned. Through the kindness and co-operation of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipality the help of the outdoor staff of the Assessment Department was also obtained in some sections for securing the names of the tenants through their landlords. To dispel misunderstanding among the ignorant, public leaflets in Marathi and Gujarati describing the necessity of co-operating with the Census were freely broadcast through the Charge Superintendents and Enumerators.

The Preliminary Enumeration, in spite of all such odds against it, was completed in all the Civil area on the 16th February 1931. The Customs, the Railways and the Military Officers had also finished their preliminary enumeration before the 16th February 1931 but the enumeration of the Police Stations was deferred till the first three days of the final enumeration, i.e. from 17th to 19th February 1931 since the Police Quarters were under sole Police control.

The final enumeration was fixed for 17th to 19th February 1931 and for 26th February night and morning of 27th February 1931. The gap of nearly six days caused by public holidays following 19th February 1931 entailed the retention of the paid enumerators at an extra cost of Rs. 3,000.

Employees from Government Offices spared for Census work.

Name.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
1 Assistant Secretary to Government, Separate Department .. ..	..	1	1
2 Principal, Bombay Veterinary College	3	8	..
3 Rev. G. E. Dodd, M.A., J.P. .. ..	..	1	..
4 Consulting Architect to Government, P. W. D.	2	3	..
5 Director of Information, Record Office	1	4	..

Name.	Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Peons.
6 Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department		16	3
7 Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department .. .. .	..	5	..
8 Secretary to Government, Political Department	6	9	3
9 Assistant Secretary to Government, Finance Department	2	16	2
10 Director, Haffkine Institute	5	5	7
11 Mint Master .. .. .	..	2	..
12 C. M. Amin, Esq., B.A.	1	1	..
13 Assistant Registrar, Bombay	1	3	..
14 Superintending Engineer, N. C.	5	32	6
15 Registrar, High Court .. .. .	..	15	..
16 Educational Inspector, Bombay Division	2	9	..
17 Chief Judge, Small Causes Court .. .. .	..	40	..
18 Administrator General .. .. .	..	4	3
19 Secretary to Government, Legal Department	2	10	..
20 Registrar of Companies .. .. .	..	4	3
21 Under Secretary to Government, Home Department	5	11	..
22 Collector of Bombay	2	36	14
23 Deputy Educational Inspector for Mohomedan Education .. .. .	..	1	..
24 Director of Industries .. .. .	..	7	2
25 Principal, Elphinstone High School	9	32	..
26 Superintendent of Stamps .. .. .	..	6	..
27 Government Pleader, High Court .. .. .	..	1	..
28 Under Secretary to Government, General Department	4	16	4
29 Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court	1	23	2
30 Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation .. .. .	..	2	..
31 Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge	5	37	34
32 Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works Department	8	22	3
33 Director of Information, Labour Office	1	9	..
34 Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery .. .. .	..	26	10
35 Sub-Registrar of Bombay .. .. .	..	11	..
36 Oriental Translator to Government	2	6	..
37 Commissioner of Excise	2	57	31
38 Manager, D. L. O. .. .. .	..	10	..
39 Commissioner of Income Tax	34	170	..
40 Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board .. .. .	..	1	..
41 Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. .. .. .	..	1	..
42 Chemical Analyser to Government, Byculla .. .. .	..	2	..
43 Meteorologist, Bombay .. .. .	..	5	2
44 Land Acquisition Officer, City of Bombay .. .. .	..	8	5
45 Dean, Grant Medical College .. .. .	..	2	..
46 Post Master General .. .. .	..	20	4
47 Principal, Sydenham College .. .. .	..	1	..
48 Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraph Office .. .. .	..	4	..
49 Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust .. .. .	..	18	..
50 Accountant General, Record Section	1	27	..
51 Indian Post and Telegraph Office .. .. .	..	7	..
52 Registrar, Small Causes Court .. .. .	..	10	5
53 Deputy Controller of Currency	1	4	..
54 Manager, Development Department Chawls .. .. .	..	2	..
55 Currency Office .. .. .	..	20	..
56 Health Officer of the Port of Bombay .. .. .	..	1	..
57 Presidency Post Master	2	8	10
58 Sheriff of Bombay .. .. .	..	2	2
59 Presidency Surgeon .. .. .	..	..	1
Total ..	114	814	157

Employees from Municipal Offices spared for Census Work.

Name.				Supervisors.	Enumerators	Pages.
1	Curator	..	..	..	1	..
2	Chief of Fire Brigade	..	..	..	3	..
3	Municipal Secretary	..	..	1	6	..
4	Municipal Commissioner	..	..	1	10	1
5	Superintendent of Vaccination	..	..	..	7	7
6	Mechanical Engineer	..	..	5	23	2
7	Assistant Health Officer, F and G Wards	..	..	..	15	5
8	Executive Health Officer	..	..	1	22	9
9	Municipal Analyst	..	..	..	3	8
10	Superintendent, Municipal Gardens	..	..	..	2	1
11	Head Supervisor	..	..	..	36	1
12	Superintendent of Licenses	..	..	2	23	5
13	Assistant Health Officer, A and B Wards	..	..	..	19	11
14	Superintendent of Markets	..	..	..	15	9
15	Assistant Health Officer, Malaria	..	..	2	79	18
16	Assessor and Collector	..	..	..	100	1
17	City Engineer	..	..	3	63	18
18	Works Engineer	..	..	..	50	20
19	Secretary, Schools Committee	..	..	17	4	22
20	Store Keeper	..	..	..	24	5
21	Assistant Health Officer, E Ward	..	..	1	12	5
22	Town Duty Officer	..	..	..	18	..
23	Hydraulic Engineer	..	..	18	54	..
24	Chief Accountant	..	..	..	18	..
25	Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards	..	..	1	21	..
26	Chairman, Research Bureau	..	..	..	1	..
Total				50	74	27

Statement of forms issued by the Census Office—contd.

Authority.	Port Block List.	Port Enumeration passes.	Notices to Masters of sea-going vessels.	Circle Register.	Circle Summary.	Authority Forms.
Assistant Collector of Customs, Preventive Service ..	200	150	60	10	..	
Director, Royal Indian Marine ..	40	2	..	2	..	
Naval Officer ..	..	..	..	2	..	
Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust ..	150	3	100	..	150	50 16 Appendix IV to VI.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Platforms	..	..	..	24	..	
Stations and Quarters ..	..	..	..	30	..	50 2 Appendix.
G. I. P. Railway Platforms ..	..	..	..	62	..	250 10 Appendix I.
Military ..	..	..	..	1 Charge Summary	10	Bombay Census Code V. C. Appendix II.
Government House ..	..	..	..	..	..
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..

Review of the Operations.

Bombay ranks amongst the large cities in the world and is one of the two largest cities in India. Since 1921 the area of the City has been increased by reclamation as under :—

Ward	Section	Area in Acres in 1931				
A	Upper Colaba ..	..	..	..	..	409·51
	Middle and Lower Colaba ..	..	..	..	..	279·74
	Fort, South ..	..	..	..	..	133·11
	Fort, North ..	..	..	..	..	158·68
	Esplanade ..	..	..	..	..	787·45
						1,768·49
B	Mandvi ..	..	..	..	..	187·33
	Chukla ..	..	..	..	..	47·02
	Umarkhadi ..	..	..	..	..	100·64
	Dongri ..	..	..	..	..	302·66
						637·65
C	Market ..	..	..	..	..	85·21
	Dhobi Talao ..	..	..	..	..	208·27
	Fanaswadi ..	..	..	..	..	98·44
	Bhuleshwar ..	..	..	..	..	73·46
	Khara Talao ..	..	..	..	..	41·14
	Kumbharwada ..	..	..	..	..	44·08
						550·60
D	Khetwadi ..	..	..	..	..	155·00
	Girgaum ..	..	..	..	..	112·40
	Chowpati ..	..	..	..	..	108·72
	Walkeshwar ..	..	..	..	..	589·90
	Mahalakshmi ..	..	..	..	..	658·51
						1,624·53

Ward	Section	Area in Acres in 1931.				
E	Mazgaon	..	..	..	..	1,075.48
	Tarwadi	..	..	..	..	498.81
	Second Nagpada	..	..	..	..	33.05
	Kamathipura	..	..	..	..	62.44
	Tardeo	..	..	..	..	149.86
	Ryculla	..	..	..	..	567.57
	First Nagpada	..	..	..	..	29.38
						2,416.59
F	Parel	..	..	..	..	561.25
	Sewri	..	..	..	..	577.70
	Sion	..	..	..	..	3,559.10
						4,698.05
G	Mahim	..	..	..	..	1,511.00
	Worli	..	..	..	..	2,273.38
						3,784.38
						15,480.29

To carry out the Census of such a large City with a varied and mostly ignorant population is not an easy task. To the usual indifference and apathy of the public generally seen in such matters was added the studied opposition due to the non-cooperation with the Census work declared by prominent members of the Congress. The Census of 1931 of the City thus carried out will perhaps be declared unsatisfactory. That it has been carried out at all under such adversely altered conditions reflects much credit on the well-trained organisation of the Health Department.

Having regard to the extensions and developments made in the city and to the increased activities and development in traffic since 1921 the population that was expected to be in the City was between 13 and 13½ lakhs. For statistical purposes the population for the successive years was obtained by adding 1/10 of the difference between the population figure of 1921 and 1911 to the estimated population of the previous year. Thus for the

Year 1922 the estimated population would be	..	..	12,00,473
Year 1923	Do.	..	12,20,120
Year 1924	Do.	..	12,39,767
Year 1925	Do.	..	12,59,414
Year 1926	Do.	..	12,79,061
Year 1927	Do.	..	12,98,708

There was, however, a reason to believe that the increase which occurred in the years 1911 to 1920 did not continue at a uniform rate and hence the estimated population for 1927 was retained unaltered for the subsequent years. Thus the population that was expected in the City was somewhere above 13,00,000.

In 1931 the final count of the population of the Bombay City that was declared was 11,57,851. This was at a time when there was trade depression all over necessitating the exodus of the unemployed to their native villages. This exodus is estimated at nearly two lakhs. In respect of the mill industry alone it was officially ascertained from the Millowners' Association that five mills were closed between April and August 1930 throwing thereby out of employment 12,669 persons who could not have been absorbed in any other industry and must have therefore left the City for their villages with their families which if calculated at four members in a family would disclose the figure of 50,000 as exodus for the mill industry alone. Although there are no data for estimating the exodus due to other industries the figure of 1,50,000 would not be an exaggeration. Owing to the movement of non-cooperation it can roughly be estimated that about 10,000 persons must have escaped enumeration altogether. This figure of exodus when added to the actual figure obtained after enumeration would give the population figure over 13,00,000 that was expected and under normal conditions this expectation would perhaps have proved true.

The establishment of the Abstraction Office for Bombay at Ahmednagar proved an added disadvantage for the Census Operations in Bombay. All the enumeration books had to be

despatched immediately after the Census night. There was very little time at the disposal of the Census office in Bombay to examine the enumeration books to see whether entries were complete or not. The enumeration books of the Taj Mahal Hotel and Hotel Majestic had many schedules not completely filled in. Similarly the enumeration books for the passengers and crew of two important steamers, s.s. "Multan" and s.s. "Naldera" were incomplete as regards particulars. Much correspondence ensued and time was spent in securing the particulars from the Agents of the companies and still there was very little progress. Thus incomplete books had to be sent to Ahmednagar with a suggestion that the word "unspecified" may be used for incomplete entries in the tables concerned. Many references from the Abstraction Office had to be answered and explained in respect of abbreviations common in Bombay but unknown to outsiders. Had the Abstraction Office been in Bombay all these defects could have been rectified side by side with the work of Abstraction as in 1921.

Non-cooperation or boycott of the Census was perhaps the greatest hindrance this year in carrying out the Census operations to a successful finish. Non-cooperation is an ugly word and the idea of its use in such a useful work is uglier still. The first step in connection with the Census Operations is painting Census numbers on every building and painting circle and block numbers at the beginning, end and at corners in each block and circle. While the painting was in progress and even till its completion there was no opposition. Perhaps the Congress ban on the Census was being hatched during this time. Soon after the numbering work was over organised efforts were made for removing, tarring by dammer, disfiguring, obliterating and scratching the Census numbers throughout the City in defiance of Government orders. Under the Criminal Code actions were taken by the Police for disfiguring and removing Census numbers independently of the Census Office and of the Census Act and some persons were convicted but the movement did not stop. The Census Office did not take any notice of such persons beyond issuing instructions to the Charge Superintendents to repaint the numbers. After some time repainting also was found impossible and it was then devised to have in the ^{House} Block lists Municipal Street numbers corresponding to the Census numbers marked to enable the Enumerator to identify the buildings at the time of enumeration. As the time of preliminary enumeration was approaching, meetings were held to instigate the public not to give any information in connection with the Census and not to cooperate with any one connected with the Census. Leaflets in different languages were published and freely distributed with a view to keep the agitation fresh.

To create self-confidence among the Charge Superintendents and their Assistants I called them to a meeting just a few days before the start of the preliminary enumeration and gave them clear instructions pointing out the situation and suggesting different ways of securing the information and the necessity of arriving at accurate figures as far as possible. To dispel any misunderstanding of the public I issued leaflets in Gujarati and Marathi, already referred to before, and gave them to the Charge Superintendents for free distribution through their enumerators. If, in spite of this, the information was refused the enumerators were instructed to note down the places and report them to the Charge Superintendents without any delay. The Charge Superintendents were in turn instructed to try personally for such information and on their failure they should approach the Assistant Health Officer of the Ward who would obtain the information as if for a Municipal purpose. All the resources of the Health Department were put into execution for securing correct information. In some cases enumeration was made through Birth Karkoons, Mill Sub-Inspectors and Malaria Junior Overseers. In some cases the help of the outdoor staff of the Assessment Department was also taken. Letters were addressed to the Chief Officer of the City Improvement Trust and the Director of the Development Department requesting them to issue orders to the Rent Collectors and caretakers of their chawls to cooperate with the enumerators in recording the particulars of the tenants as accurately as possible.

Opposition to the Census had to be faced in many ways. Sometimes the enumerator was hooted out by the Congress Volunteers. Sometimes the door was shut against the enumerator and sometimes wrong information was given by the public.

While the preliminary enumeration was in progress rumours were afloat of holding open air meetings on the Census night in order that they may be attended by the public in large numbers after locking up their houses. It was also rumoured that all the 32 Census Offices temporarily opened for the Census would be picketed, thus preventing the Government or Municipal Volunteers from taking the enumeration books for verification from the Census Offices. It was also apprehended that the enumerators would be deprived of their books in the streets while on duty on the Census night. A confidential circular was issued by me calling upon all the Charge Superintendents to deliver all their books into my office a day before the final Census. New enumeration books with ^{House} Block lists and family registers were made and given to the enumerators on the Census night with instruction to record only the additions or omissions against the house so that changes could be made in the original enumeration book. In two or three sections some enumerators were roughly handled by the mob and deprived of their cutcha enumeration books but these were subsequently restored by the Police.

The period of three weeks allowed for the preliminary enumeration was barely sufficient. Four weeks at least should be devoted to preliminary enumeration. The first week would be profitably utilised in training the enumerators and dismissing those who would be found incompetent and careless workers.

For the preparation of statistical evidence of overcrowding, records were made on a separate schedule of the number of rooms occupied by each family and of the number of persons occupying each room or set of rooms in the houses enumerated. On a third schedule the number of floors in each house was shown and for the Abstraction Office it accordingly became unnecessary to include any indication as to rooms or floors in the General Schedule which gives the details as to age, sex, etc., of each person enumerated.

The General Census Schedule adopted for the Presidency is not suitable for Bombay. This form has no provision for the column for floor numbers and for room numbers on each floor. For the preparation of the special City Tables these two columns are absolutely necessary. This deficiency in the General Schedule had to be overcome by devising the use of a fraction showing the floor number as the numerator and the room number as the denominator against the Census house numbers in the column provided for the serial Census house number. No great difficulty was experienced in explaining the meaning and use of this fraction to the paid enumerators but for the final enumerators, coming new to work from Government or Municipal Offices, this proved to be an added source of confusion. The columns in the General Schedule (consecutive number of floors and rooms) which were abandoned in 1921 should be restored.

On the present occasion there was only the General Schedule and the enumerators were instructed to obtain particulars themselves on the General Schedule in all cases. This led to a great waste of enumerator's time. Persons, who could write their own information in a private schedule, would not suit the convenience of the enumerator as to the hour at which they would supply the information he required and time after time directed him to call again. The result of this was that in many cases the enumerators obtained the necessary particulars from servants instead of from heads of families. The use of private schedules with printed instructions on the back should be restored with strict injunctions that such schedules should be left only with persons who are competent to fill them up correctly.

Owing to the non-cooperation the unemployment schedules were not filled up though offered to persons literate in English but unemployed. Similarly the schedules showing the fertility of Indian women could not be filled up.

In conclusion I should like to point out that the above notes are made solely to fulfil the duty of every Census Officer to his successor indicating the directions in which experience suggests that improvement may be effected.

The Charge Superintendents performed their Census duties in addition to the duties required from them by the Municipality. All worked long hours of overtime and the majority of them completed their work with conspicuous zeal.

To the Assistant Health Officers and particularly to Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer, Malaria, the fullest recognition is due for the voluntary services which they rendered during the last days of the operation.

I have the honor to be,

Sr,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. S. VERURKAR,

Executive Health Officer.

and superintend the work of supervisors in specified areas that were assigned to them for the purpose that night.

6. The Undersigned with the Deputy Chief Officer went round various quarters and, in particular, the affected areas. It was soon found that there was active obstruction and serious difficulty at Runchore Lines, and orders were quickly sent to the supervisors and enumerators in Runchore and Ramswami Quarters to cease work and go away. The instructions were conveyed by two clerks who were sent round in a Municipal motor car. Demonstrations were also seen in Ramswami Old Town, Market and Jail Quarters. At all the places, the demonstrations were by crowds of boys with whom there were a few older youths. The supervisors and enumerators were advised to put out their candles (which were conspicuous) and to go away *taking particular care of their books*.

7. In three places, the workers who were being molested by boys who were attempting to snatch away the census books, were rescued and either put into a ghari or carried in a motor car near their homes, the books being retained by the undersigned. It was reported that in one place a census book had been taken away and destroyed. At 12 mid-night a report was received from an enumerator of Lyari, who was returning home after the work, that he had been set upon near the City Magistrate's Court and his book had been taken away and he himself roughly handled by a crowd of boys.

8. At the meeting of the census staff held on the following day at the Khalikdina Hall for the preparation and submission of the Circle Summaries and Schedules, the undersigned went round to every Circle Supervisor ascertaining from him and his enumerators the exact position on the previous night. A bad case of an enumerator who had been almost suffocated and robbed of his books, but had been rescued by a stalwart scout and rescued in time, was reported. He had also lost his fountain pen and muffler. Another had been rescued by a Municipal Councillor who had been kindly going round in the area to help in the census. Three or four enumerators had been assaulted but in almost all the cases, the supervisors and enumerators had managed to save their books and there were no serious consequences. In all six books had been lost, but in regard to three of them, the rough lists were available from which copies could be (and have been) made. In Machi Meani, Old Town, Market, Runchore, Ramswami and Jail Quarters, the final check was only partially done (where it was done) or not done at all. In all the other quarters, there was no difficulty whatsoever and the final check was reported to have been got through completely, the supervisors checking the percentage as required.

9. The preliminary enumeration had shown a total population of 2,34,626 (including 1,11,035 Hindus and 1,10,689 Mahomedans). The figures already reported to you were a total population of 2,31,096, of whom 1,09,008 were Hindus and 1,09,304 Mahomedans. The returns subsequently received from Circle Supervisors 12, 34, 42, 49 and 76A (all of which accompany) show a total of 3,530, with 2,027 Hindus and 1,385 Mahomedans. The total population shown by the final enumeration is 2,47,058 persons. The latter includes, *inter alia*, persons enumerated on the final night at Railway platforms (347) and on boats in the harbour (1,357) as well as pilgrims and homeless persons all of whom were necessarily newly enumerated. In Circle 42 (Runchore), the Supervisor reported that 176 houses could not be enumerated at all even by the final night. The Supervisor of Circle No. 44 (Runchore) reported that 11 houses similarly remained unenumerated. The final check could not be done properly in the affected areas and in several of them could not be done at all as already explained. The irreparable loss of the Enumeration books of three blocks (Blocks Nos. 3 and 4, Circle No. 7. and Block No. 7, Circle No. 44) has already been stated. These included 226 houses with a population of 528, as per provisional totals. No other details (excepting the total population by communities) are now available. The final figures now reported have necessarily to be taken subject to the limitations herein stated.

10. Before concluding this report, I have to refer to the excellent work done by the several Supervisors and Enumerators on this occasion. All of them worked with great zeal and this was particularly marked on the census night. The Enumerators who had to do the enumeration in the disturbed areas and their supervisors all showed a proper spirit and quietly managed to save their books (with the exceptions mentioned), despite serious difficulties and they all deserve the warmest thanks for the tact and coolness displayed. The *calmness* with which the preliminary enumeration was carried out (in addition to other office *drudgery* was commendable. A few personal articles (of any value) that were reported to have been lost on the night of the census of which a list was made on the following morning are being arranged to be paid for. The amount involved is insignificant.

APPENDIX C—PART I.

Part I gives the number of children of the individual ages 4 to 15 in the Bombay City by wards in each religion and in all religions.

Part II shows the general distribution of children by main languages in each ward.

This information has been abstracted this time at the special request of the Municipality.

The number of children shown in the City Table IV—Bombay, will not agree with the number given in this Appendix as the former sets of figures have been arrived at by smoothing the crude age group figures and the latter represent the number as actually returned in the General Schedules.

CHILDREN AGED 4 TO 15

BOMBAY

All

Ward. 1	Total.		4		5		6		7		8	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A ..	7,155	5,454	852	749	987	811	1,166	1,004	364	328	502	400
B ..	15,611	11,510	1,465	1,124	1,480	1,385	2,202	1,838	1,081	734	1,544	1,130
C ..	24,258	16,623	1,471	1,107	1,542	1,341	2,303	1,961	1,983	6,983	2,719	1,836
D ..	18,631	13,197	1,870	1,504	1,853	1,507	1,660	1,425	1,325	1,107	1,795	1,277
E ..	27,716	20,458	2,457	2,119	2,316	2,024	1,912	2,676	2,220	1,948	3,031	1,972
F ..	16,782	12,511	1,987	1,634	1,857	1,606	1,439	1,091	1,662	1,330	1,913	1,450
G ..	15,805	12,115	945	788	1,403	1,241	1,489	1,260	1,541	1,324	1,746	1,414
Railway Floating, etc.	1,255	392	36	24	35	30	47	30	69	41	47	44
Total ..	127,213	92,260	11,083	9,049	11,453	9,945	13,308	11,285	10,245	8,420	13,297	9,523

Hindu.

A ..	4,992	3,624	733	610	839	675	936	780	213	168	329	246
B ..	8,245	5,917	933	745	1,053	899	1,330	1,065	572	335	784	556
C ..	16,352	11,009	835	665	939	770	1,515	1,226	1,329	1,116	1,927	1,322
D ..	14,505	10,240	1,640	1,313	1,643	1,335	1,180	944	1,028	873	1,438	1,026
E ..	16,179	11,654	1,494	1,291	1,343	1,187	1,521	1,280	1,450	1,208	1,915	1,261
F ..	13,143	9,661	1,707	1,373	1,610	1,331	1,076	804	1,332	1,022	1,538	1,165
G ..	12,705	9,749	746	600	1,192	1,049	1,169	935	1,336	1,116	1,448	1,170
Railway Floating, etc.	801	226	18	9	16	15	19	19	42	26	20	24
Total ..	86,922	62,080	8,106	6,606	8,635	7,261	8,786	7,103	7,302	5,864	9,399	6,770

BY INDIVIDUAL AGE GROUP.

CITY.

Religions.

9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
288	242	684	502	250	158	684	544	293	216	401	207	704	293
878	568	1,893	1,353	608	428	1,506	1,004	601	492	925	619	1,248	835
1,646	1,276	3,345	2,064	1,114	797	3,015	1,694	1,030	705	1,625	1,034	2,465	2,200
1,070	886	2,072	1,263	879	552	1,077	1,093	914	594	1,422	956	1,785	1,033
1,550	1,322	3,972	2,318	1,066	830	2,896	1,686	1,160	860	1,442	1,020	2,694	1,703
844	698	1,925	1,348	604	455	1,743	1,036	652	499	927	606	1,229	758
941	867	2,116	1,454	589	495	1,870	1,164	718	490	926	674	1,521	944
53	38	102	54	42	17	228	33	63	19	105	28	368	34
7,279	5,897	16,169	10,356	5,242	3,732	13,919	8,234	5,431	3,875	7,773	5,144	12,014	6,800

163	112	413	319	126	67	410	346	141	67	215	88	424	146
374	246	1,027	613	202	137	766	465	228	209	353	245	623	402
1,164	912	2,365	1,392	743	520	2,066	1,154	682	432	1,085	660	1,702	820
815	667	1,688	1,032	531	341	1,499	836	650	411	1,087	666	1,306	746
871	700	2,405	1,400	612	449	1,722	1,040	579	402	703	490	1,564	946
647	516	1,503	1,075	414	288	1,345	777	421	306	657	434	893	570
773	705	1,693	1,200	493	417	1,486	935	507	348	694	540	1,178	734
28	14	113	31	26	11	166	23	37	9	64	17	252	28
4,835	3,872	11,207	7,062	3,147	2,230	9,460	5,576	3,245	2,184	4,858	3,160	7,942	4,392

26	18	84	49	23	15	96	36	35	22	55	16	112	30
480	296	784	676	418	220	673	495	343	258	532	343	574	402
301	208	649	460	228	173	632	338	192	140	354	220	487	220
44	35	102	59	43	24	117	43	55	39	57	41	118	36
362	304	1,036	491	298	195	787	285	267	178	383	226	688	369
52	47	196	80	43	27	180	65	67	25	77	30	119	37
81	56	198	110	67	48	188	89	112	38	110	43	170	67
13	3	40	7	10	4	56	2	18	1	30	6	99	2
1,359	967	3,039	1,935	1,180	715	2,729	1,353	1,089	701	1,607	928	2,367	1,163

..	..	5	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
8	2	30	6	9	8	21	9	8	5	5	4	10	..
54	19	93	27	54	25	84	16	22	17	19	5	36	6
5	4	15	11	2	2	21	13	7	4	16	10	23	2
4	1	14	1	3	5	16	1	10	7	4	1	23	4
..	3	2	13	5	13	17	8	5	11	4	3	9	..
8	..	23	3	4	3	36	1	14	5	7	1	23	6
..
79	29	187	61	79	56	204	48	69	49	55	24	128	18

Zoroastrian.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	174	277	28	27	22	26	21	26	27	27	23	25
B	17	6		1	1		1					2
C	1,127	1,743	127	17	151	131	97	74	47	41	40	74
D	2,111	1,715	42	72	74	64	247	218	127	172	174	174
E	1,731	1,741	143	147	174	7	21	27	27	27	27	27
F	1,717	1,71	42	41	42	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
G	177	174	4	7	4	7	7	13	17	13	17	17
Total	7	17	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	6,271	5,117	519	417	433	370	473	511	430	420	368	422

Christian.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	174	277	28	27	22	26	21	26	27	27	23	25
B	17	6		1	1		1					2
C	1,127	1,743	127	17	151	131	97	74	47	41	40	74
D	2,111	1,715	42	72	74	64	247	218	127	172	174	174
E	1,731	1,741	143	147	174	7	21	27	27	27	27	27
F	1,717	1,71	42	41	42	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
G	177	174	4	7	4	7	7	13	17	13	17	17
Total	7	17	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	2,971	6,613	129	142	155	117	1,070	877	554	510	745	543

Buddhist.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	174	277	28	27	22	26	21	26	27	27	23	25
B	17	6		1	1		1					2
C	1,127	1,743	127	17	151	131	97	74	47	41	40	74
D	2,111	1,715	42	72	74	64	247	218	127	172	174	174
E	1,731	1,741	143	147	174	7	21	27	27	27	27	27
F	1,717	1,71	42	41	42	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
G	177	174	4	7	4	7	7	13	17	13	17	17
Total	7	17	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	11	23	6	1	6	1	5	3	3	2	5	6

Sikh.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	174	277	28	27	22	26	21	26	27	27	23	25
B	17	6		1	1		1					2
C	1,127	1,743	127	17	151	131	97	74	47	41	40	74
D	2,111	1,715	42	72	74	64	247	218	127	172	174	174
E	1,731	1,741	143	147	174	7	21	27	27	27	27	27
F	1,717	1,71	42	41	42	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
G	177	174	4	7	4	7	7	13	17	13	17	17
Total	7	17	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	27	23	6	1	6	1	5	3	3	2	5	6

Jew.

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	174	277	28	27	22	26	21	26	27	27	23	25
B	17	6		1	1		1					2
C	1,127	1,743	127	17	151	131	97	74	47	41	40	74
D	2,111	1,715	42	72	74	64	247	218	127	172	174	174
E	1,731	1,741	143	147	174	7	21	27	27	27	27	27
F	1,717	1,71	42	41	42	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
G	177	174	4	7	4	7	7	13	17	13	17	17
Total	7	17	2	11	11	2	11	11	11	11	11	11
Total	27	23	6	1	6	1	5	3	3	2	5	6

9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
46	54	74	57	46	47	68	76	53	73	59	55	50	51
1	..	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	..
72	78	101	105	69	61	113	100	54	61	84	69	100	92
164	148	189	107	135	70	236	130	158	111	106	172	234	180
74	93	135	97	64	94	99	95	86	70	89	75	109	97
85	79	90	81	83	55	104	84	110	90	105	71	104	78
7	18	24	20	13	8	14	14	10	10	17	11	19	14
..	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1
449	472	625	489	411	337	636	501	472	415	556	456	627	514

46	52	97	71	45	23	100	78	53	53	67	43	94	60
5	9	15	13	58	45	19	7	8	8	13	8	18	12
55	59	132	79	20	18	120	86	80	55	83	60	139	62
48	50	66	51	168	115	102	69	43	28	65	61	103	60
185	171	311	258	45	54	205	180	175	164	203	161	242	209
59	49	125	93	57	70	85	95	46	62	76	64	99	73
67	83	174	115	11	10	139	120	72	82	84	75	122	116
10	18	6	16	5	1	5	7	6	9	8	2	17	3
475	471	926	696	409	338	775	642	485	481	599	474	834	595

..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5	2	1	2	3	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
5	2	3	4	3	..	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	1

..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4	2	4	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	1	..	2

7	6	9	4	8	6	1	8	8	1	4	5	11	4
10	15	36	43	11	8	26	27	12	12	21	18	21	12
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3
49	50	68	65	40	33	66	63	42	39	58	66	65	37
..	3	7	6	2	2	10	6	3	5	4	4	5	3
5	5	4	6	1	9	7	5	3	7	4	4	9	3
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
73	82	128	127	62	58	111	110	70	65	93	99	112	125

Distribution of children in Bombay City aged 4 to 15 by main languages and wards.

Language.	Ward A.		Ward B.		Ward C.		Ward D.		Ward E.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total ..	7,155	5,454	15,611	11,510	24,258	16,623	18,631	13,197	27,716	20,458
Marathi ..	2,150	1,075	3,260	2,847	7,168	5,840	9,816	7,232	12,047	10,113
Gujarati ..	2,841	2,100	6,051	4,700	11,705	8,136	5,630	3,580	7,334	5,991
Western Hindi ..	944	661	2,071	2,108	2,084	1,785	1,440	598	4,956	3,037
Konkani ..	630	325	85	25	1,338	397	617	393	1,003	461
Sindhi ..	40	18	1,672	1,056	229	180	104	70	195	124
Telugu ..	32	13	2	1	64	23	23	11	784	362
Tamil ..	48	27	9	4	47	27	67	29	69	32
English ..	292	192	11	5	16	7	82	63	320	201
Other languages ..	178	383	944	644	947	228	822	1,231	408	137

Language.	Ward F.		Ward G.		Railway Police, Homeless, etc.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total ..	6,782	12,511	15,805	12,115	1,255	392	127,213	92,260
Marathi ..	9,761	8,307	9,160	8,323	500	143	54,504	44,480
Gujarati ..	3,931	2,316	2,808	1,491	320	102	41,370	28,538
Western Hindi ..	1,640	576	1,606	1,020	261	69	16,592	9,914
Konkani ..	223	134	370	201	102	2	4,367	1,928
Sindhi ..	84	29	32	4	26	2	2,382	1,483
Telugu ..	192	92	480	221	1	....	1,578	723
Tamil ..	289	148	288	159	2	....	819	426
English ..	146	61	144	69	3	1	1,014	599
Other languages ..	517	848	737	627	34	73	4,587	4,171

APPENDIX D.

This appendix gives the number of children in the Karachi City of the individual ages 6 to 11 by religion and by quarters.

The information has been abstracted this time at the special request of the Municipality.

The number of children shown in the City Table IV—Karachi will not agree with the number given in this Appendix as the former sets of figures have been arrived at by smoothing the crude age groups figures and the latter represent the number as actually returned in the General Schedules.

POPULATION OF CHILDREN AGED 6 TO 11 BY RELIGION.

Karachi City.

Quarter.	Population.			HINDU.				
				TOTAL.			Boys.	
	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Karachi City	30,518	15,832	14,686	13,736	7,230	6,506	1,318	1,157
2. Old Town	1,261	632	629	1,174	588	586	114	101
3. Lea	107	53	54	93	49	44	13	7
4. Napier	1,308	686	622	958	494	464	81	85
5. Market	922	487	435	735	384	351	70	62
6. Bunder	326	186	140	236	162	124	31	21
7. Machi Meani	1,201	625	576	401	272	129	61	44
8. Queen's Road	9	3	6	6	2	4	2	..
9. Railway	23	15	8	13	9	4	2	..
10. Serai	1,451	765	686	1,208	613	595	117	107
11. Rambaugh	1,578	823	755	1,358	678	680	112	111
12. Jail	959	506	453	787	384	403	63	55
13. Ranchore	4,023	2,036	1,987	3,084	1,521	1,563	255	214
14. Ramswami	853	451	402	620	337	283	45	56
15. Herohandrai Vishendas ..	126	68	58	21	12	9	1	2
16. Soldier Bazar	290	130	160	140	64	76	9	10
17. New Jail	56	43	13	17	15	2	3	4
18. Proody	161	94	67	45	29	16	3	5
19. Saddar Bazar	913	503	410	180	116	64	26	16
20. Civil Lines	344	189	155	163	90	73	17	14
21. Frore Town and Bath Island.	140	79	61	60	36	24	6	5
22. Clifton	23	13	10	7	5	2	..	1
23. Gizri	131	69	62	5	3	2	..	3
24. Garden (East and West) ..	893	483	410	120	90	30	18	22
25. Tahirram	571	285	236	206	105	101	23	20
26. Lawrence	993	610	383	461	332	129	68	52
27. Lyari	7,611	3,786	3,825	550	313	237	67	58
28. Jamshed	319	166	153	267	138	129	28	18
29. Artillery Maidan	46	24	22	25	14	11	4	4
30. Trans-Lyari	706	357	349	7	5	2	1	..
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps ..	56	27	29	21	10	11	2	1
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries	45	23	22	1	..	1	..	..
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages.	129	68	61	24	11	13	1	3
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf) ..	1,124	637	487	460	255	205	55	38
35. Baba Island	143	60	83	4	2	2	1	..
36. Bhit Island	95	31	64	..	..	..	..	..
37. Shamsapir and Goth Mahomed	59	27	32	..	..	..	..	..
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population ..	30	22	8	5	3	2	..	1
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population ..	1,320	671	649	213	83	130	17	16
41. Maurypur	167	96	71	9	5	4	1	2
42. Drigh Road	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	..
43. Cape Manze	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

Quarter.	HINDU---contd.			MUSLIM.					
	Girls---contd.		Persons	TOTAL.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	10	11		Boys.	Girls.				
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1. Karachi City	1,190	742	14,769	7,101	7,263	1,444	1,248	1,557	
2. Old Town	116	68	87	44	43	9	6	11	
3. Lea	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Naper	128	11	245	188	157	41	23	41	
5. Market	82	39	183	101	82	19	13	23	
6. Bunder	20	15	29	23	16	5	4	4	
7. Machi Meant	27	11	795	351	445	75	15	76	
8. Queen's Road	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Railway .. ..	..	..	8	6	2	1	2	..	
10. S. La	95	54	211	136	75	26	23	20	
11. Rambagh	125	103	144	102	42	16	23	17	
12. Jail	76	56	143	105	37	23	15	22	
13. Ranchore	248	189	816	447	371	73	63	101	
14. Ramswami	52	37	149	66	83	14	11	17	
15. Herchandrai Vishendax	3	2	89	47	42	7	6	9	
16. Soldier Barar	15	9	147	64	83	12	16	13	
17. New Jail	1	..	27	26	11	5	..	6	
18. Presdy	1	1	33	19	14	4	3	2	
19. Saddar Barar	13	7	313	145	168	20	32	24	
20. Civil Lines	11	6	71	38	33	7	..	11	
21. Freer Town and Bath Island	6	2	21	12	9	3	2	3	
22. Clifton .. ..	..	..	11	6	5	3	..	1	
23. Guzri .. ..	..	..	125	66	60	19	9	22	
24. Garden (East and West)	5	3	692	319	343	85	56	61	
25. Tahilrum	25	16	364	179	185	27	25	45	
26. Lawrence	19	11	462	239	223	50	41	53	
27. Lyari	41	27	6,939	3,432	3,557	648	622	713	
28. Jamshed	14	16	13	9	4	2	1	..	
29. Artillery Maidan	5	1	8	3	5	..	1	..	
30. Trans-Lyari .. ..	..	..	699	352	347	45	42	75	
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps .. ..	..	1	26	12	14	2	3	..	
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries .. ..	..	..	44	23	21	3	5	4	
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages.. ..	2	..	105	57	48	16	11	18	
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	24	18	567	324	243	76	48	55	
35. Baba Island .. ..	..	1	129	58	81	10	11	9	
36. Bhit Island .. ..	..	..	95	31	64	6	7	4	
37. Shamspar and Goth Mahomed .. ..	..	..	59	27	32	4	2	6	
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population .. ..	..	..	25	19	6	2	..	6	
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	18	16	550	305	245	56	48	66	
41. Maurypur .. ..	..	2	157	90	67	16	14	17	
42. Drigh Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..	..	..	4	2	2	1	..	1	

Quarter.	MUSLIM—contd.								
	Boys—contd.			GIRLS.					
	9	10	11	6	7	8	9	10	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1. Karachi City	947	1,680	628	1,374	1,339	1,414	1,039	1,458	
2. Old Town	9	8	1	7	8	13	5	5	
3. Lea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Napier	15	46	17	29	25	34	19	35	
5. Market	12	22	12	12	16	10	13	22	
6. Bunder	1	8	1	3	3	3	3	3	
7. Machi Meani	41	85	29	89	82	85	61	91	
8. Queen's Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Railway	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Serai	14	35	18	19	14	22	11	6	
11. Rambaugh	13	24	9	8	10	7	6	7	
12. Jail	22	17	7	10	8	6	7	4	
13. Ranchore	46	121	38	61	65	92	38	87	
14. Ramswami	4	13	7	26	12	14	10	13	
15. Herchandrai Vishendas	3	17	2	4	10	6	5	14	
16. Soldier Bazar	9	14	6	12	20	26	7	14	
17. New Jail	7	5	3	2	1	..	4	2	
18. Preedy	2	6	1	4	3	2	4	1	
19. Saddar Bazar	12	29	18	30	33	27	32	33	
20. Civil Lines	5	3	4	3	5	12	6	2	
21. Frere Town and Bath Island	2	..	2	1	..	4	..	4	
22. Clifton .. ..	..	2	..	3	1	..	1	..
23. Gizri	3	12	1	18	7	23	4	6	
24. Garden (East and West)	37	86	24	35	81	65	46	86	
25. Tahilram	17	53	12	25	36	33	25	48	
26. Lawrence	24	49	19	52	37	55	18	48	
27. Lyari	438	756	255	681	667	626	534	712	
28. Jamshed	2	3	1	..	1	..	2	1	
29. Artillery Maidan	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	
30. Trans-Lyari	75	76	39	59	56	85	37	86	
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps	4	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries	5	4	2	3	4	3	6	2	
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages	7	5	..	14	10	13	5	..	
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	42	71	32	57	37	60	23	45	
35. Baba Island	12	9	7	13	10	18	14	15	
36. Bhit Island	8	3	3	12	9	10	17	22	
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed	5	7	3	6	5	4	1	4	
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population	4	5	2	2	1	1	..	1	
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	32	65	38	59	48	37	57	71	
41. Maurypur	13	16	14	12	11	13	15	17	
42. Drigh Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

[illegible]

Quarter.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.							TOTAL
	Boys— contd.	GIRLS.						
	11	6	7	8	9	10	11	Persons.
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
1. Karachi City	34	22	18	26	32	22	23	1,229
2. Old Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Lea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Napier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Market .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bunder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Machi Meani .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Queen's Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Railway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
10. Serai .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	19
11. Rambaugh	2	1	1	1	..	1	2	4
12. Jail .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
13. Ranchore	2	1	3	1	4	..	..	20
14. Ramswami .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
15. Herchandrai Vishendas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
16. Soldier Bazar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
17. New Jail .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18. Preedy	4	3	2	4	1	3	1	44
19. Sadder Bazar	7	4	..	6	7	6	5	327
20. Civil Lines	1	4	..	..	2	2	..	91
21. Frere Town and Bath Island.	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	47
22. Clifton .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
23. Gizri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Garden (East and West) ..	2	1	1	2	..	1	2	45
25. Tahilram .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Lawrence	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	25
27. Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
28. Jamshed	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	22
29. Artillery Maidan .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2
30. Trans-Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Tatta Naka and Goda village and Labour Corps .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69
35. Baba Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Bhit Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Port Floating Population ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40. Railway area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	12	8	7	10	8	6	5	393
41. Maurypur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
42. Drigh Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Cape Manze .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Quarter. 1	JEW—contd.					SIKH.		
	GIRLS.					TOTAL.		
	7	8	9	10	11	Persons.	Boys.	Girls.
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97
1. Karachi City	15	14	5	13	11	219	119	100
2. Old Town
3. Lea	12	2	10
4. Napier	5	4	1
5. Market	4	2	2
6. Bunder	1	1	..
7. Machi Meani	4	2	2
8. Queen's Road
9. Railway
10. Serai	4	2	2
11. Rambaugh	3	2	1	2	3	35	20	15
12. Jail	6	3	3
13. Ranchore	3	5	..	3	1	21	13	8
14. Ramswami	5	2	3	2	18	7	11
15. Herchandrai Vishendas
16. Soldier Bazar
17. New Jail
18. Freedy
19. Saddar Bazar	5	3	2
20. Civil Lines
21. Frere Town and Bath Island.
22. Clifton
23. Gizri
24. Garden (East and West)	2	1	..	1	2	5	3	2
25. Tahilram	1	1	..
26. Lawrence	4	..	1	2	2	15	7	8
27. Lyari	7	4	3
28. Jamshed	1	..	1
29. Artillery Maidan	2	2	..
30. Trans-Lyari
31. Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps	7	4	3
32. Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other Quarries
33. Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Vagri Villages
34. Keamari with other Port Area (viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)	2	1	..	1	1	12	10	2
35. Baba Island
36. Bhit Island
37. Shamspir and Goth Mahomed.
38. Bunker Island
39. Port Floating Population
40. Railway Area including City, Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	1	..	1	1	..	54	29	25
41. Maurypur
42. Drigh Road
43. Cape Manze

[illegible]

Part II—Statistical Tables

VARIATION IN
(Corresponding to

City. 1	Persons.						Variation—Increase (+) Decrease (—).				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Bombay	1,161,333	1,175,914	979,445	776,006	821,764	778,198	—14,531	+196,469	+203,439	—45,758	+48,569
Karachi	263,585	216,883	151,903	116,663	105,199	78,580	+46,682	+ 64,980	+ 35,240	+11,464	+31,639
(i) Municipality	247,791	201,691	140,611	108,644	98,195	68,332	+46,100	+ 61,180	+ 31,867	+10,449	+29,863
(ii) Cantonment	15,774	15,192	11,392	8,019	7,004	5,228	+ 582	+ 3,800	+ 3,373	+ 1,015	+ 1,776
Greater Poona	250,187	214,796	188,701	175,463	182,099	144,840	+35,391	+ 26,095	+ 13,238	— 6,636	+37,759
(i) City Municipality	162,901	133,227	117,256	111,381	118,790	99,622	+29,674	+ 15,071	+ 5,875	— 7,409	+19,168
(ii) Suburban Municipality	16,676	14,233	9,916	9,694	7,506	..	+ 2,443	+ 4,315	+ 224	+ 2,183	..
(iii) Poona Cantonment	35,807	32,726	32,226	32,777	35,094	30,129	+ 3,081	+ 500	— 551	— 2,317	+ 4,903
(iv) Kirkee Cantonment	16,202	18,357	14,028	10,797	10,951	8,012	— 2,055	+ 4,329	+ 3,231	— 154	+ 2,939
(v) Suburbs	18,501	16,253	15,273	10,814	9,758	6,577	+ 2,248	+ 980	+ 4,450	+ 1,056	+ 3,181
Sholapur	144,654	119,581	61,345	75,288	61,915	59,890	+25,078	+ 58,236	—13,943	+13,373	+ 2,025
(i) Municipality	135,674	113,931	55,237	75,288	61,915	59,890	+21,643	+ 58,694	—20,051	+13,373	+ 2,025
(ii) Suburbs	9,080	5,650	6,108	..	..	..	+ 3,430	— 458	..	..	..

POPULATION SINCE 1881.

Imperial Table II.)

Net variation in period 1881 to 1931. Increase (+) Decrease (—).	Males.						Females.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
÷ 388,187	747,381	771,332	640,288	479,785	518,093	464,763	414,002	404,582	339,157	296,220	303,671	308,433
÷ 190,005	158,120	133,034	90,233	68,386	62,486	43,561	107,445	83,799	61,670	48,277	42,713	29,999
÷ 179,459	145,052	121,565	82,026	62,779	57,356	39,893	102,739	80,126	58,485	45,865	40,839	28,439
÷ 10,546	11,068	11,519	8,207	5,607	5,130	3,668	4,706	3,673	3,185	2,412	1,874	1,560
÷ 105,847	138,139	118,473	102,395	92,250	98,968	74,832	112,048	96,323	86,306	83,213	83,131	69,568
÷ 63,279	86,784	69,695	61,504	56,597	62,529	51,383	76,117	63,532	55,752	54,784	56,261	48,239
.....	9,530	8,112	5,890	5,317	4,321	..	7,146	6,121	4,028	4,377	3,185	..
÷ 5,678	20,657	18,990	18,200	18,420	20,247	15,540	15,150	13,736	14,026	14,357	14,847	14,589
÷ 8,290	9,940	12,241	8,772	6,231	6,741	4,451	6,362	6,116	5,256	4,566	4,210	3,561
÷ 11,924	11,228	9,485	8,029	5,685	5,130	3,458	7,273	6,818	7,244	5,129	4,628	3,119
÷ 84,764	76,837	63,115	31,891	38,163	31,734	30,410	67,817	56,466	29,454	37,125	30,181	29,480
÷ 75,684	72,079	60,224	28,553	38,163	31,734	30,410	63,495	53,707	26,684	37,125	30,181	29,480
.....	4,758	2,891	3,338	..	..	..	4,322	2,759	2,770	..	..	..

CITY TABLE I—BOMBAY.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table I.)

Ward.	Section.	Area in acres.	Houses.			Houses per acre.	Population.			Persons per acre.
			Occupied.	Un- occupied.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	Bombay City	15,480.29	32,830	17,903	50,833	3.28	747,381	414,003	1,161,383	75.02
	Upper Colaba	162.64	252	150	411	2.53	288	148	436	2.68
	Lower Colaba	526.61	711	307	1,018	1.93	13,628	6,326	19,954	37.80
	Fort South	133.11	242	168	410	3.08	2,854	641	3,495	26.26
	Fort North	158.68	883	300	1,183	7.46	16,823	9,009	25,832	162.70
B	Esplanade	787.45	625	638	1,263	1.60	9,814	4,480	14,303	18.16
	Chakla	47.02	520	166	686	14.78	12,031	6,006	18,037	383.60
	Mandvi	187.33	825	387	1,212	6.47	27,050	14,656	41,706	222.63
	Umarkhadi	100.64	709	226	1,025	11.18	25,588	16,006	41,594	413.30
	Dongri	302.66	282	396	678	2.24	8,101	4,027	13,028	43.05
C	Market	85.21	861	200	1,070	12.56	26,952	11,690	38,651	453.60
	Dhobi Talao	208.27	965	228	1,193	5.73	27,568	16,804	44,372	213.05
	Fanaswadi	98.44	718	200	1,008	10.24	19,722	12,355	32,077	325.85
	Bhuleshwar	73.40	960	172	1,132	15.41	23,007	12,009	35,106	477.80
	Kumbharwada	44.08	560	125	685	15.54	19,815	12,212	32,027	726.57
D	Kharatalao	41.14	441	101	542	13.17	14,908	8,245	23,243	564.97
	Khetwadi	155.00	1,143	448	1,591	10.30	24,350	14,957	39,307	253.50
	Girgaum	112.40	1,086	265	1,351	12.02	24,360	14,417	38,786	345.07
	Chaupati	108.72	583	233	816	7.51	10,091	6,106	16,197	148.98
	Walkeshwar	589.90	1,373	968	2,341	3.97	14,523	8,211	22,734	38.51
E	Mahalaxmi	658.51	1,522	1,217	2,739	4.16	22,948	13,621	36,569	55.53
	Tardeo	140.86	716	326	1,042	6.95	19,200	12,548	31,748	211.85
	Kamatipura	62.44	982	114	1,096	17.55	23,488	14,083	37,571	601.71
	1st Nagpada	29.38	129	38	167	5.68	4,672	2,551	7,223	245.85
	2nd Nagpada	33.05	430	76	515	15.58	13,338	7,094	21,032	636.37
F	Byculla	567.57	1,838	1,007	2,845	5.01	59,098	32,887	91,985	162.07
	Tarwadi	498.81	1,016	1,008	2,024	4.05	24,678	15,660	40,338	80.87
	Mazgaon	1,075.48	1,215	1,215	2,430	2.26	28,414	14,739	43,153	40.12
	Parel	561.25	1,197	868	2,065	3.68	40,407	23,153	63,560	113.25
	Sewri	577.70	1,075	758	1,833	3.17	17,376	9,380	26,756	46.30
G	Sion	3,559.10	2,334	1,238	3,572	1.00	43,167	26,031	69,198	19.44
	Mahim	1,511.00	3,070	1,514	4,584	3.03	30,048	19,196	49,244	32.50
	Worli	2,273.38	3,547	2,070	5,617	2.74	73,644	40,887	114,531	50.38
	Harbour Island .. ..	....	12	59	71	..	3,353	1,202	4,555	..
	Railway Platform .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	5,216	576	5,792	..
	Floating Population .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	13,046	400	13,446	..
	Unknown .. ..	....	....	..	..	..	3,626	171	3,797	..

CITY TABLE II—BOMBAY.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1881.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table II.)

VARIATION IN POPULA

(Corresponding to

In this Table, in order to enable the comparison between this Census and past Censuses to being ordinary residents, were included in the different Sections for City Table No. I (see note Hence the wording of the last item of this Table differs

Ward.	Section.	Persons.						Variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)			
		1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bombay City	1,161,383	1,175,914	979,445	776,006	821,764	772,195	-14,531	+198,459	+203,439	-45,758
A	Upper Colaba	436	203	1,557	3,056	4,335	2,867	+ 143	- 1,261	- 2,392	- 379
	Lower Colaba	19,860	19,497	19,679	13,023	13,622	14,265	+ 363	- 182	+ 6,656	- 599
	Fort South	3,368	3,056	3,462	3,309	3,951	3,515	- 589	+ 494	+ 153	- 612
	Fort North	24,700	30,531	25,490	22,956	31,817	33,628	- 5,834	+ 5,134	+ 2,444	- 9,891
	Esplanade	12,228	12,163	17,761	10,399	10,061	13,980	+ 63	- 5,596	+ 7,363	+ 334
B	Chakla	17,322	22,906	24,231	24,351	32,197	37,048	- 5,674	- 1,235	- 153	- 7,813
	Mandvi	37,719	38,517	33,202	31,402	37,205	42,331	- 798	+ 5,315	+ 1,800	- 5,893
	Umarnkhadi	40,458	47,218	45,679	48,481	52,466	54,656	- 6,760	+ 1,529	- 2,892	- 3,935
	Dongri	11,346	19,066	27,216	25,778	20,317	33,299	- 8,620	- 7,280	+ 1,463	- 4,539
C	Market	38,145	35,080	39,172	28,415	44,751	49,139	+ 3,065	+ 4,908	+ 1,757	-16,336
	Dhobi Talao	44,250	42,171	38,684	29,553	39,915	39,409	+ 2,079	+ 3,457	+ 9,131	-10,392
	Fanaswadi	31,928	39,105	27,403	16,354	24,069	23,218	+ 1,823	+ 2,702	+ 11,949	- 7,715
	Bhuleshwar	34,383	34,622	36,439	30,229	38,363	38,106	- 239	- 1,837	+ 6,230	- 8,134
	Kumbharwada	31,743	32,481	27,703	27,544	32,209	34,990	- 738	+ 4,778	+ 159	- 4,665
	Khara Talao	22,209	23,925	22,979	23,161	27,035	28,691	- 1,716	+ 916	- 182	- 3,574
D	Khetwadi	39,161	39,615	31,937	27,160	28,814	29,436	- 451	+ 7,678	+ 4,777	- 1,654
	Girgaum	38,476	36,003	30,779	14,866	26,999	25,318	+ 2,473	+ 5,224	+ 15,913	-12,133
	Chaupati	16,070	14,260	11,397	6,729	11,512	10,975	+ 1,810	+ 2,863	+ 4,668	- 4,783
	Walkeshwar	22,734	17,188	10,640	10,563	12,990	11,393	+ 5,546	+ 6,548	+ 77	- 2,427
	Mahalaxmi	34,830	37,108	26,302	18,092	17,014	6,232	- 2,228	+ 10,806	+ 8,210	+ 1,078
E	Tardeo	31,296	31,933	27,758	20,938	18,930	20,281	- 637	+ 4,175	+ 6,800	+ 1,978
	Kamatipura	37,571	44,585	36,751	26,706	29,203	28,455	- 7,014	+ 7,824	+ 10,045	- 2,497
	1st Nagpada	7,223	7,645	6,414	10,577	11,133	9,372	- 422	+ 1,231	- 4,163	- 556
	2nd Nagpada	20,737	23,103	21,700	18,591	18,768	15,922	- 2,366	+ 1,403	+ 3,109	- 177
	Byculla	89,835	91,285	75,348	57,616	47,403	26,842	- 1,450	+ 15,937	+ 17,702	+10,243
	Tarwadi	39,323	39,909	28,424	18,460	21,293	14,542	- 586	+ 11,485	+ 9,964	- 2,838
	Mazgaon	42,992	32,992	30,075	27,933	33,640	27,904	+10,990	+ 2,017	+ 2,142	- 5,707
F	Parel	61,567	59,534	45,474	33,390	28,740	18,560	+ 2,033	+ 14,060	+ 12,084	+ 4,650
	Sewri	26,550	27,124	19,067	9,291	6,063	5,555	- 569	+ 8,957	+ 9,773	+ 3,231
	Slon	68,119	52,913	30,680	25,443	19,601	17,237	+15,206	+ 22,233	+ 5,237	+ 5,842
G	Mahim	48,502	47,171	30,492	27,386	18,505	17,309	+ 1,331	+ 16,679	+ 3,106	+ 8,581
	Worli	114,531	118,045	89,611	45,538	25,493	14,621	- 3,514	+ 28,434	+ 44,023	+20,095
	Persons enumerated by the Military, Customs, R.I.M. and Railway authorities and Vagrants enumerated by the Police	51,712	62,875	44,979	37,691	22,142	24,887	-11,163	+ 17,896	+ 7,298	+15,559

TION SINCE 1881.

Imperial Table II.)

be exact, all the persons enumerated by the Customs, Railways, Military and R.I.M. who, to that Table), have been excluded from the Population of the Sections, as in the past. from the wording of the last item in Table I.

1881 to 1891	Net variation in period 1881 to 1931.	Males.						Females.					
		1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
+48,568	+388,187	747,381	771,332	640,288	479,786	518,093	464,763	414,002	404,582	339,157	296,220	303,671	308,433
+ 1,408	- 2,431	288	177	869	2,758	3,155	1,848	148	116	688	1,198	1,180	1,019
- 643	+ 5,595	13,543	13,421	13,514	8,109	8,759	8,855	6,317	0,076	6,165	4,914	4,863	5,410
+ 436	- 147	2,735	3,304	2,825	2,680	3,064	2,633	633	652	637	629	887	882
- 951	- 9,128	15,826	19,344	15,564	18,588	19,340	19,793	8,874	11,190	9,836	9,368	13,507	14,035
- 3,016	- 852	8,208	8,791	12,544	7,264	7,145	7,942	4,020	3,374	5,217	3,134	2,910	5,138
- 4,851	- 19,726	11,331	16,533	15,768	14,672	19,633	21,875	5,991	6,463	8,463	9,712	12,564	15,173
- 5,056	- 4,632	23,847	25,700	23,317	18,413	22,981	24,677	18,872	12,817	9,885	12,989	14,314	17,474
- 2,190	- 14,198	24,524	29,635	28,491	28,641	31,068	31,033	15,934	17,583	17,188	19,840	21,398	23,623
- 2,973	- 21,944	6,668	12,130	16,985	14,559	18,680	18,442	4,678	7,836	10,261	11,219	11,637	14,848
- 4,379	- 10,985	26,453	27,008	22,011	18,734	30,126	31,458	11,692	8,072	8,161	9,681	14,625	17,672
+ 536	+ 4,841	27,457	27,873	24,670	17,737	24,508	23,278	16,793	14,298	14,014	11,816	15,437	16,131
+ 851	+ 8,710	19,584	19,732	18,125	10,034	15,420	14,187	12,344	10,373	9,278	6,320	8,649	9,031
+ 257	- 3,723	22,385	23,744	24,713	19,135	25,101	23,734	11,098	10,878	11,746	11,094	13,262	14,372
- 2,781	- 3,247	19,535	21,726	17,908	16,884	20,142	20,071	12,208	10,755	9,795	11,160	12,067	14,919
- 1,656	- 6,482	13,979	16,038	15,052	14,161	16,660	16,453	8,230	7,887	7,927	8,997	10,375	12,238
- 622	+ 9,728	24,210	24,481	19,850	16,287	18,069	17,418	14,954	15,134	12,087	10,873	10,745	12,018
+ 1,650	+ 13,157	24,078	22,333	19,156	9,151	16,806	15,030	14,398	13,670	11,623	5,715	10,193	10,289
+ 537	+ 5,095	9,970	8,870	7,088	4,104	7,011	6,359	6,100	5,390	4,309	2,625	4,501	4,616
+ 1,687	+ 11,431	14,523	10,969	6,883	6,897	8,203	6,904	8,211	6,219	3,757	3,666	4,787	4,399
+10,782	+ 28,648	21,617	23,435	16,608	10,953	10,734	3,769	13,263	13,673	9,694	7,139	6,280	2,463
- 1,301	+ 11,015	18,808	19,616	17,241	12,213	11,403	11,932	12,483	12,317	10,517	8,745	7,577	8,349
+ 748	+ 9,116	23,483	27,369	22,323	15,275	16,742	15,453	14,083	17,216	14,228	11,431	12,461	13,002
+ 1,761	- 2,149	4,672	5,131	4,182	6,308	6,674	5,442	2,551	2,514	2,232	4,269	4,459	3,930
+ 2,846	+ 4,815	13,048	14,583	13,321	10,635	10,962	8,816	7,689	8,520	8,379	7,956	7,606	7,106
+20,561	+ 62,993	57,242	58,338	47,672	34,544	29,557	15,811	32,593	32,947	27,676	23,102	17,846	11,031
+ 6,756	+ 24,781	23,896	26,216	18,141	11,509	13,587	8,802	15,427	13,693	10,283	6,951	7,711	5,740
+ 5,736	+ 15,088	28,264	20,256	19,398	16,590	20,413	16,099	14,728	11,836	10,677	11,343	13,227	11,805
+10,180	+ 43,007	38,850	37,788	28,858	20,430	18,008	10,863	22,717	21,746	16,616	12,960	10,732	7,697
+ 508	+ 21,001	17,198	16,247	11,841	5,605	3,767	3,250	9,358	10,877	7,226	3,689	2,296	2,305
+ 2,364	+ 50,882	42,380	32,338	18,463	15,139	11,983	9,932	25,739	20,576	12,217	10,304	7,618	7,305
+ 1,196	+ 31,193	29,550	28,772	18,271	15,927	10,838	9,873	18,932	18,399	12,221	11,459	7,667	7,436
+10,872	+ 99,910	73,644	77,316	58,473	27,329	15,755	8,191	40,687	40,729	31,188	18,259	9,738	6,430
- 2,745	+ 26,825	45,580	52,118	39,963	34,018	21,799	24,340	6,132	10,757	5,016	3,663	343	547

(Corresponding to

Ward.	Section.	POPULATION.			BRAHMANIC.			ARYA.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bombay City ..	1,161,883	747,381	414,002	788,904	504,963	283,941	984	614	820
A	Upper Colaba ..	436	288	148	292	193	99	..	..	..
	Lower Colaba ..	19,954	13,628	6,326	11,072	7,792	3,280	3	3	..
	Fort South ..	3,495	2,834	641	1,688	1,515	173	2	2	..
	Fort North ..	25,832	16,823	9,009	13,990	9,290	4,700	21	16	5
	Esplanade ..	14,303	9,814	4,489	7,843	5,318	2,525	6	4	2
B	Chakla ..	18,037	12,031	6,006	5,776	3,974	1,802	10	10	..
	Mandvi ..	41,706	27,050	14,656	32,663	20,854	11,809	..	..	..
	Umarkhadi ..	41,594	25,588	16,006	10,397	6,163	4,234	..	..	..
	Dongri ..	18,028	8,101	4,927	8,925	5,265	3,660	..	..	..
C	Market ..	38,651	26,952	11,699	30,483	21,114	9,369	4	4	..
	Dhobi Talao ..	44,372	27,568	16,804	26,042	15,634	10,408	..	..	..
	Fanaowadi ..	32,077	19,722	12,355	28,044	17,067	10,977	42	22	20
	Bhuleshwar ..	35,106	23,097	12,009	21,294	13,956	7,338	10	9	1
	Kumbharwada ..	32,027	19,815	12,212	29,697	18,108	11,589	33	26	7
	Khara Talao ..	23,243	14,998	8,245	5,300	3,495	1,805	..	..	..
D	Khetwadi ..	39,307	24,350	14,957	26,912	16,984	9,928	189	124	63
	Girgaum ..	38,786	24,369	14,417	36,570	22,842	13,728	33	20	13
	Chaupati ..	16,197	10,091	6,106	13,397	8,378	5,019	228	136	92
	Walkeshwar ..	22,734	14,523	8,211	13,648	9,263	4,385	129	77	62
	Mahalaxmi ..	36,569	22,948	13,621	23,418	15,438	7,980	32	27	5
E	Tardeo ..	31,748	19,200	12,548	17,756	10,716	7,040	5	3	2
	Kamatipura ..	37,571	23,488	14,083	26,938	15,672	11,266	10	7	3
	1st Nagpada ..	7,223	4,672	2,551	3,065	2,116	949	6	6	..
	2nd Nagpada ..	21,032	13,338	7,694	5,424	3,529	1,895	5	3	2
	Byculla ..	91,985	59,098	32,887	52,784	33,567	19,217	28	20	8
	Tarwadi ..	40,338	24,678	15,660	27,356	16,918	10,438	..	..	..
F	Maragon ..	43,153	28,414	14,739	29,153	18,750	10,403	..	..	..
	Parel ..	63,560	40,407	23,153	52,633	33,551	19,082	38	28	10
	Sevari ..	26,756	17,376	9,380	23,054	14,909	8,145	..	..	..
G	Sion ..	69,198	43,167	26,031	52,031	32,036	19,995	24	19	3
	Mahim ..	49,244	30,048	19,196	36,536	22,237	14,299	10	8	2
G	Worli ..	114,531	73,644	40,887	100,592	64,558	36,034	41	23	18
	Harbour Islands, Railway platforms, floating population and unknown ..	27,590	25,241	2,349	14,108	12,861	1,247	25	17	8

GION.

Imperial Table XVI.)

HINDU.						MUSLIM.					
BRAHMO.			TOTAL HINDUS.			SHIA.			SUNI.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
23	11	12	789,861	505,588	284,273	26,041	17,038	9,003	144,097	100,606	43,491
..	292	193	99	..	..	..	47	38	9
..	11,075	7,795	3,280	144	87	57	1,451	1,184	267
..	1,690	1,517	173	83	72	11	292	286	6
..	14,011	9,306	4,705	381	244	137	1,941	1,657	284
..	7,849	5,322	2,527	429	307	122	2,375	1,904	471
..	5,786	3,984	1,802	2,395	1,555	840	8,331	5,471	2,860
..	32,663	20,854	11,809	2,250	1,407	843	3,685	2,805	880
..	10,397	6,163	4,234	4,134	2,403	1,731	17,389	11,581	5,808
..	8,925	5,265	3,660	1,185	620	565	1,517	1,284	233
..	30,487	21,118	9,369	1,828	1,217	611	1,103	729	374
..	26,042	15,634	10,408	147	92	55	858	600	258
..	28,086	17,089	10,997	11	5	6	367	242	125
..	21,304	13,965	7,339	126	85	41	11,540	7,732	3,808
..	29,730	18,134	11,596	26	21	5	1,310	994	316
..	5,300	3,495	1,805	7,274	4,981	2,293	5,503	3,392	2,111
..	27,101	17,108	9,993	162	119	43	2,414	1,740	674
..	36,603	22,862	13,741	16	13	3	159	138	21
20	10	10	13,645	8,524	5,121	65	44	21	212	183	29
..	13,777	9,340	4,437	854	617	237	910	546	364
..	23,450	15,465	7,985	642	393	249	690	514	176
..	17,761	10,719	7,042	877	594	283	4,494	3,088	1,406
..	26,968	15,679	11,289	193	146	47	7,471	5,527	1,944
..	3,071	2,122	949	77	55	22	1,537	1,046	491
..	5,429	3,532	1,897	96	74	22	13,951	8,856	5,095
1	..	1	52,813	33,587	19,226	694	445	249	23,850	16,516	7,334
..	27,356	16,918	10,438	203	137	66	1,566	1,153	413
..	29,153	18,750	10,403	240	160	80	4,517	3,212	1,305
..	52,671	33,579	19,092	186	132	54	2,550	1,858	692
..	23,054	14,909	8,145	83	67	16	2,234	1,553	681
2	1	1	52,060	32,956	19,104	216	175	41	5,002	3,511	1,491
..	36,546	22,245	14,301	458	306	152	5,437	3,545	1,892
..	100,633	64,581	36,052	253	204	49	5,460	3,938	1,522
..	14,133	12,878	1,255	313	261	52	3,934	3,783	151
				0							

MUSLIMS—1911.										
By Sex and Age.					Total Muslims.			Swetambar.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I.	2.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
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	For the City ..	33,103	26,274	12,834	209,216	143,918	65,308	653	537	116
A.	Under 15	47	38	9
	15 to 20 ..	138	119	28	1,753	1,381	332	..	..	..
	20 to 25 ..	71	63	6	446	423	23	..	..	..
	25 to 30 ..	366	426	170	2,918	2,327	591	5	3	2
	30 to 35 ..	321	329	132	3,325	2,580	745	1	1	..
B.	35 to 40 ..	1,286	891	395	12,012	7,917	4,095	..	..	..
	40 to 45 ..	2,429	1,545	894	8,371	5,757	2,617	13	13	..
	45 to 50 ..	7,270	4,006	3,264	28,703	17,990	10,803	17	14	3
	50 to 55 ..	271	213	58	2,973	2,117	856	86	83	3
C.	55 to 60 ..	612	531	108	3,573	2,480	1,093	179	163	16
	60 to 65 ..	295	125	86	1,210	817	393	3	3	..
	65 to 70 ..	55	28	27	433	275	158	..	..	..
	70 to 75 ..	319	217	102	11,985	8,631	3,351	..	..	..
	75 to 80 ..	338	370	168	1,874	1,385	489	..	..	..
	80 to 85 ..	3,028	3,011	2,017	17,805	11,381	6,421	32	31	1
D.	85 to 90 ..	995	755	240	3,571	2,611	957	..	..	..
	90 to 95 ..	160	125	35	333	276	59	..	..	..
	95 to 100 ..	210	156	54	487	383	104	..	..	..
	100 to 105 ..	371	215	149	2,128	1,378	750	73	37	36
	105 to 110 ..	137	329	137	1,789	1,227	562	..	..	..
E.	110 to 115 ..	506	466	240	6,677	4,118	1,529	35	32	3
	115 to 120 ..	1,278	1,025	253	9,622	6,608	2,321	..	..	..
	120 to 125 ..	106	113	53	1,780	1,211	566	..	..	..
	125 to 130 ..	523	288	235	11,570	9,218	5,232	7	1	6
	130 to 135 ..	2,722	1,780	749	27,073	18,741	8,322	22	17	5
	135 to 140 ..	2,752	1,818	1,116	4,727	3,108	1,610	..	..	..
	140 to 145 ..	1,000	1,000	291	6,357	4,281	1,976	4	3	1
F.	145 to 150 ..	513	612	231	3,679	2,602	1,077	12	9	3
	150 to 155 ..	711	297	111	2,078	1,327	811	7	6	1
	155 to 160 ..	672	172	200	5,800	4,158	1,752	88	61	27
G.	160 to 165 ..	811	777	237	6,709	4,128	2,281	35	27	6
	165 to 170 ..	1,500	1,001	125	7,219	5,223	1,996	20	19	1
<hr/>										
Total ..		3,117	2,315	102	7,004	5,200	2,005	11	11	..

1885						1886						1887						1888						1889						1890						1891						1892						1893						1894						1895						1896						1897						1898						1899						1900						1901						1902						1903						1904						1905						1906						1907						1908						1909						1910						1911						1912						1913						1914						1915						1916						1917						1918						1919						1920						1921						1922						1923						1924						1925						1926						1927						1928						1929						1930						1931						1932						1933						1934						1935						1936						1937						1938						1939						1940						1941						1942						1943						1944						1945						1946						1947						1948						1949						1950						1951						1952						1953						1954						1955						1956						1957						1958						1959						1960						1961						1962						1963						1964						1965						1966						1967						1968						1969						1970						1971						1972						1973						1974						1975						1976						1977						1978						1979						1980						1981						1982						1983						1984						1985						1986						1987						1988						1989						1990						1991						1992						1993						1994						1995						1996						1997						1998						1999						2000						2001						2002						2003						2004						2005						2006						2007						2008						2009						2010						2011						2012						2013						2014						2015						2016						2017						2018						2019						2020						2021						2022						2023						2024						2025						2026						2027						2028						2029						2030						2031						2032						2033						2034						2035						2036						2037						2038						2039						2040						2041						2042						2043						2044						2045						2046						2047						2048						2049						2050						2051						2052						2053						2054						2055						2056						2057						2058						2059						2060						2061						2062						2063						2064						2065						2066						2067						2068						2069						2070						2071						2072						2073						2074						2075						2076						2077						2078						2079						2080						2081						2082						2083						2084						2085						2086						2087						2088						2089						2090						2091						2092						2093						2094						2095						2096						2097						2098						2099						2100					
1885			1886			1887			1888			1889			1890			1891			1892			1893			1894			1895			1896			1897			1898			1899			1900			1901			1902			1903			1904			1905			1906			1907			1908			1909			1910			1911			1912			1913			1914			1915			1916			1917			1918			1919			1920			1921			1922			1923			1924			1925			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934			1935			1936			1937			1938			1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944			1945			1946			1947			1948			1949			1950			1951			1952			1953			1954			1955			1956			1957			1958			1959			1960			1961			1962			1963			1964			1965			1966			1967			1968			1969			1970			1971			1972			1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1978			1979			1980			1981			198																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

Ward.	Section.	CHRISTIAN.			TRIBAL.			SIKH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
	Bombay City ..	80,728	51,466	29,262	2	2	..	985	752	233
A	Upper Colaba ..	72	42	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lower Colaba ..	5,457	3,499	1,958	..	..	..	6	5	1
	Fort South ..	1,189	804	385	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Fort North ..	2,753	1,802	951	..	..	..	57	39	18
	Esplanade ..	2,302	1,467	835	..	..	..	49	34	15
B	Chakla ..	36	13	23	..	..	..	8	4	4
	Mandvi ..	177	98	79	..	..	..	17	13	4
	Umakhadi ..	667	382	285	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Dongri ..	201	146	55	..	..	..	2	2	..
C	Market ..	1,477	1,136	341	..	..	..	3	3	..
	Dhobi Talao ..	9,757	7,150	2,607	..	..	..	11	9	2
	Fanarwadi ..	1,853	1,493	360	..	..	..	2	2	..
	Bhuleshwar ..	25	20	5	..	..	..	6	6	..
	Kumbharwada ..	51	37	14	..	..	..	1	1	..
	Khara Talao ..	25	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
D	Khetwadi ..	1,083	626	457	..	..	..	7	4	3
	Girgaum ..	1,104	709	395	..	..	..	3	3	..
	Chauvati ..	789	475	314	..	..	..	7	6	1
	Walkeshwar ..	2,980	1,793	1,187	1	1	..	27	21	6
	Mahalaxmi ..	2,877	1,810	1,067	..	..	..	61	48	13
E	Tardeo ..	1,679	976	703	..	..	..	11	7	4
	Kamatipura ..	380	146	234	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1st Nagpada ..	850	499	351	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2nd Nagpada ..	202	111	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Byculla ..	8,215	4,462	3,753	..	..	..	146	115	31
	Tarwadi ..	4,914	2,909	2,005	..	..	..	54	43	11
	Maragaon ..	6,120	4,360	1,760	..	..	..	9	7	2
F	Parel ..	3,583	2,112	1,481	..	..	..	66	51	15
	Sewri ..	760	442	318	..	..	..	28	21	7
	Sion ..	5,068	2,753	2,315	..	..	..	176	116	60
G	Mahim ..	5,158	2,837	2,321	..	..	..	34	25	9
	Worli ..	4,285	2,391	1,894	1	1	..	44	36	8
	Harbour Islands, Railway platforms, floating population and unknown...	4,629	3,953	676	..	..	..	149	130	19

JEW.			BUDDHISTS.			OTHERS.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
8,621	4,604	4,017	1,630	1,359	271	121	99	22
2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
351	181	170	47	34	13	....	....	....
109	60	49	5	3	2	1	1	....
36	17	19	8	4	4	....	....	....
85	44	41	72	41	31	2	1	1
....	....	....	3	2	1	....	....	....
176	88	88	43	40	3	5	5	....
1,263	673	590	2	1	1	12	4	8
360	189	171	4	2	2	....	....	....
10	4	6	5	2	3	....	....	....
10	7	3	3	2	1	....	....	....
....
....
10	5	5	5	2	3	....	....	....
3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	9	6	5	2	3	2	....	2
7	2	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	13	16	15	11	4	2	2	....
45	14	31	111	63	48	....	....	....
3	2	1	51	30	21	....	....	....
58	31	27	134	126	8	....	....	....
205	113	92	440	353	87	92	83	9
1,442	772	670	1	1	....	....	....	....
676	350	326	....	....	....	....	....	....
1,876	987	889	56	46	10	....	....	....
585	328	257	3	2	1	....	....	....
178	124	54	81	63	18	....	....	....
290	148	142	11	7	4	....	....	....
24	17	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
176	98	78	42	40	2	....	....	....
39	19	20	....	....	....	4	2	2
459	253	236	....	....	....	....	....	....
69	53	16	483	482	1	1	1	....

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.
(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)
A.—All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	16,246	8,023	8,163	16,237	8,025	8,162	10	8	11	..	..	..
1-2	16,772	8,448	8,474	16,842	8,434	8,458	70	24	15	1	..	1
2-3	17,273	8,591	8,712	17,327	8,647	8,680	74	41	20	2	..	2
3-4	17,816	8,774	8,876	17,844	8,776	8,868	69	50	45	4	..	4
4-5	18,041	8,904	9,067	18,178	8,912	9,066	223	151	112	10	5	5
Total 0-5	102,224	52,107	50,152	102,279	52,144	50,134	453	297	225	17	5	12
5-10	11,901	5,713	5,979	11,965	5,755	5,980	2,512	972	1,020	61	16	45
10-15	17,131	8,432	8,719	17,177	8,410	8,767	7,254	2,414	4,841	120	28	102
15-20	115,117	57,473	57,644	115,189	57,480	57,709	27,577	22,619	24,737	846	190	656
20-25	110,314	55,048	55,266	110,388	55,067	55,321	7,422	109,373	49,218	51,337	1,757	444
25-30	170,741	84,379	86,362	170,827	84,427	86,400	131,714	101,954	49,670	4,014	1,158	2,876
30-35	164,274	82,134	82,140	164,324	82,140	82,184	147,754	105,626	57,128	5,422	1,449	3,974
35-40	131,167	65,586	65,581	131,217	65,604	65,613	107,677	68,643	17,937	7,812	1,974	5,878
40-45	77,332	38,735	38,597	77,382	38,757	38,625	56,375	40,919	11,456	8,491	1,903	6,596
45-50	77,425	38,817	38,608	77,475	38,842	38,633	56,474	41,020	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
50-55	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
55-60	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
60-65	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
65-70	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
70 and over	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
Unspecified	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
Total	1,451,252	747,551	703,701	1,451,252	747,551	703,701	674,960	446,175	228,775	60,420	14,327	46,112

B.—Hindu.

0-1	11,225	5,548	5,729	11,234	5,550	5,714	14	8	6	..	..	..
1-2	11,772	5,814	5,958	11,827	5,825	5,952	27	10	8	1	..	1
2-3	12,273	6,091	6,235	12,327	6,104	6,223	55	22	23	2	..	2
3-4	12,816	6,274	6,376	12,844	6,276	6,368	76	27	19	4	..	4
4-5	13,041	6,404	6,607	13,178	6,412	6,606	173	99	81	8	5	3
Total 0-5	71,114	35,104	34,370	71,164	35,124	34,390	745	455	460	15	8	10
5-10	11,901	5,713	5,979	11,965	5,755	5,980	1,827	728	1,090	54	14	40
10-15	17,131	8,432	8,719	17,177	8,410	8,767	5,725	1,745	3,980	95	20	75
15-20	115,117	57,473	57,644	115,189	57,480	57,709	41,750	17,166	24,584	655	120	535
20-25	110,314	55,048	55,266	110,388	55,067	55,321	7,422	109,373	49,218	51,337	1,757	444
25-30	170,741	84,379	86,362	170,827	84,427	86,400	131,714	70,797	50,917	3,033	737	2,276
30-35	164,274	82,134	82,140	164,324	82,140	82,184	147,754	77,031	27,544	4,023	975	3,048
35-40	131,167	65,586	65,581	131,217	65,604	65,613	107,677	68,643	17,937	7,812	1,974	5,878
40-45	77,332	38,735	38,597	77,382	38,757	38,625	56,375	40,919	11,456	8,491	1,903	6,596
45-50	77,425	38,817	38,608	77,475	38,842	38,633	56,474	41,020	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
50-55	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
55-60	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
60-65	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
65-70	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
70 and over	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
Unspecified	77,417	38,833	38,584	77,467	38,858	38,610	56,574	41,122	5,453	8,932	1,837	7,075
Total	779,621	395,158	384,463	779,621	395,158	384,463	91,149	477,399	316,429	40,747	8,583	32,164

C.—Muslim.

0-1	2,541	1,269	1,245	2,556	1,289	1,242	3	..	3	..	..	..
1-2	2,128	1,066	1,062	2,129	1,062	1,067	9	4	5	..	..	..
2-3	2,615	1,306	1,309	2,614	1,306	1,304	11	6	5	..	..	..
3-4	2,572	1,312	1,260	2,557	1,312	1,244	15	9	6	..	..	..
4-5	2,670	1,324	1,226	2,690	1,329	1,210	50	25	25	1	..	1
Total 0-5	16,516	8,524	7,992	16,427	8,490	7,937	88	44	44	1	..	1
5-10	16,506	8,015	8,591	16,173	8,420	8,743	326	183	143	7	2	5
10-15	16,010	7,747	8,263	15,842	8,273	8,569	1,104	467	637	24	7	17
15-20	29,125	13,173	15,952	28,988	13,088	15,907	2,691	8,008	4,034	4,874	127	75
20-25	26,253	12,644	13,609	26,021	12,591	13,430	991	16,176	8,791	7,385	275	143
25-30	31,726	15,382	16,344	31,575	15,308	16,267	267	23,728	17,074	7,746	631	300
30-35	20,620	10,377	10,243	20,516	10,316	10,200	170	19,346	10,355	6,003	866	470
35-40	19,647	9,823	9,824	19,515	9,750	9,765	75	18,766	10,768	5,201	1,355	843
40-45	14,119	7,059	7,060	14,042	7,000	7,042	42	13,991	9,837	2,064	1,470	481
45-50	7,233	3,615	3,618	7,260	3,608	3,652	18	5,593	4,506	887	1,534	431
50-55	4,693	2,342	2,351	4,709	2,342	2,367	9	3,430	2,878	561	1,394	383
55-60	2,760	1,351	1,409	2,767	1,351	1,409	10	1,588	1,320	268	1,105	274
60-65	2,051	1,025	1,026	2,051	1,025	1,026	3	1,026	909	190	914	227
65-70	666	301	365	666	301	365	1	343	294	49	306	91
70 and over	445	203	242	445	203	242	8	408	340	59	414	120
Unspecified	8	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	209,246	104,918	104,328	209,246	104,918	104,328	118,800	84,389	84,411	10,452	..	..

CITY TABLE IV - MONDAY CITY - 1904

D - Jews.

No.	Ward 1			Ward 2			Ward 3			Ward 4		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	22	22	44	172	75	247	7	7	14	11	11	22
2	72	72	144	82	41	123	1	30	31	1	1	2
3	179	179	358	209	54	263	2	122	124	1	1	2
4	179	179	358	209	54	263	1	124	125	1	1	2
5	179	179	358	209	54	263	17	17	34	1	1	2
Total												
6	179	179	358	209	54	263	2	2	4	1	1	2
7	179	179	358	209	54	263	22	7	29	1	1	2
8	179	179	358	209	54	263	83	32	115	1	1	2
9	1,427	1,427	2,854	8	74	82	82	222	304	1	1	2
10	1,772	1,772	3,544	87	87	174	1,779	478	2,257	9	2	11
11	1,772	1,772	3,544	172	157	329	1,831	1,773	3,604	9	8	17
12	1,772	1,772	3,544	172	157	329	1,831	1,773	3,604	12	7	19
13	1,772	1,772	3,544	172	157	329	1,831	1,773	3,604	11	24	35
14	179	179	358	17	23	40	179	14	193	14	24	38
15	179	179	358	17	23	40	272	212	484	11	27	38
16	179	179	358	17	23	40	24	91	115	24	4	28
17	179	179	358	17	23	40	179	24	203	41	13	54
18	179	179	358	17	23	40	17	42	59	87	14	101
19	179	179	358	17	23	40	17	15	32	27	4	31
20	179	179	358	17	23	40	17	5	22	1	1	2
Total												
21	179	179	358	17	23	40	17	1	18	1	1	2
Total												
Total	11,471	9,419	20,890	1,871	3,523	5,394	1,255	2,117	3,372	1,832	331	259

E - Zoroastrian.

No.	Ward 1			Ward 2			Ward 3			Ward 4		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	2	2	4	1	1	2
2	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	1	1	2	1	1	2
3	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	1	1	2	1	1	2
4	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total												
5	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	73	11	84	1	1	2
6	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	74	74	148	1	1	2
7	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	179	179	358	15	1	16
8	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	1,477	71	1,548	27	4	31
9	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	11	85
10	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	17	74	91
11	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	27	47	74
12	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
13	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
14	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
15	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
16	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
17	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
18	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
19	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
20	774	774	1,548	279	279	558	77	77	154	74	74	148
Total												
Total	47,751	3,522	52,273	24,739	17,972	42,711	21,179	11,579	32,758	6,221	971	7,192

G—Tribal.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1
1-2
2-3
3-4
4-5
Total 0-5
5-10
10-15
15-20
20-25	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
25-30
30-35
35-40
40-45
45-50
50-55
55-60
60-65
65-70
70 and over
Unspecified
Total	..	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

H—Other Religions.

0-1	..	246	118	128	245	116	127	1	..	1	..	..	..
1-2	..	230	115	115	230	115	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3	..	235	144	111	234	144	110	1	..	1	..	..	..
3-4	..	234	122	102	234	122	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	..	213	156	157	311	154	157	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	..	1,273	685	613	1,274	683	611	4	2	2	..	..	..
5-10	..	1,141	572	569	1,120	563	557	20	0	11	1	..	1
10-15	..	1,095	561	531	1,030	532	498	65	32	33	..	..	..
15-20	..	1,151	622	469	824	553	271	319	106	213	8	3	5
20-25	..	1,306	790	515	718	553	165	571	233	338	16	4	12
25-30	..	1,400	929	480	422	349	73	954	570	384	33	10	23
30-35	..	1,310	913	406	254	221	33	1,027	684	343	38	8	30
35-40	..	925	615	280	71	63	8	788	566	222	60	16	50
40-45	..	691	459	222	38	29	9	674	417	157	69	13	56
45-50	..	403	263	140	22	15	7	310	233	77	71	15	56
50-55	..	246	145	101	3	2	1	178	134	44	65	9	56
55-60	..	167	88	79	5	3	2	100	77	23	62	8	54
60-65	..	120	60	60	2	2	..	65	55	10	53	3	50
65-70	..	61	35	26	1	1	..	37	27	10	23	7	16
70 and over	..	56	24	22	..	..	..	30	21	9	26	3	23
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	11,357	6,814	4,543	5,784	3,549	2,235	5,042	3,166	1,876	531	99	432

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.
(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A—All Religions .. Total ..	1,161,388	747,381	414,002	280,923	217,770	63,153	880,164	529,355	350,809	134,916	106,240	28,676
0—5 ..	103,338	53,500	49,832	..	..	..	103,338	53,500	49,832	..	..	..
5—10 ..	93,921	53,713	40,208	11,792	7,418	4,374	82,129	46,295	35,834	4,172	2,516	1,656
10—15 ..	86,031	50,852	35,179	18,081	11,773	6,308	67,950	39,079	28,871	7,341	4,749	2,592
15—20 ..	115,323	67,890	47,433	31,137	22,050	9,087	84,186	45,840	38,340	15,606	11,256	4,440
20 and over ..	762,474	521,164	241,310	210,013	176,520	43,381	542,561	314,635	197,920	107,707	87,710	10,988
Unspecified ..	296	256	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B—Hindu .. Total ..	789,861	505,588	284,273	148,129	123,338	24,791	641,723	382,241	259,482	55,692	50,539	5,153
0—5 ..	73,564	38,104	35,370	..	..	..	73,564	38,104	35,370	..	..	..
5—10 ..	64,325	37,061	27,264	5,405	3,682	1,723	58,860	33,370	25,481	847	613	234
10—15 ..	56,623	33,691	22,932	8,814	6,007	2,747	47,809	27,624	20,185	2,157	1,008	549
15—20 ..	78,060	44,871	33,780	16,554	12,338	4,216	62,106	32,533	29,573	6,368	5,278	1,090
20 and over ..	516,080	351,762	161,918	117,296	101,251	16,045	399,381	230,511	148,873	46,320	43,040	3,280
Unspecified ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C—Muslim .. Total ..	209,246	143,918	65,328	40,374	35,493	4,881	168,864	108,417	60,447	10,201	9,385	816
0—5 ..	16,516	8,534	7,982	..	..	..	16,516	8,534	7,982	..	..	..
5—10 ..	16,606	9,615	6,891	1,542	1,087	455	14,964	8,528	6,436	273	183	90
10—15 ..	16,010	9,747	6,263	2,460	1,814	646	13,550	7,933	5,617	450	442	8
15—20 ..	20,123	13,173	6,950	4,141	3,356	785	15,982	9,817	6,165	1,214	907	217
20 and over ..	140,083	102,841	37,242	32,231	29,236	2,995	107,852	73,605	34,247	8,264	7,763	501
Unspecified ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D—Jain .. Total ..	12,424	8,998	3,426	3,159	2,824	335	9,265	6,174	3,091	755	697	58
0—5 ..	970	452	518	..	..	..	970	452	518	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,041	652	389	106	70	27	935	578	362	20	15	5
10—15 ..	1,091	770	315	211	168	43	880	608	272	59	47	12
15—20 ..	1,436	1,066	370	419	373	46	1,017	693	324	123	112	11
20 and over ..	7,886	6,052	1,834	2,423	2,204	210	5,463	3,846	1,615	553	523	30
E—Zoroastrian .. Total ..	57,765	30,595	27,170	42,834	24,234	18,600	14,929	6,361	8,568	30,641	20,082	10,559
0—5 ..	4,236	2,166	2,070	..	..	..	4,236	2,166	2,070	..	..	..
5—10 ..	4,839	2,544	2,295	2,111	1,178	933	2,728	1,366	1,362	966	558	408
10—15 ..	5,105	2,720	2,385	3,214	1,790	1,424	1,891	930	961	1,618	1,049	769
15—20 ..	5,207	2,771	2,436	4,372	2,397	1,975	835	374	461	3,347	1,960	1,387
20 and over ..	38,376	20,394	17,982	33,137	18,860	14,268	5,230	1,525	3,714	24,610	16,615	7,995
Unspecified ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F—Christian .. Total ..	80,723	51,466	29,262	41,200	28,324	12,876	39,251	22,903	16,348	34,272	23,183	11,089
0—5 ..	6,774	3,495	3,279	..	..	..	6,774	3,495	3,279	..	..	..
5—10 ..	6,069	3,269	2,800	2,241	1,219	1,022	3,828	2,050	1,778	1,881	1,041	840
10—15 ..	6,107	3,364	2,763	2,904	1,681	1,223	3,203	1,673	1,530	2,555	1,432	1,123
15—20 ..	8,746	5,347	3,399	5,050	3,204	1,846	3,698	2,143	1,553	4,230	2,642	1,588
20 and over ..	52,755	35,762	16,993	31,005	22,220	8,785	21,750	13,542	8,208	25,606	18,068	7,538
Unspecified ..	277	239	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
G—Jew .. Total ..	8,621	4,604	4,017	3,929	2,409	1,520	4,692	2,195	2,497	2,723	1,799	924
0—5 ..	1,087	558	529	..	..	..	1,087	558	529	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,040	521	519	315	166	149	725	355	370	179	104	75
10—15 ..	1,021	530	491	452	238	214	569	292	277	292	165	127
15—20 ..	924	496	428	499	297	202	425	199	226	374	234	140
20 and over ..	4,549	2,499	2,050	2,663	1,708	955	1,886	701	1,095	1,878	1,296	582
H—Other Religions . Total ..	2,738	2,212	526	1,288	1,148	150	1,440	1,064	376	632	555	77
0—5 ..	191	107	84	..	..	..	191	107	84	..	..	..
5—10 ..	101	51	50	12	7	5	89	44	45	6	2	4
10—15 ..	74	34	40	26	15	11	48	19	29	10	6	4
15—20 ..	227	166	61	102	85	17	125	81	44	40	33	7
20 and over ..	2,145	1,854	291	1,158	1,041	117	987	813	174	576	514	62

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Upper Colaba—												
Hindu .. Total ..	292	193	99	39	37	2	253	156	97	22	20	2
0—5 ..	23	11	12	..	..	..	23	11	12	..	..	..
5—10 ..	10	6	4	..	..	..	10	6	4	..	..	..
10—15 ..	16	11	5	1	1	..	15	10	5	1	10	..
15—20 ..	45	27	18	6	5	1	39	22	17	5	4	1
20 and over ..	198	138	60	32	31	1	166	107	59	16	15	1
Muslim .. Total ..	47	38	9	12	12	..	35	26	9	2	2	..
0—5 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
10—15 ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	5	5	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	32	27	5	11	11	..	21	16	5	2	2	..
2. Lower Colaba—												
Hindu .. Total ..	11,075	7,795	3,280	1,529	1,452	77	9,546	6,343	3,203	352	339	13
0—5 ..	746	378	368	..	..	..	746	378	368	..	..	..
5—10 ..	677	395	282	38	33	5	639	362	277	2	2	..
10—15 ..	675	431	244	75	70	5	600	361	239	17	16	1
15—20 ..	1,200	855	345	187	176	11	1,013	679	334	65	64	1
20 and over ..	7,777	5,736	2,041	1,229	1,173	56	6,548	4,563	1,985	268	257	11
Muslim .. Total ..	1,733	1,381	352	413	363	50	1,320	1,018	302	171	141	30
0—5 ..	89	49	40	..	..	..	89	49	40	..	..	..
5—10 ..	82	47	35	13	8	5	69	39	30	7	4	3
10—15 ..	90	57	33	21	16	5	69	41	28	11	11	..
15—20 ..	189	144	45	49	43	6	140	101	39	25	20	5
20 and over ..	1,283	1,084	199	330	296	34	953	788	165	128	106	22
3. Fort South—												
Hindu .. Total ..	1,690	1,517	173	277	268	9	1,413	1,249	164	88	83	5
0—5 ..	35	17	18	..	..	..	35	17	18	..	..	..
5—10 ..	34	26	8	5	5	..	29	21	8	2	2	..
10—15 ..	60	53	7	11	10	1	49	43	6	3	3	..
15—20 ..	258	235	23	42	40	2	216	195	21	9	7	2
20 and over ..	1,303	1,186	117	219	213	6	1,084	978	111	74	71	3
Muslim .. Total ..	446	423	23	107	106	1	339	317	22	53	53	..
0—5 ..	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
5—10 ..	10	7	3	1	1	..	9	6	3	1	1	..
10—15 ..	21	16	5	3	3	..	18	13	5	2	2	..
15—20 ..	56	53	3	10	9	1	46	44	2	6	6	..
20 and over ..	354	344	10	93	93	..	261	251	10	44	44	..
4. Fort North—												
Hindu .. Total ..	14,011	9,306	4,705	3,796	3,380	436	10,215	5,946	4,269	1,385	1,317	68
0—5 ..	1,277	697	580	..	..	..	1,277	697	580	..	..	..
5—10 ..	979	583	396	119	98	21	860	485	375	13	10	3
10—15 ..	965	621	344	203	167	36	762	454	308	35	30	5
15—20 ..	1,508	898	610	393	306	87	1,115	592	523	134	118	16
20 and over ..	9,282	6,507	2,775	3,081	2,789	292	6,201	3,718	2,483	1,203	1,159	44
Muslim .. Total ..	2,918	2,327	591	860	770	90	2,058	1,557	501	219	214	5
0—5 ..	138	76	62	..	..	..	138	76	62	..	..	..
5—10 ..	132	78	54	20	13	7	112	65	47	3	3	..
10—15 ..	159	109	50	33	23	10	126	86	40	7	7	..
15—20 ..	304	238	66	75	62	13	229	176	53	20	20	..
20 and over ..	2,185	1,826	359	732	672	60	1,453	1,154	299	189	184	5
5. Esplanade—												
Hindu .. Total ..	7,849	5,322	2,527	1,534	1,372	162	6,315	3,950	2,365	500	426	74
0—5 ..	708	356	352	..	..	..	708	356	352	..	..	..
5—10 ..	504	283	216	62	44	18	442	244	198	7	6	1
10—15 ..	477	282	195	91	69	22	386	213	173	20	15	5
15—20 ..	834	500	334	190	166	24	644	334	310	111	100	11
20 and over ..	5,326	3,896	1,430	1,191	1,093	98	4,135	2,803	1,332	362	305	57

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5. Esplanade—<i>contd.</i>												
Muslim .. Total ..	3,325	2,580	745	707	692	75	2,558	1,888	670	233	230	3
0—5 ..	140	77	60	..	..	..	140	77	60	..	..	..
5—10 ..	175	97	78	21	13	8	154	84	70	1	1	..
10—15 ..	180	120	60	52	41	11	137	86	52	20	20	..
15—20 ..	314	253	61	108	90	9	206	154	52	54	53	1
20 and over ..	2,501	2,027	474	586	530	47	1,915	1,488	427	158	156	2
6. Chakla—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,786	3,984	1,802	1,338	1,139	199	4,448	2,845	1,603	371	350	21
0—5 ..	460	240	214	..	..	..	460	240	214	..	..	..
5—10 ..	555	327	228	38	23	15	517	304	213	3	2	1
10—15 ..	491	300	194	56	36	10	439	264	176	7	4	3
15—20 ..	602	388	214	127	92	35	475	296	179	30	25	5
20 and over ..	3,075	2,723	952	1,118	988	130	2,557	1,735	822	331	319	12
Muslim .. Total ..	12,012	7,917	4,095	3,142	2,553	589	8,870	5,364	3,506	1,164	1,005	159
0—5 ..	990	504	486	..	..	..	990	504	486	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,164	668	496	130	90	40	1,025	578	447	32	23	9
10—15 ..	1,210	725	485	237	150	78	973	566	407	40	48	1
15—20 ..	1,342	870	463	374	285	89	968	594	374	164	114	50
20 and over ..	7,306	5,141	2,165	2,302	2,019	373	4,914	3,122	1,792	919	820	99
7. Mandvi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	32,603	20,854	11,809	7,280	5,908	1,372	25,323	14,946	10,437	1,805	1,650	155
0—5 ..	2,820	1,544	1,285	..	..	..	2,820	1,544	1,285	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,923	1,770	1,153	170	103	67	2,753	1,667	1,086	17	11	6
10—15 ..	2,640	1,570	1,067	300	244	146	2,350	1,335	921	63	44	19
15—20 ..	2,911	1,708	1,203	806	564	242	2,105	1,144	961	200	170	30
20 and over ..	21,354	14,253	7,101	5,014	4,097	917	15,440	9,250	6,184	1,525	1,425	100
Muslim .. Total ..	8,374	5,757	3,617	1,807	1,532	275	6,567	4,225	2,342	490	474	16
0—5 ..	626	337	289	..	..	..	626	337	289	..	..	..
5—10 ..	683	390	293	55	33	22	628	357	271	7	6	1
10—15 ..	703	405	298	102	63	39	601	342	259	16	16	..
15—20 ..	308	156	152	172	120	52	136	436	200	57	50	7
20 and over ..	5,554	4,069	1,485	1,478	1,316	162	4,076	2,753	1,323	410	402	8
8. Umerkhad—												
Hindu .. Total ..	10,397	6,163	4,234	1,118	1,047	66	9,284	5,116	4,168	183	179	4
0—5 ..	1,080	534	555	..	..	..	1,080	534	555	..	..	..
5—10 ..	883	504	379	10	17	2	864	487	377	..	..	..
10—15 ..	607	423	274	36	32	4	661	391	270	2	2	..
15—20 ..	967	499	468	96	90	6	871	400	462	18	18	..
20 and over ..	6,761	4,203	2,558	962	908	54	5,799	3,295	2,504	163	159	4
Muslim .. Total ..	28,793	17,990	10,803	5,505	4,739	766	33,280	18,243	10,037	2,101	1,968	133
0—5 ..	2,585	1,353	1,232	..	..	..	2,585	1,353	1,232	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,728	1,518	1,210	221	162	59	2,507	1,350	1,151	28	23	5
10—15 ..	2,600	1,464	1,136	300	288	102	2,210	1,176	1,034	85	84	1
15—20 ..	2,676	1,550	1,117	599	443	156	2,077	1,116	961	200	170	24
20 and over ..	18,106	12,088	6,108	4,205	3,846	440	18,001	8,242	5,659	1,788	1,685	103
Unspecified ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Dongri—												
Hindu .. Total ..	8,925	5,265	3,660	1,490	1,383	137	7,435	3,902	3,533	281	248	13
0—5 ..	974	479	495	..	..	..	974	479	495	..	..	..
5—10 ..	774	400	374	60	44	16	714	356	358	7	5	2
10—15 ..	674	372	302	85	65	20	589	307	282	10	8	2
15—20 ..	855	454	401	143	122	21	712	332	380	25	22	3
20 and over ..	5,618	3,560	2,088	1,202	1,132	70	4,446	2,428	2,018	210	218	6
Muslim .. Total ..	3,973	2,117	856	993	743	250	1,980	1,374	606	291	271	20
0—5 ..	228	109	119	..	..	..	228	109	119	..	..	..
5—10 ..	225	124	101	88	34	54	137	90	47	15	5	10
10—15 ..	238	142	96	105	50	55	133	92	41	9	9	..
15—20 ..	366	267	99	105	87	18	261	180	81	31	29	2
20 and over ..	1,016	1,475	441	695	572	123	1,221	903	318	230	228	8

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10. Market—												
Hindu .. Total ..	30,487	31,118	9,369	8,978	7,890	1,088	21,509	13,228	8,281	2,489	2,378	111
0—5 ..	2,430	1,308	1,122	..	..	..	2,430	1,308	1,122	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,499	1,570	929	193	134	61	2,304	1,436	868	26	20	6
10—15 ..	2,250	1,477	753	315	239	76	1,935	1,238	697	67	55	12
15—20 ..	2,695	1,676	1,019	632	495	137	2,063	1,181	882	104	174	20
20 and over ..	20,693	15,087	5,346	7,836	7,022	814	12,707	8,065	4,732	2,202	2,120	73
Muslim .. Total ..	3,573	2,480	1,093	892	814	78	2,681	1,666	1,015	174	173	1
0—5 ..	298	161	137	..	..	..	298	161	137	..	..	..
5—10 ..	358	227	131	30	23	5	328	202	126	4	4	..
10—15 ..	369	230	119	31	41	10	318	209	109	7	7	..
15—20 ..	391	264	127	83	72	11	308	192	116	16	15	1
20 and over ..	2,137	1,378	570	728	676	52	1,429	902	527	147	147	..
11. Dholi Talao—												
Hindu .. Total ..	26,042	15,634	10,408	5,232	4,392	840	20,810	11,242	9,568	1,936	1,770	166
0—5 ..	2,356	1,270	1,116	..	..	..	2,356	1,270	1,116	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,635	1,483	1,152	225	148	77	2,410	1,335	1,075	40	29	11
10—15 ..	2,387	1,396	991	311	213	98	2,076	1,183	893	78	61	17
15—20 ..	2,570	1,381	1,189	470	358	112	2,100	1,023	1,077	201	175	26
20 and over ..	16,064	10,104	5,960	4,226	3,673	553	11,838	6,431	5,407	1,617	1,505	112
Muslim .. Total ..	1,210	817	393	207	192	15	1,003	625	378	55	54	1
0—5 ..	105	60	45	..	..	..	105	60	45	..	..	..
5—10 ..	88	54	34	3	2	1	85	52	33	..	..	..
10—15 ..	87	52	35	7	5	2	80	47	33	..	..	..
15—20 ..	129	80	49	24	23	1	105	57	48	5	5	..
20 and over ..	801	571	230	173	162	11	628	409	219	50	49	1
12. Fanaaswadi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	28,086	17,089	10,997	7,015	5,310	1,705	21,071	11,779	9,292	3,546	3,141	405
0—5 ..	2,604	1,327	1,277	..	..	..	2,604	1,327	1,277	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,707	1,511	1,196	317	200	117	2,390	1,311	1,079	49	37	12
10—15 ..	2,536	1,474	1,062	480	306	174	2,056	1,168	888	139	106	33
15—20 ..	2,844	1,475	1,369	777	516	261	2,067	959	1,108	384	320	64
20 and over ..	17,395	11,302	6,093	5,441	4,288	1,153	11,954	7,014	4,940	2,074	2,678	296
Muslim .. Total ..	433	275	158	27	22	5	406	253	153	18	11	2
0—5 ..	44	27	17	..	..	..	44	27	17	..	..	..
5—10 ..	32	16	16	..	..	..	32	16	16	..	..	..
10—15 ..	32	16	16	..	..	..	32	16	16	..	..	..
15—20 ..	38	23	15	1	..	1	37	23	14	..	..	..
20 and over ..	287	193	94	26	22	4	261	171	90	13	11	2
13. Bhuleshwar—												
Hindu .. Total ..	21,304	13,965	7,339	7,431	6,478	953	13,873	7,487	6,386	1,714	1,657	57
0—5 ..	1,861	898	963	..	..	..	1,861	898	963	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,140	1,198	942	215	149	66	1,925	1,049	876	16	13	3
10—15 ..	1,924	1,191	733	350	254	96	1,574	937	637	44	36	8
15—20 ..	1,830	1,248	632	560	431	129	1,320	817	503	102	93	9
20 and over ..	13,469	9,430	4,069	6,806	5,644	662	7,193	3,786	3,407	1,552	1,515	37
Muslim .. Total ..	11,985	8,034	3,951	3,512	3,076	436	8,473	4,958	3,515	407	398	9
0—5 ..	1,007	544	463	..	..	..	1,007	544	463	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,112	628	484	139	102	37	973	526	447	10	10	..
10—15 ..	1,086	638	448	228	175	53	858	463	395	26	26	..
15—20 ..	1,194	741	453	385	311	74	809	430	379	61	58	3
20 and over ..	7,586	5,483	2,103	2,760	2,488	272	4,826	2,995	1,831	310	304	6
14. Kumbharwada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	29,730	18,124	11,596	5,169	4,465	704	24,561	13,669	10,892	1,859	1,261	98
0—5 ..	3,319	1,607	1,712	..	..	..	3,319	1,607	1,712	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,980	1,736	1,244	176	124	52	2,804	1,612	1,192	14	12	2
10—15 ..	2,355	1,442	913	283	204	79	2,072	1,238	834	41	33	8
15—20 ..	2,364	1,629	735	530	398	132	1,834	1,231	603	137	117	20
20 and over ..	18,712	11,720	6,992	4,180	3,739	441	14,532	7,981	6,551	1,167	1,099	68
Muslim .. Total ..	1,874	1,385	489	387	247	40	1,487	1,038	449	85	81	4
0—5 ..	142	72	70	..	..	..	142	72	70	..	..	..
5—10 ..	141	91	50	10	9	1	131	82	49	..	..	..
10—15 ..	139	97	42	19	16	3	120	81	39	2	2	..
15—20 ..	223	159	64	33	28	5	190	131	59	7	7	..
20 and over ..	1,229	966	263	325	294	31	904	672	232	76	72	4

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Khara Talao—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,300	3,495	1,805	1,169	1,118	56	4,131	2,382	1,749	102	100	2
0—5 ..	470	277	202	..	..	..	470	277	202	..	..	..
5—10 ..	417	264	153	82	28	0	385	241	144	1	1	..
10—15 ..	397	238	159	50	40	10	347	198	149	2	2	..
15—20 ..	623	355	268	126	118	8	497	237	260	6	6	..
20 and over ..	3,384	2,361	1,023	961	932	20	2,423	1,429	994	93	91	2
Muslim .. Total ..	17,805	11,384	6,421	4,713	4,410	303	13,092	8,974	6,118	645	617	28
0—5 ..	1,661	869	812	..	..	..	1,661	869	812	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,777	1,014	763	173	146	27	1,604	868	736	8	5	3
10—15 ..	1,657	988	669	258	216	42	1,399	772	627	18	18	..
15—20 ..	1,613	1,001	612	406	355	51	1,207	646	561	27	23	4
20 and over ..	11,077	7,512	3,565	3,876	3,693	183	7,201	3,819	3,382	592	571	21
16. Khetwadi—												
Hindu Total ..	27,101	17,108	9,993	10,860	8,033	2,827	16,241	9,075	7,166	5,315	4,703	612
0—5 ..	2,424	1,290	1,134	..	..	..	2,424	1,290	1,134	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,303	1,291	1,012	507	292	215	1,796	999	797	94	66	28
10—15 ..	2,254	1,321	933	778	481	297	1,476	840	636	237	173	64
15—20 ..	3,068	1,805	1,263	1,284	820	455	1,784	976	808	617	474	143
20 and over ..	17,052	11,401	5,651	8,291	6,431	1,860	8,761	4,970	3,791	4,367	3,990	377
Muslim .. Total ..	3,571	2,614	957	787	686	91	2,784	1,918	866	150	147	3
0—5 ..	248	125	123	..	..	..	248	125	123	..	..	..
5—10 ..	249	168	81	29	27	2	220	141	79	1	1	..
10—15 ..	241	179	62	56	51	5	185	128	57	12	12	..
15—20 ..	322	237	85	72	63	9	250	174	76	21	20	1
20 and over ..	2,511	1,905	606	630	555	75	1,881	1,350	531	116	114	2
17. Girgaum—												
Hindu .. Total ..	36,603	22,862	13,741	15,971	12,273	3,698	20,632	10,589	10,043	8,167	7,660	507
0—5 ..	3,662	1,927	1,735	..	..	..	3,662	1,927	1,735	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3,445	2,037	1,408	747	501	246	2,698	1,536	1,162	84	67	17
10—15 ..	3,278	1,939	1,339	1,240	818	422	2,038	1,121	917	293	229	64
15—20 ..	4,284	2,464	1,820	1,943	1,352	591	2,341	1,112	1,229	804	693	111
20 and over ..	21,934	14,495	7,439	12,041	9,002	2,439	9,893	4,893	5,000	6,086	6,671	315
Muslim .. Total ..	335	276	59	75	73	2	260	203	57	11	11	..
0—5 ..	14	7	7	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..
5—10 ..	15	10	5	..	..	..	15	10	5	..	..	..
10—15 ..	12	9	3	1	1	..	11	8	3	..	..	..
15—20 ..	25	21	4	9	9	..	16	12	4	2	2	..
20 and over ..	269	229	40	65	63	2	204	166	38	9	9	..
18. Chaupati—												
Hindu .. Total ..	13,645	8,524	5,121	6,628	4,591	2,037	7,017	3,933	3,084	4,136	3,460	676
0—5 ..	1,341	695	646	..	..	..	1,341	695	646	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,166	659	507	371	207	164	795	452	343	99	64	35
10—15 ..	1,167	673	494	570	323	247	597	350	247	243	158	85
15—20 ..	1,611	978	633	916	575	341	695	403	292	584	439	145
20 and over ..	8,360	5,519	2,841	4,771	3,486	1,285	3,589	2,033	1,556	3,210	2,799	411
Muslim .. Total ..	487	393	104	196	148	48	291	235	56	91	77	14
0—5 ..	21	13	8	..	..	..	21	13	8	..	..	..
5—10 ..	34	18	16	12	7	5	22	11	11	3	2	1
10—15 ..	41	27	14	17	11	6	24	16	8	5	5	..
15—20 ..	56	43	18	27	19	8	28	24	5	15	12	3
20 and over ..	335	282	53	140	111	29	195	171	24	68	58	10
19. Walkeshwar—												
Hindu .. Total ..	13,777	9,240	4,437	4,375	3,859	1,016	9,402	5,981	3,421	2,037	1,558	484
0—5 ..	1,203	573	630	..	..	..	1,203	573	630	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,175	686	489	222	166	56	953	520	433	75	47	28
10—15 ..	1,095	696	399	365	250	115	730	446	284	140	96	53
15—20 ..	1,467	960	507	590	434	156	877	526	351	333	239	94
20 and over ..	8,837	6,425	2,412	3,198	2,509	689	5,639	3,916	1,723	1,480	1,171	309
Muslim .. Total ..	2,128	1,378	750	982	652	330	1,146	726	420	482	366	116
0—5 ..	203	107	96	..	..	..	203	107	96	..	..	..
5—10 ..	198	107	91	78	44	34	120	63	57	42	22	20
10—15 ..	204	111	93	108	56	52	96	55	41	36	34	2
15—20 ..	257	160	88	132	83	49	125	86	39	78	49	29
20 and over ..	1,266	884	382	664	469	195	602	415	187	326	261	65

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20. Mahalaxmi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	23,450	15,465	7,985	5,367	4,455	912	18,083	11,010	7,073	1,870	1,622	248
0—5 ..	2,089	1,115	974	..	..	..	2,089	1,115	974	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,828	1,103	725	207	134	73	1,621	969	652	34	24	10
10—15 ..	1,641	1,032	609	321	210	111	1,320	822	498	81	55	26
15—20 ..	2,485	1,437	1,048	585	436	149	1,900	1,001	899	218	162	56
20 and over ..	15,407	10,778	4,629	4,254	3,075	579	11,153	7,103	4,050	1,537	1,391	156
Muslim .. Total ..	1,789	1,227	562	589	455	134	1,200	772	428	215	153	62
0—5 ..	161	70	91	..	..	..	161	70	91	..	..	..
5—10 ..	112	64	48	36	21	15	76	43	33	14	7	7
10—15 ..	114	70	44	42	25	17	72	45	27	8	8	..
15—20 ..	168	117	71	62	41	21	126	76	50	37	14	23
20 and over ..	1,214	906	308	449	368	81	765	538	227	156	124	32
21. Tardeo—												
Hindu .. Total ..	17,761	10,719	7,042	2,209	1,921	288	15,552	8,798	6,754	914	817	97
0—5 ..	1,670	894	776	..	..	..	1,670	894	776	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,363	750	613	71	50	21	1,292	700	592	16	8	8
10—15 ..	1,235	670	565	106	76	30	1,129	594	535	30	19	11
15—20 ..	1,732	867	865	233	178	55	1,499	689	810	99	70	20
20 and over ..	11,761	7,538	4,223	1,799	1,617	182	9,962	5,921	4,041	769	711	58
Muslim .. Total ..	6,077	4,148	1,929	1,003	904	99	5,074	3,244	1,830	142	121	21
0—5 ..	494	273	221	..	..	..	494	273	221	..	..	..
5—10 ..	442	264	178	31	27	7	408	237	171	5	4	1
10—15 ..	405	261	144	47	40	7	358	221	137	5	5	..
15—20 ..	544	346	198	80	64	16	464	282	182	17	12	5
20 and over ..	4,192	3,004	1,188	842	773	69	3,350	2,231	1,119	115	100	15
22. Kamathipura—												
Hindu .. Total ..	28,968	15,679	11,289	1,915	1,775	140	25,053	13,904	11,149	347	340	7
0—5 ..	2,340	1,240	1,100	..	..	..	2,340	1,240	1,100	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,082	1,175	907	96	80	16	1,986	1,095	891	5	5	..
10—15 ..	1,855	1,081	771	136	115	21	1,719	969	750	16	15	1
15—20 ..	2,492	1,358	1,134	204	185	19	2,288	1,173	1,115	47	46	1
20 and over ..	18,199	10,822	7,377	1,479	1,395	84	16,720	9,427	7,293	279	274	5
Muslim .. Total ..	9,022	6,698	2,324	876	821	55	8,146	5,877	2,269	133	127	6
0—5 ..	487	267	220	..	..	..	487	267	220	..	..	..
5—10 ..	491	292	199	48	37	11	443	255	188	7	7	..
10—15 ..	471	317	154	62	58	4	409	250	150	8	8	..
15—20 ..	717	531	186	58	54	4	659	477	182	2	2	..
20 and over ..	6,836	5,291	1,565	708	672	36	6,148	4,619	1,529	116	110	6
23. First Nagpada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	3,071	2,122	949	1,056	914	142	2,015	1,208	807	474	455	19
0—5 ..	225	118	107	..	..	..	225	118	107	..	..	..
5—10 ..	178	99	79	32	22	10	146	77	69	6	6	..
10—15 ..	174	107	67	44	31	13	130	76	54	13	12	1
15—20 ..	324	203	121	124	99	25	200	104	96	56	54	2
20 and over ..	2,170	1,595	575	856	762	94	1,314	833	481	399	383	16
Muslim .. Total ..	1,780	1,214	566	561	482	79	1,219	732	487	216	200	16
0—5 ..	94	50	44	..	..	..	94	50	44	..	..	..
5—10 ..	85	75	10	28	18	10	57	57	..	8	5	3
10—15 ..	151	86	65	31	21	10	120	65	55	5	5	..
15—20 ..	185	117	68	48	41	7	137	76	61	20	17	3
20 and over ..	1,265	886	379	454	402	52	811	484	327	183	178	10
24. Second Nagpada—												
Hindu .. Total ..	5,429	3,532	1,897	250	227	23	5,179	3,305	1,874	25	23	2
0—5 ..	473	229	244	..	..	..	473	229	244	..	..	..
5—10 ..	401	216	185	13	11	2	388	205	183	..	..	..
10—15 ..	369	200	169	15	14	1	354	186	168	1	1	..
15—20 ..	549	332	217	30	24	6	519	308	211	3	2	..
20 and over ..	3,637	2,555	1,082	192	178	14	3,445	2,377	1,068	21	19	2
Muslim .. Total ..	14,570	9,218	5,352	1,396	1,262	134	13,174	7,956	5,218	430	418	12
0—5 ..	1,282	625	657	..	..	..	1,282	625	657	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,269	677	592	41	26	15	1,228	651	577	8	6	2
10—15 ..	1,181	655	529	67	45	22	1,117	610	507	13	13	..
15—20 ..	1,496	884	612	157	128	29	1,339	756	583	53	47	6
20 and over ..	9,339	6,377	2,962	1,131	1,063	68	8,208	5,314	2,894	356	352	4

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25. Dyculla—												
Hindu .. Total ..	52,813	33,647	19,226	5,265	4,831	474	47,548	23,754	18,792	959	845	71
0—5 ..	3,360	2,624	2,662	..	..	..	3,360	2,624	2,662	..	..	..
5—10 ..	4,512	2,485	1,847	178	124	40	4,161	2,257	1,807	6	4	2
10—15 ..	3,430	2,059	1,277	289	232	57	3,147	1,827	1,320	26	20	6
15—20 ..	4,844	2,586	2,302	600	516	97	4,279	2,070	2,209	123	102	21
20 and over ..	31,787	23,719	11,024	4,189	3,915	244	31,554	19,801	10,791	601	753	42
Muslim .. Total ..	27,073	18,741	8,332	3,749	3,318	431	23,324	15,423	7,901	725	654	71
0—5 ..	2,216	1,122	1,094	..	..	..	2,216	1,122	1,094	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,087	1,101	896	162	120	42	1,925	1,071	854	40	24	12
10—15 ..	1,782	1,025	707	217	165	52	1,565	910	655	49	24	2
15—20 ..	2,242	1,375	907	318	231	67	1,924	1,144	810	85	64	21
20 and over ..	18,706	13,978	4,724	3,052	2,782	270	15,654	11,196	4,458	560	521	56
26. Tarwadi—												
Hindu .. Total ..	27,356	16,918	10,438	1,599	1,070	199	25,757	15,848	10,239	410	319	61
0—5 ..	2,619	1,424	1,211	..	..	..	2,619	1,424	1,211	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,935	1,157	779	44	32	12	1,892	1,125	767	7	5	2
10—15 ..	1,661	927	661	69	51	18	1,592	916	616	12	9	2
15—20 ..	2,725	1,252	1,473	156	97	59	2,569	1,155	1,414	46	31	12
20 and over ..	18,245	12,071	6,311	1,020	690	120	17,225	11,161	6,064	315	291	44
Muslim .. Total ..	4,727	3,108	1,619	703	514	189	4,024	2,594	1,430	217	202	15
0—5 ..	377	192	178	..	..	..	377	192	178	..	..	..
5—10 ..	321	189	132	32	15	17	289	174	115	4	..	4
10—15 ..	311	183	128	37	24	21	274	147	107	18	17	1
15—20 ..	440	263	177	74	51	27	366	212	150	29	21	8
20 and over ..	3,278	2,274	1,041	528	412	124	2,750	1,882	868	165	164	2
27. Mazgaon—												
Hindu .. Total ..	29,153	18,760	10,403	1,628	1,456	172	27,525	17,304	10,231	351	313	38
0—5 ..	3,278	1,745	1,497	..	..	..	3,278	1,745	1,497	..	..	..
5—10 ..	2,612	1,621	1,021	55	37	18	2,557	1,584	1,005	9	7	2
10—15 ..	2,091	1,270	815	76	55	21	2,014	1,221	791	15	12	3
15—20 ..	2,628	1,499	1,129	166	143	23	2,462	1,356	1,106	37	31	6
20 and over ..	18,511	12,566	5,915	1,331	1,221	110	17,180	11,215	5,935	290	263	27
Muslim .. Total ..	6,357	4,391	1,978	444	385	59	5,913	3,996	1,917	125	111	17
0—5 ..	603	299	304	..	..	..	603	299	304	..	..	..
5—10 ..	489	291	198	16	10	6	473	281	192	5	2	3
10—15 ..	420	257	163	31	23	8	389	234	155	11	10	1
15—20 ..	564	368	196	49	36	13	515	332	183	22	16	6
20 and over ..	4,281	3,166	1,115	348	316	32	3,933	2,650	1,083	90	83	7
28. Parel—												
Hindu .. Total ..	52,671	33,579	19,092	8,666	8,165	501	44,005	25,414	18,591	3,073	2,839	234
0—5 ..	4,643	2,566	2,277	..	..	..	4,643	2,566	2,277	..	..	..
5—10 ..	3,074	2,064	1,610	178	145	33	2,498	1,919	1,577	37	25	12
10—15 ..	3,172	1,840	1,332	309	255	51	2,863	1,582	1,281	86	63	23
15—20 ..	5,791	3,063	2,728	915	815	100	4,876	2,248	2,628	365	311	54
20 and over ..	35,391	24,246	11,145	7,264	6,947	317	28,127	17,299	10,828	2,585	2,449	145
Muslim .. Total ..	3,679	2,602	1,077	705	662	43	2,974	1,940	1,034	156	148	8
0—5 ..	239	121	118	..	..	..	239	121	118	..	..	..
5—10 ..	269	166	103	17	15	2	252	151	101	3	3	..
10—15 ..	246	160	86	29	24	5	217	136	81	4	4	..
15—20 ..	354	224	130	74	63	11	280	161	119	23	20	3
20 and over ..	2,571	1,931	640	585	560	25	1,986	1,371	615	126	121	5
29. Sewri—												
Hindu .. Total ..	23,054	14,909	8,145	954	913	41	22,100	13,996	8,104	201	197	4
0—5 ..	2,418	1,270	1,148	..	..	..	2,418	1,270	1,148	..	..	..
5—10 ..	1,782	1,081	701	34	28	6	1,748	1,053	695	4	4	..
10—15 ..	1,375	884	491	56	49	7	1,319	835	484	8	8	..
15—20 ..	2,140	1,211	929	82	74	8	2,058	1,137	921	21	20	1
20 and over ..	15,339	10,463	4,876	782	762	20	14,557	9,701	4,856	168	165	5

District and age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29. Sewri—contd.												
Muslim .. Total ..	2,638	1,827	811	208	199	9	2,430	1,628	802	24	24	..
0-5 ..	278	177	101	..	..	..	278	177	101	..	..	..
5-10 ..	204	128	76	7	6	1	197	122	75	1	1	..
10-15 ..	173	120	53	9	9	..	166	111	55	2	2	..
15-20 ..	228	146	82	19	16	3	209	130	79	3	3	..
20 and over ..	1,753	1,256	497	173	163	5	1,580	1,089	492	18	18	..
30. Sion—												
Hindu .. Total ..	52,060	32,956	19,104	7,168	5,964	1,204	44,892	26,992	17,900	3,716	3,373	343
0-5 ..	5,753	3,058	2,695	..	..	..	5,753	3,058	2,695	..	..	..
5-10 ..	4,506	2,551	1,955	241	165	76	4,265	2,386	1,879	50	37	13
10-15 ..	3,822	2,174	1,648	300	261	129	3,482	1,913	1,519	106	76	30
15-20 ..	5,494	3,035	2,459	951	696	255	4,543	2,339	2,204	489	411	78
20 and over ..	32,485	22,188	10,347	5,586	4,842	744	26,899	17,206	9,693	3,071	2,849	222
Muslim .. Total ..	5,890	4,158	1,732	902	826	76	4,988	3,332	1,656	226	206	20
0-5 ..	451	239	212	..	..	..	451	239	212	..	..	..
5-10 ..	456	291	165	23	21	4	431	270	161	4	2	2
10-15 ..	436	292	144	49	38	11	387	254	133	8	8	..
15-20 ..	618	413	205	104	92	12	514	321	193	28	22	6
20 and over ..	3,929	2,923	1,006	724	673	40	3,205	2,248	957	186	174	12
31. Mahim—												
Hindu .. Total ..	36,546	22,245	14,301	8,432	6,553	1,879	28,114	15,692	12,422	3,666	3,381	305
0-5 ..	4,298	2,202	2,096	..	..	..	4,298	2,202	2,096	..	..	..
5-10 ..	3,503	1,911	1,592	356	220	136	3,147	1,691	1,456	56	43	13
10-15 ..	3,034	1,747	1,287	620	388	232	2,414	1,350	1,055	147	113	34
15-20 ..	3,744	2,046	1,698	1,215	778	437	2,529	1,268	1,261	442	359	83
20 and over ..	21,967	14,339	7,628	6,241	5,107	1,074	15,726	9,172	6,554	3,041	2,866	175
Muslim .. Total ..	6,709	4,428	2,281	908	889	19	5,801	3,539	2,262	292	280	12
0-5 ..	709	303	406	..	..	..	709	303	406	..	..	..
5-10 ..	498	357	141	27	25	2	471	332	139	8	5	3
10-15 ..	611	399	212	48	45	3	563	354	209	12	12	..
15-20 ..	714	469	245	111	107	4	603	362	241	40	38	2
20 and over ..	4,177	2,900	1,277	722	712	10	3,455	2,188	1,267	282	225	7
32. Worli—												
Hindu .. Total ..	100,633	64,581	36,052	9,811	8,530	1,281	90,813	56,042	34,771	2,921	2,699	222
0-5 ..	8,205	4,176	4,029	..	..	..	8,205	4,176	4,029	..	..	..
5-10 ..	6,908	3,828	3,080	406	282	124	6,502	3,546	2,956	64	48	16
10-15 ..	5,816	3,197	2,619	615	441	174	5,201	2,756	2,445	149	119	30
15-20 ..	9,424	4,952	4,472	1,120	902	218	8,304	4,050	4,254	349	304	45
20 and over ..	70,271	48,419	21,852	7,670	6,905	785	62,601	41,514	21,087	2,359	2,228	131
Unspecified ..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim .. Total ..	7,219	5,223	1,996	846	782	64	6,378	4,441	1,932	116	111	5
0-5 ..	472	254	218	..	..	..	472	254	218	..	..	..
5-10 ..	455	273	182	24	19	5	431	254	177	3	2	1
10-15 ..	396	254	142	35	26	9	361	228	133	3	3	..
15-20 ..	632	413	219	69	57	12	563	356	207	13	10	3
20 and over ..	5,264	4,029	1,235	718	630	38	4,346	3,349	1,197	97	96	1
33. Harbour Islands, Railways Platforms, Police Homeless and unknown, etc.—												
Hindu .. Total ..	14,133	12,878	1,255	2,915	2,714	201	11,218	10,164	1,054	980	951	29
0-5 ..	313	171	142	..	..	..	313	171	142	..	..	..
5-10 ..	374	276	98	36	27	9	338	249	89	4	3	1
10-15 ..	612	502	110	79	64	13	533	438	95	16	14	2
15-20 ..	1,658	1,495	163	366	328	38	1,292	1,167	125	114	104	10
20 and over ..	11,176	10,434	742	2,434	2,295	139	8,742	8,139	603	846	830	16
Muslim .. Total ..	7,694	7,389	305	2,100	2,054	46	5,594	5,335	259	344	337	7
0-5 ..	81	41	40	..	..	..	81	41	40	..	..	..
5-10 ..	122	94	28	13	11	2	109	83	26	1	1	..
10-15 ..	225	203	22	48	44	4	177	159	18	8	8	..
15-20 ..	853	815	38	240	243	6	604	572	32	53	52	1
20 and over ..	6,413	6,236	177	1,790	1,756	34	4,623	4,480	143	282	276	6

(Corresponding to

District or State where born.	Enumerated in whole City.			A Ward.		B Ward.		C Ward.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population	1,161,333	747,381	414,002	39,774	19,281	73,846	38,950	129,649	71,636
A—India excluding Aden ..	1,146,038	735,644	410,394	38,193	18,113	73,013	38,719	128,225	71,390
A-I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	856,689	527,968	328,726	27,590	14,857	49,005	24,966	92,121	55,459
(a) British Districts ..	833,683	512,773	320,910	26,674	14,454	48,151	24,657	90,081	54,094
(1) Bombay City ..	285,585	165,233	120,352	7,936	6,018	23,642	13,321	38,879	21,426
(2) Northern Division ..	99,525	63,098	36,427	5,391	2,003	6,007	3,702	22,212	14,740
(3) Ahmedabad ..	20,470	13,209	7,261	513	334	1,906	1,207	5,175	2,814
(4) Broach ..	4,497	2,924	1,573	449	90	312	185	725	560
(5) Kaira ..	4,017	2,820	1,197	214	70	249	184	841	315
(6) Panch Mahals ..	401	309	92	51	4	38	5	81	43
(7) Surat ..	58,275	36,532	21,743	3,781	1,386	3,176	1,936	14,691	10,547
(8) Thana ..	11,865	7,304	4,561	383	160	326	185	699	401
(9) Central Division ..	165,037	101,490	63,547	3,771	2,408	8,562	3,397	12,826	7,121
(10) Ahmednagar ..	17,407	10,049	7,418	351	214	369	242	807	564
(11) Khandesh East ..	1,707	1,004	613	39	24	46	24	215	125
(12) Khandesh West ..	449	298	151	18	1	14	15	57	32
(13) Nasik ..	17,347	10,331	7,016	349	276	499	181	931	634
(14) Poona ..	60,999	40,327	20,672	2,017	1,284	3,728	1,816	4,356	2,668
(15) Satara ..	53,211	34,445	18,766	877	553	3,513	972	5,782	2,731
(16) Sholapur ..	7,367	4,592	2,775	118	56	390	147	675	367
(17) Bombay Suburban District ..	490	354	136	2	..	3	..	3	..
(18) Southern Division ..	280,437	181,050	99,387	9,445	3,971	9,392	4,010	20,912	10,642
(19) Belgaum ..	3,171	2,061	1,110	173	56	93	14	236	93
(20) Bijapur ..	1,165	748	417	51	27	16	7	111	74
(21) Dhawar ..	1,307	790	517	57	10	47	26	81	21
(22) Kanara ..	4,872	3,290	1,582	451	191	219	30	651	104
(23) Kolaba ..	32,666	20,180	12,486	1,577	968	1,166	735	2,723	1,074
(24) Ratnagiri ..	237,256	153,981	83,275	7,136	2,719	7,851	3,198	17,110	8,676
(25) Sind ..	3,099	1,902	1,197	131	59	548	227	252	165
(26) Hyderabad ..	1,422	852	570	59	8	280	69	55	71
(27) Karachi ..	1,469	903	566	70	49	169	123	186	85
(28) Larkana ..	24	11	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
(29) Nawabshah ..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(30) Sukkur ..	172	124	48	..	2	97	35	11	9
(31) Thar and Parkar ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(32) Upper Sind Frontier ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Bombay States and Agencies ..	20,631	14,002	6,629	805	258	824	298	1,500	858
(1) Bhlor ..	536	384	152	4	12	4	2	11	16
(2) Cambay ..	1,002	560	442	31	20	68	40	285	216
(3) Idar ..	234	230	54	1	1	6	1	165	32
(4) Janjira ..	448	307	141	..	..	..	..	63	37
(5) Khairpur ..	285	193	92	3	1	10	10	..	..
(6) Kolhapur ..	5,391	2,761	2,630	99	32	158	57	323	190
(7) Rajpipla ..	48	31	17	2	2	2	..	..	..
(8) Sangli ..	1,124	765	359	13	19	18	..	20	15
(9) Savantwadi ..	4,273	2,790	1,483	134	65	114	56	253	132
(10) S. M. C. Other States ..	7,007	5,900	1,107	478	100	426	132	308	221
(11) Surat Agency ..	233	81	162	40	6	18	..	2	..
(c) Bombay Unspecified ..	2,375	1,188	1,187	111	145	30	11	540	507
A-II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay ..	289,349	207,631	81,668	10,603	3,256	24,008	13,753	36,104	15,931
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay ..	72,609	51,921	20,688	5,166	1,294	3,809	1,164	5,960	3,017
(1) Baroda ..	6,027	3,900	2,127	266	82	652	216	792	362
(2) Baluchistan ..	1,266	848	418	26	56	28	7	73	143
(3) Central India Agency ..	3,320	2,063	1,267	154	65	205	128	493	90
(4) Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,814	3,470	1,444	138	60	179	57	488	217
(5) Hyderabad Deccan ..	15,914	11,031	4,883	434	163	400	177	516	225
(6) Madras ..	21,415	14,376	6,539	2,813	667	1,021	272	627	443
(7) Mysore ..	2,937	2,036	901	208	75	87	27	206	90
(8) Punjab ..	8,517	6,863	1,654	828	37	725	154	953	216
(9) Rajputana ..	8,239	6,834	1,555	299	69	512	126	1,813	631

PLACE.

Imperial Table VI.)

D Ward.		E Ward.		F Ward.		G Ward.		Harbour Islands Railway and Floating population and unknown	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
94,672	56,807	177,504	106,928	101,156	58,565	105,030	59,370	25,750	2,465
93,611	56,371	174,705	106,031	100,516	58,399	104,704	59,269	23,677	2,102
77,673	49,336	117,727	62,422	76,110	50,164	74,143	50,143	13,588	1,379
75,657	48,177	115,196	60,583	74,253	48,821	69,652	48,912	13,109	1,207
25,630	21,537	35,094	20,968	13,919	11,314	20,731	16,393	1,399	380
11,260	6,116	6,322	3,571	3,829	2,378	5,517	3,797	2,560	120
1,507	737	1,779	919	600	293	1,375	903	354	24
530	304	606	282	149	70	86	70	67	3
479	297	455	222	73	32	468	152	41	6
28	26	76	4	25	2	5	6	5	..
6,750	3,644	2,653	1,622	2,198	1,368	1,702	1,230	1,551	69
1,966	1,108	753	402	781	613	1,881	1,425	512	27
8,622	5,521	31,393	22,367	18,573	12,890	15,323	9,378	2,415	465
507	364	3,562	2,821	3,015	2,355	1,071	780	367	72
134	44	272	169	168	90	161	132	59	5
55	28	73	24	28	10	20	41	24	..
929	598	2,736	1,733	3,515	2,791	1,152	747	240	53
3,568	2,442	15,306	11,556	5,529	3,910	4,768	2,708	1,055	258
3,170	1,842	8,358	5,299	5,148	2,950	7,060	4,353	537	66
255	201	1,085	765	1,151	727	785	501	133	11
4	2	1	....	19	24	322	110	..	..
29,933	14,870	39,199	24,400	37,818	22,163	27,723	19,145	6,618	186
364	208	336	240	213	124	385	348	61	18
70	36	140	118	107	78	225	75	28	..
147	113	129	92	109	57	105	196	25	2
859	731	658	319	270	140	69	65	113	2
2,771	1,617	3,799	2,669	3,734	2,220	3,532	2,569	878	25
25,722	12,165	34,137	20,633	33,585	19,535	23,127	15,892	5,613	137
212	133	188	282	114	76	340	199	117	56
112	58	16	173	20	16	209	183	11	12
99	90	157	107	93	60	32	14	97	38
..	5	3	2	....	....	..	..	7	6
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	1	..
1	..	12	....	1	....	1	2	1	..
..
..	..	....	....	....	....	8	..	..	..
1,954	1,115	2,294	1,405	1,728	1,330	4,453	1,193	445	172
37	28	176	60	37	8	105	26	10	..
72	51	67	43	8	9	2	1	27	63
36	9	11	3	3	4	4	4	4	..
..	..	58	6	59	1	66	67	61	30
53	..	20	33	98	48	..	..	3	..
642	319	857	559	169	745	362	681	141	47
..	4	11	....	10	1	1	1	5	9
20	4	31	52	614	254	29	15	20	..
777	502	636	330	158	191	660	183	58	21
314	173	421	319	565	66	3,212	94	116	2
3	25	....	....	7	....	11	121	..	..
62	44	237	429	129	13	45	38	34	..
15,938	7,035	56,978	23,609	24,406	8,235	30,555	9,126	9,099	723
4,621	2,017	12,881	5,027	7,062	3,587	8,891	4,181	3,531	491
786	367	403	236	390	172	315	178	296	14
20	26	452	62	101	20	98	92	50	12
162	97	420	539	147	111	377	228	105	9
347	263	1,115	331	431	240	561	150	211	30
370	182	4,959	1,522	1,232	807	2,874	1,673	247	34
1,331	588	2,252	1,367	3,025	1,664	3,004	1,400	800	138
191	85	733	277	425	220	50	102	138	25
596	147	1,064	475	642	242	567	252	1,488	111
812	272	1,483	216	669	105	1,045	106	201	28

			A Ward		B Ward		C Ward	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agency								
1. General	72,310	45,647	20,877	1,386	857	14,820	11,053	15,973
2. Police	8,724	1,744	1,107	20	41	1,002	202	1,212
3. Fire	2,127	712	524	27	177	6,247	3,167	1,181
4. Health	2	144	27	..	..	27	1	129
5. Education	27	872	266	23	1	102	73	219
6. Social	14	610	273	13	26	134	170	24
7. Public Works	4,111	27,117	15,244	1,715	377	6,745	4,708	12,971
8. Other	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Total	87,615	57,915	38,082	2,155	1,213	22,073	16,164	29,727
10. Other	117	41	21	4	..	4	1	5
11. Total	1,093	11,51	272	7	1	6	..	116
12. Total	2	72	176	14	26	..	34	..
13. Total	1,115	11,583	288	112	27	17	34	201
Other Professions and Trades								
14. Total	170,214	81,624	25,282	2,429	443	3,304	1,354	3,593
15. General	1,044	2,777	772	17	19	184	102	1,279
16. Police	23	37	12	..	5	..	..	..
17. Fire	211	27	14	17	7	24	2	6
18. Health	2,477	1,742	374	161	174	211	73	74
19. Education	211	772	192	2	1	23	11	19
20. Social	274	147	73	12	11	71	4	7
21. Public Works	2,747	2,12	1,11	17	7	8	5	4
22. Other	124	14	2	2	..	5	..	1
23. Total	7,72	2,477	1,11	41	27	417	104	138
24. General	677	1,11	274	17	17	27	14	71
25. Police	277	14	73	14	..	27	10	27
26. Fire	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..
27. Health	2,111	1,777	774	117	14	241	73	71
28. Education	214	247	417	17	23	6	417	1
29. Social	72	412	114	27	17	173	5	1
30. Public Works	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117	1,117
Other Professions and Trades								
31. Total	21,722	25,215	12,787	1,343	681	307	137	8,324
32. General	2,307	2,271	237	63	4	65	63	20
33. Police	20	22	45	..	..	2	19	11
34. Fire	7,872	6,427	1,307	813	270	730	159	417
35. Health	241	327	18	27	9	62	2	41
36. Education	142	177	7	27	2	..	..	1
37. Social	17	14	2	2	..	..	..	..
38. Public Works	141	177	7	1	4	14	2	14
39. Other	6,787	5,111	1,249	684	157	733	157	333
40. General	1,044	2,777	772	17	19	184	102	1,279
41. Police	23	37	12	..	5	..	..	..
42. Fire	211	27	14	17	7	24	2	6
43. Health	2,477	1,742	374	161	174	211		

D Ward.		E Ward.		F Ward.		G Ward.		Harbour Islands, Railway and Floating population and unknown.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,326	1,332	5,455	3,059	1,909	1,288	2,616	1,379	1,235	84
64	19	117	100	66	15	124	..	122	6
632	244	1,669	929	1,002	587	995	278	163	18
2	..	..	3	..	..	16	3	..	..
1	10	64	3	10	13	97	74	10	2
4	8	75	42	63	3	5	5	75	3
1,425	806	2,026	1,378	660	400	1,372	997	833	54
..	3	193	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	2	14	13	9	30	..	7	2	..
179	65	723	539	11	5	7	..	2	..
3	5	2	37	..	..	..	20	..	..
16	170	72	30	88	226	..	3	..	..
4,170	794	30,583	11,539	14,134	2,273	16,636	1,860	2,069	178
339	15	170	58	101	59	400	30	75	6
..	..	..	8	40	1	..	..	8	..
6	..	65	4	6	..	2	..	92	3
96	54	263	186	332	90	60	21	502	10
31	3	183	11	32	133	11	3	59	1
4	7	106	31	17	7	4	2	5	2
16	3	523	2,232	32	38	36	14	9	1
7	4	32	8	8	7	3	..	42	..
190	44	811	364	345	59	192	71	86	10
69	13	69	30	24	17	30	31	54	13
39	1	39	15	17	23	5	1	78	2
..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..
74	10	934	141	452	104	176	12	80	17
4	..	78	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
89	11	6	52	55	14	29	15	20	8
3,197	629	27,206	8,390	12,658	1,720	15,686	1,651	1,057	105
4,790	2,890	6,180	3,909	1,183	1,008	2,331	1,670	1,236	43
31	2	1,879	45	113	79	81	36	13	17
1	4	5	23	..	..	..	..	13	..
669	149	2,233	683	503	60	223	27	787	9
6	..	143	3	12	1	..	..	39	..
2	..	143	..	6	1	..	..	1	..
4	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..
572	104	1,433	660	491	59	125	24	749	9
6	..	165	27	77	3	77	22	17	..
30	..	215	30	131	..	3	2	24	3
..	..	418	62	21	3	43	..	1	1
536	104	635	541	262	53	2	..	707	5
91	45	657	20	..	..	98	3	..	..
331	256	438	139	111	90	89	57	2,183	340
320	127	282	93	107	86	88	57	2,182	340
9	52	236	29	107	85	85	55	1,983	269
311	75	26	64	..	1	3	2	199	71
11	129	156	46	4	4	1	..	1	..
30	11	65	45	23	14	13	14	25	9
9	4	4	18	9	5	1	2	1	2
8	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
..	..	4	9	8	..	..	1	..	..
21	7	61	27	14	9	12	12	24	2
23	12	34	2	3	2	..	1	58	4
..	6	7	1	..	2	..	..	5	..
23	6	27	1	3	..	..	1	53	4
23	6	27	1	3	..	..	1	53	4
..
7	4	24	5	..	..	1	2	7	1
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7	4	15	4	..	..	1	2	2	1
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..

CITY TABLE VI—PART II—BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE COMBINED WITH AGE, CASTE
AND OCCUPATION.

This Table is partly complete and partly selective. The districts of Birth and Castes in column 1 are selected, and represent those from which the bulk of Bombay immigrants is known to come. A district having once been selected, the totals shown in columns 2 to 14 are complete and are the figures of all persons born in that district. But the castes shown in column 1 and the occupations in columns 15 to 30 are selective only. Only those castes who usually immigrate to Bombay are selected; in certain cases in making the selection their number is taken into account. The selection of occupations has been made according to the economic importance. As this year, there are no data to separate mill-operatives from persons of other ranks employed in Textile industries, all these persons are shown together. The figures in columns 15 and 16, therefore, do not represent the total number of millhands of all kinds in textile industries or mills. Reference has to be made to columns 29 and 30. The persons shown under "insufficiently described occupations" are mainly persons whose occupation was described as simply "Labour". And in many cases these labourers are either regular or occasional millhands.

CITY TABLE VI—PART II—BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE COMBINED WITH AGE,
CASTE AND OCCUPATION.

SPECIAL STATISTICS REGARDING BIRTH-PLACE

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ahmedabad .. Total ..	20,470	13,209	7,261	1,500	700	9,317	4,659	2,392	1,902	11,504	1,248	1,705	6,013
Bhargi ..	1,010	945	65	260	15	530	27	155	23	634	7	291	58
Brahman Audich ..	272	175	97	40	55	93	10	42	32	145	1	30	96
Others ..	1,205	900	305	125	100	628	187	147	18	730	51	170	254
Darji, Shimpli ..	340	275	65	19	7	230	43	26	15	251	11	24	54
Dhed, Mahar ..	222	90	132	15	35	51	60	21	37	71	21	19	111
Kunbi, Kanbi ..	178	130	48	12	20	90	25	28	17	112	9	18	39
Lohana ..	200	150	50	12	65	1,102	303	148	52	1,250	18	210	402
Lohar ..	1,820	1,400	420	150	15	120	30	5	132	7	18	43	
Sutar ..	200	150	50	25	120	2,001	1,111	40	280	1,603	108	897	1,392
Vani ..	4,000	2,500	1,500	450	120	2,302	85	18	10	271	11	109	204
Bohra ..	605	380	215	130	23	278	129	47	32	227	34	123	141
Memon ..	625	350	175	25	23	278	129	47	32	227	34	123	141
Bro ..	625	350	175	25	23	278	129	47	32	227	34	123	141
ach .. Total ..	4,497	2,924	1,573	490	243	1,830	870	601	460	2,390	140	534	1,433
Brahman ..	102	112	50	14	8	75	34	23	7	00	15	22	35
Vani ..	630	401	160	150	88	261	60	50	21	280	50	181	119
Zoroastrian ..	1,007	890	717	64	120	573	313	240	284	506	30	384	687
Kaira .. Total ..	4,017	2,820	1,197	620	375	2,050	625	197	2,062	445	758	752	
Brahman ..	210	150	60	27	21	110	23	13	11	120	3	30	57
Dhed, Mahar ..	400	230	170	55	54	150	102	25	10	178	98	52	72
Kunbi, Kanbi, Patidar ..	400	230	170	55	54	150	102	25	10	178	98	52	72
Vani ..	600	380	215	130	23	278	129	47	32	227	34	123	141
Bohra ..	330	165	165	178	80	40	30	110	51	23	48	121	154
Surat .. Total ..	58,275	36,532	21,743	12,337	7,339	18,532	9,743	5,603	4,661	27,992	9,632	8,540	12,111
Bhandari ..	982	603	279	100	60	302	182	111	37	382	99	221	180
Bhatia ..	754	264	400	90	122	85	165	89	203	165	45	99	445
Brahman ..	2,519	1,903	616	126	108	1,008	329	679	89	1,565	79	338	537
Chambhar ..	1,090	888	202	108	42	467	108	223	52	656	42	232	160
Darji, Shimpli ..	740	480	260	90	86	358	116	83	58	362	56	118	204
Dhed, Mahar ..	4,540	2,998	1,542	479	145	1,597	909	622	488	2,685	678	313	866
Kasar ..	316	253	63	29	18	147	30	77	15	212	5	41	68
Kayastha Prabhu ..	360	178	182	17	25	119	89	42	68	148	12	30	170
Kharva ..	4,005	2,073	1,032	357	269	2,018	629	598	134	2,658	683	315	349
Koli ..	1,913	1,503	410	201	68	988	263	314	77	1,167	52	336	358
Kunbi ..	3,983	2,502	1,481	583	285	1,328	794	391	402	2,172	517	330	964
Lohana ..	1,803	990	813	37	45	500	480	393	390	878	179	112	634
Lohar ..	1,000	648	361	80	70	449	197	119	88	566	63	82	298
Panchal ..	333	257	76	47	18	162	48	48	10	205	6	52	70
Rajput ..	507	302	205	65	40	169	106	68	59	236	58	66	147
Sonar ..	840	523	317	40	36	351	208	123	73	472	92	51	225
Sutar ..	820	483	337	101	128	290	144	92	65	385	35	98	302
Bohra ..	2,302	1,509	793	247	161	823	383	439	244	1,086	37	423	756
Memon ..	390	210	180	38	22	117	109	55	49	164	..	46	180
Shelkh ..	2,076	1,042	1,036	129	143	708	698	205	195	735	234	307	802
Sayyad ..	190	121	69	30	21	71	35	20	13	75	10	46	59
Zoroastrian ..	2,803	1,844	959	297	176	913	625	634	158	1,415	154	429	805
Thana .. Total ..	11,865	7,804	4,561	1,225	952	4,249	2,661	1,827	948	4,500	2,155	2,804	2,406
Agri ..	285	240	45	18	11	150	12	72	22	160	32	80	13
Bhandari ..	620	300	320	90	21	205	220	5	79	225	212	75	108
Brahman Chitpavan ..	135	120	15	10	5	110	2	..	8	115	3	5	12
Desasth ..	302	180	122	25	35	145	73	10	12	155	60	25	62
Others ..	591	418	173	30	33	240	72	148	68	230	21	188	182
Dhed, Mahar ..	400	301	99	58	33	203	41	40	25	213	43	88	56
Kayastha Prabhu ..	732	422	310	110	89	234	132	78	89	244	137	178	173
Kunbi, Kanbi and Maharratta ..	998	624	374	132	90	380	165	112	110	385	175	239	199
Sonar ..	250	140	110	30	31	85	73	25	4	90	70	50	40
Sutar ..	111	78	33	11	9	55	12	12	12	60	17	18	16
Vani ..	240	101	139	30	45	65	85	6	9	78	38	23	101
Zoroastrian ..	454	350	104	12	11	202	82	136	11	210	35	140	69
Caste unspecified (Muslims) ..	2,125	1,832	293	101	90	1,373	146	358	57	1,401	150	431	143
Ahmednagar .. Total ..	17,467	10,949	7,418	2,840	2,832	4,873	3,210	2,336	1,376	7,420	4,560	2,629	2,855
Brahman Desasth ..	80	50	30	5	4	35	15	10	11	40	15	10	15
Others ..	200	131	69	16	25	81	41	34	3	90	25	41	44
Chambhar ..	1,002	509	493	120	150	302	201	87	142	350	405	150	88
Dhed, Mahar ..	6,109	3,505	2,604	830	720	2,300	1,585	375	209	2,511	1,600	994	1,004
Kunbi, Maharratta ..	4,800	2,905	1,895	201	180	2,102	1,303	602	412	2,206	1,400	699	486
Mali ..	291	109	92	13	12	78	60	18	20	82	63	27	29
Nhavi ..	155	130	25	8	3	111	22	11	..	120	23	10	25
Vanjari ..	160	70	90	11	0	50	60	9	21	55	63	15	7
Vani ..	90	80	10	8	1	62	6	10	3	70	3	10	16
Pathan ..	52	30	22	..	..	25	15	5	7	30	6	..	16
Sheikh ..	1,201	705	496	22	12	502	401	181	83	315	40	190	456

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15		15-40		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nasik .. Total ..	17,347	10,331	7,016	1,316	1,528	6,943	4,290	2,072	1,198	7,988	2,028	2,343	4,988
Brahman ..	880	535	345	103	97	343	185	89	63	323	37	212	308
Chambhar, Mochi ..	424	302	122	46	38	212	08	44	16	240	31	53	91
Dhed, Mahar ..	6,349	4,307	2,012	656	508	2,943	1,142	708	362	3,717	1,203	590	809
Mahratta ..	6,092	3,698	2,394	220	604	2,640	1,396	838	304	2,961	609	737	1,785
Yanvari ..	511	257	254	40	68	182	146	35	40	201	63	56	101
Sheikh ..	463	339	124	51	29	178	08	110	27	251	27	88	97
Poona .. Total ..	66,899	40,327	26,672	10,897	8,392	22,102	12,407	7,328	5,873	29,309	10,927	11,018	15,745
Bhandari ..	127	99	28	17	9	69	15	13	4	78	16	21	12
Brahman Chitpavan ..	990	687	203	201	31	398	98	88	24	420	21	207	182
.. Deshasth ..	728	549	179	102	60	390	82	57	37	337	8	212	171
.. Karhada ..	201	178	23	36	6	89	12	53	5	103	2	75	21
.. Kudal Deshkar ..	108	88	20	28	4	50	11	10	5	45	..	43	20
.. Others ..	901	625	276	101	68	428	170	96	32	469	11	156	265
Chambhar ..	2,890	1,929	961	501	311	1,128	398	300	252	1,229	369	700	592
Darji Shimpi ..	588	398	190	101	42	198	101	99	47	263	60	135	130
Dhangar ..	290	195	95	48	17	108	52	30	26	103	50	92	36
Dhed, Mahar ..	7,829	4,290	3,539	621	998	2,939	1,928	780	613	3,192	2,137	1,098	1,402
Dhobi ..	495	280	215	60	47	163	126	57	42	159	90	121	125
Gavli ..	210	95	115	17	29	62	76	16	10	56	48	39	67
Kayastha Prabhu ..	215	109	106	17	19	68	71	24	16	79	2	30	104
Koli ..	300	185	115	17	11	108	83	60	21	121	67	64	48
Kumbhar ..	202	110	92	8	9	89	67	13	16	66	35	44	57
Kunbi, Mahratta ..	20,845	16,720	13,116	1,895	3,009	11,282	7,728	3,552	2,379	11,102	5,320	5,627	7,700
Lohar ..	184	137	47	12	16	109	18	16	13	88	21	49	26
Mali ..	687	341	346	88	90	146	190	107	66	226	119	115	227
Nhavi ..	800	519	281	105	87	348	146	66	48	383	103	136	178
Sonar ..	467	268	199	58	51	167	121	43	27	209	1	59	198
Sutar ..	280	147	83	21	17	83	36	43	30	86	6	61	77
Teli ..	637	302	335	60	82	166	178	70	80	246	63	56	272
Vani others (Hindu) ..	334	185	149	37	26	97	91	51	32	118	24	67	125
Bohra ..	203	157	46	12	19	110	23	35	4	103	..	54	46
Memon ..	123	93	30	22	5	46	17	25	8	60	9	33	21
Pathan ..	325	219	106	32	32	141	49	46	25	167	12	52	94
Sheikh ..	1,082	840	242	140	67	555	115	145	60	433	41	407	201
Sayyad ..	208	117	91	16	22	72	36	29	33	58	14	59	77
Zoroastrian ..	446	209	237	22	34	114	101	73	102	136	6	73	231
Satara .. Total ..	53,211	34,445	18,766	6,840	3,892	18,901	9,926	8,704	4,848	27,583	6,254	6,862	12,512
Brahman, Deshasth ..	319	201	118	29	21	146	78	26	19	138	3	63	115
.. Karhada ..	442	227	215	68	54	136	127	23	34	106	2	121	213
.. Others ..	1,197	634	563	137	197	399	293	98	73	478	62	156	501
Chambhar ..	3,550	1,859	1,691	516	433	1,026	965	317	293	1,315	594	544	1,097
Dhangar ..	223	134	89	42	30	64	52	28	7	107	28	27	61
Dhed, Mahar ..	11,816	6,269	5,547	899	607	3,932	3,490	1,388	1,450	5,211	2,163	1,058	3,374
Dhobi ..	204	136	68	18	6	21	40	97	22	112	31	24	37
Koli ..	480	360	120	30	27	243	61	87	32	333	72	27	48
Kunbi, Mahratta ..	20,817	13,921	6,896	2,688	1,420	8,328	3,629	2,905	1,847	11,009	2,458	2,012	4,438
Mali ..	327	196	131	27	19	131	60	38	43	139	24	57	107
Nhavi ..	792	599	193	105	41	333	109	111	43	531	31	68	162
Darji ..	397	276	121	96	48	106	57	74	16	207	12	69	109
Sonar ..	228	137	91	25	23	86	50	26	9	97	13	40	78
Sutar ..	224	142	82	12	24	103	40	27	18	124	16	18	66
Vani (Hindu) ..	389	221	168	57	43	137	100	27	25	176	8	45	160
Sheikh ..	619	395	224	54	84	274	94	67	46	296	34	99	190
Sayyad ..	130	95	35	11	6	71	19	13	10	81	3	14	32
Sholapur .. Total ..	7,367	4,592	2,775	1,448	988	2,404	1,487	740	320	3,521	930	1,071	1,845
Brahman ..	260	167	93	31	20	109	39	27	34	118	11	40	82
Chambhar ..	1,249	494	755	30	181	276	426	188	148	399	267	95	458
Dhed, Mahar ..	2,229	1,227	1,002	237	228	505	495	485	270	907	421	230	581
Mahratta ..	2,998	1,520	1,460	237	317	1,025	923	207	229	1,176	407	353	972
Sheikh ..	480	251	229	80	67	108	102	63	60	159	31	92	103
Belgaum .. Total ..	3,171	2,061	1,110	332	301	1,493	540	236	269	1,608	440	453	670
Brahman, Gaud Saraswat ..	110	75	35	15	7	53	25	7	3	60	2	15	33
.. Others ..	202	243	59	46	12	135	23	62	24	132	5	111	54
Dhed, Mahar ..	403	210	193	22	35	120	62	68	60	187	101	23	92
Limayat ..	122	91	31	14	3	61	17	16	11	78	3	13	28
Mahratta ..	1,090	702	388	102	107	492	112	108	169	530	116	172	272
Sheikh ..	120	75	55	23	15	40	18	12	22	40	14	25	41
Bijapur .. Total ..	1,163	748	417	125	93	539	220	74	99	610	120	128	297
Brahman ..	120	85	35	14	13	60	17	11	5	70	3	15	32
Mahratta ..	137	69	68	9	7	53	23	7	23	64	13	5	55
Sheikh ..	160	97	63	21	11	63	22	13	29	70	8	27	65
Dharwar .. Total ..	1,307	790	517	128	118	432	224	220	175	501	102	289	415
Brahman ..	172	118	54	26	14	66	25	26	15	76	7	42	47

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			Age.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kanara .. Total ..	4,872	3,280	1,582	520	401	2,235	736	535	445	2,118	210	1,172	1,372
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	1,010	568	442	88	76	307	280	173	86	389	30	170	412
" Others ..	507	320	178	38	63	257	96	34	19	260	9	69	160
Maharatta ..	520	240	280	45	53	147	172	48	64	160	129	80	160
Sheikh ..	107	86	21	10	5	66	11	10	5	55	3	31	18
Kolaba .. Total ..	32,666	20,180	12,486	2,242	3,603	14,582	6,301	3,356	2,582	16,164	3,174	4,016	9,312
Agri ..	1,320	742	578	236	263	403	202	103	113	567	129	175	449
Bhandari ..	1,206	622	584	173	101	340	394	109	89	490	137	132	447
Brahman Chitpavan ..	1,020	698	322	113	118	498	109	87	95	489	21	209	301
" Deshasth ..	389	221	168	57	42	137	100	27	25	140	14	81	154
" Gaud Saraswat ..	587	361	226	96	88	149	89	116	49	241	16	120	210
" Others ..	976	601	375	142	107	385	248	74	20	432	29	169	346
Chambhar, Mochigar, Mochi ..	2,201	1,183	1,018	270	256	664	483	249	279	897	379	286	639
Darji ..	274	186	88	35	23	123	47	28	18	149	8	37	80
Dhed, Mahar ..	3,940	2,545	1,395	510	343	1,390	785	645	267	2,117	489	428	906
Dhobi ..	198	139	57	23	14	90	33	26	10	114	26	25	31
Gavli ..	13	9	4	..	..	6	3	3	1	7	1	2	3
Kayastha Prabhu ..	1,203	787	466	172	204	447	120	118	142	490	31	247	435
Koli ..	1,124	1,002	122	138	13	699	68	165	41	814	55	188	67
Kumbi, Maharatta ..	14,993	8,542	6,451	1,229	1,393	6,007	3,801	1,306	1,257	6,425	2,014	2,117	4,437
Sonar ..	382	203	179	33	47	136	89	34	43	153	6	50	173
Vani others (Hindu) ..	348	212	136	40	53	134	70	38	13	150	6	62	130
Sheikh ..	555	487	68	86	16	242	30	159	16	391	9	96	59
Ratnagiri .. Total ..	237,256	153,981	83,275	29,029	21,258	99,466	49,184	25,486	12,833	121,937	23,380	32,044	54,895
Agri ..	617	365	252	82	27	232	190	51	35	327	55	38	197
Brahman Chitpavan ..	2,218	1,787	451	273	142	1,233	272	261	37	1,251	28	516	423
" Deshastha ..	955	338	117	53	22	587	98	198	27	623	11	215	106
" Devrukha ..	117	93	24	24	10	56	11	13	3	69	3	24	21
" Gaud Saraswat ..	1,644	989	675	209	188	533	348	227	139	739	46	230	629
" Karhada ..	296	219	77	32	30	148	40	39	7	157	9	62	68
" Kundal Deshkar ..	173	90	74	27	24	53	35	19	15	82	12	17	62
" Saraswat ..	2,283	1,521	762	340	255	885	363	296	144	827	54	694	708
" Others ..	3,360	2,448	912	200	203	1,697	563	491	146	1,872	82	576	830
Bhandari ..	14,797	9,648	5,149	1,920	1,525	5,934	2,624	1,794	1,000	7,230	1,143	2,418	4,006
Bhoi ..	211	168	43	43	6	100	29	25	8	143	18	25	25
Chambhar, Mochi ..	6,349	4,807	2,042	539	319	2,833	1,239	935	484	3,551	701	756	1,341
Darji, Shimpi ..	614	438	176	80	43	265	121	93	12	355	18	103	158
Dhangar ..	189	80	109	7	9	69	76	4	24	73	14	7	95
Dhed, Mahar ..	17,845	10,805	7,040	1,560	1,201	7,235	3,496	2,010	2,343	8,421	1,958	2,384	5,082
Dhobi ..	1,120	795	325	91	82	518	201	186	42	602	89	193	236
Gavli ..	1,307	891	416	128	34	612	296	151	86	784	173	107	243
Gurav ..	221	198	23	19	7	98	10	81	6	171	6	27	17
Kamatli ..	432	370	53	65	17	197	26	117	10	325	11	54	42
Kasar ..	410	361	49	70	8	159	30	132	11	276	13	85	36
Kayastha Prabhu ..	708	312	396	34	87	189	218	89	91	228	37	84	359
Kharva ..	628	599	29	87	8	393	16	119	5	502	7	97	22
Koli ..	789	608	181	69	72	432	99	107	10	525	39	83	142
Ko-liti ..	330	180	200	23	59	112	103	45	38	157	51	23	149
Kumbhar ..	1,027	798	229	122	88	561	108	105	33	589	95	209	174
Kumbi, Maharatta ..	135,899	89,494	46,485	18,520	10,323	51,221	25,802	19,723	10,220	69,788	18,972	19,676	27,463
Lohar ..	518	392	126	15	50	165	44	212	32	334	21	68	165
Mali ..	735	428	207	46	39	316	130	60	38	367	22	61	185
Nhavi ..	1,720	1,429	291	196	106	928	147	305	46	1,228	41	201	250
Panchal ..	219	150	69	18	10	110	43	22	16	118	1	32	68
Sonar ..	4,721	2,974	1,747	669	620	1,642	898	663	229	1,747	198	1,227	1,549
Sutar ..	2,780	1,926	863	187	102	1,408	660	331	101	1,733	89	173	774
Tell ..	1,937	1,280	657	323	218	899	329	148	110	858	177	423	480
Vani (Hindu) ..	5,935	3,693	2,382	560	387	1,980	1,249	1,063	746	2,939	95	664	2,287
Pathan ..	400	292	108	29	17	217	69	46	22	248	16	41	92
Sheikh ..	6,045	5,603	1,342	699	367	4,125	598	788	377	3,987	176	1,016	1,166
Syyad ..	319	197	122	51	27	118	70	28	23	156	13	41	100
Hyderabad .. Total ..	1,422	852	570	182	163	523	229	147	178	693	210	249	380
Brahman Audich ..	123	96	27	23	12	60	11	13	4	80	3	16	24
Dhed, Mahar ..	137	88	49	23	5	42	31	23	13	63	21	26	28
Lohara ..	180	125	45	6	4	99	32	39	9	89	7	46	38
Maharatta ..	214	108	106	19	32	75	54	14	20	89	47	28	59
Sheikh ..	259	167	63	45	21	64	20	53	22	193	13	61	50
Karachi .. Total ..	1,459	903	556	155	175	570	290	178	101	682	71	221	495
Khoja ..	159	89	30	19	12	55	31	15	7	57	6	32	44
Sheikh ..	147	107	49	11	10	76	26	17	4	76	6	31	31
Sekker .. Total ..	172	124	48	16	12	86	27	22	9	100	14	24	34
Lohara ..	159	102	28	10	7	80	16	12	5	88	1	14	27
Bhor .. Total ..	536	334	152	52	54	293	73	29	25	301	47	83	105
Maharatta ..	299	197	102	12	10	73	70	17	22	83	30	24	72

Domestic		Foreign		Total		Domestic		Foreign		Total		Domestic		Foreign		Total	
Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value	Percentage
114	23	105	10	105	8	114	23	105	10	105	8	114	23	105	10	105	8
115	24	106	11	106	9	115	24	106	11	106	9	115	24	106	11	106	9
116	25	107	12	107	10	116	25	107	12	107	10	116	25	107	12	107	10
117	26	108	13	108	11	117	26	108	13	108	11	117	26	108	13	108	11
118	27	109	14	109	12	118	27	109	14	109	12	118	27	109	14	109	12
119	28	110	15	110	13	119	28	110	15	110	13	119	28	110	15	110	13
120	29	111	16	111	14	120	29	111	16	111	14	120	29	111	16	111	14
121	30	112	17	112	15	121	30	112	17	112	15	121	30	112	17	112	15
122	31	113	18	113	16	122	31	113	18	113	16	122	31	113	18	113	16
123	32	114	19	114	17	123	32	114	19	114	17	123	32	114	19	114	17
124	33	115	20	115	18	124	33	115	20	115	18	124	33	115	20	115	18
125	34	116	21	116	19	125	34	116	21	116	19	125	34	116	21	116	19
126	35	117	22	117	20	126	35	117	22	117	20	126	35	117	22	117	20
127	36	118	23	118	21	127	36	118	23	118	21	127	36	118	23	118	21
128	37	119	24	119	22	128	37	119	24	119	22	128	37	119	24	119	22
129	38	120	25	120	23	129	38	120	25	120	23	129	38	120	25	120	23
130	39	121	26	121	24	130	39	121	26	121	24	130	39	121	26	121	24
131	40	122	27	122	25	131	40	122	27	122	25	131	40	122	27	122	25
132	41	123	28	123	26	132	41	123	28	123	26	132	41	123	28	123	26
133	42	124	29	124	27	133	42	124	29	124	27	133	42	124	29	124	27
134	43	125	30	125	28	134	43	125	30	125	28	134	43	125	30	125	28
135	44	126	31	126	29	135	44	126	31	126	29	135	44	126	31	126	29
136	45	127	32	127	30	136	45	127	32	127	30	136	45	127	32	127	30
137	46	128	33	128	31	137	46	128	33	128	31	137	46	128	33	128	31
138																	

Birth-place and caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			Age.						Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sawantwadi .. Total ..	4,278	2,790	1,483	428	405	1,884	842	478	236	2,092	247	688	1,236
Bhandari ..	209	267	32	40	2	180	23	38	7	280	4	37	28
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	203	178	25	24	1	120	10	28	5	140	1	38	24
Mahratta ..	1,205	900	300	201	36	507	101	201	69	600	30	330	176
Shelkh ..	304	227	77	29	8	186	62	112	17	155	6	72	72
Kolhapur .. Total ..	5,391	2,761	2,630	620	397	1,526	1,409	615	824	2,200	800	561	1,830
Brahman ..	59	38	21	4	2	22	12	12	7	31	1	7	20
Dhed or Mahar ..	640	430	201	101	37	203	109	75	65	366	115	73	86
Mahratta ..	1,240	707	452	197	120	438	243	162	89	636	91	161	361
Shelkh ..	293	169	124	20	20	83	65	61	30	107	28	62	90
Cutch .. Total ..	20,029	12,205	7,824	2,897	2,840	6,742	2,921	2,566	1,063	8,745	2,163	2,460	4,661
Bhatia ..	2,752	1,004	1,148	325	357	997	648	282	143	1,036	254	568	894
Brahman Gaud Saraswat ..	309	108	111	35	20	128	66	35	16	105	28	93	83
.. Others ..	957	490	467	75	100	350	205	65	72	347	142	143	325
Lohana ..	4,433	2,387	2,046	618	785	1,320	1,059	449	202	1,578	1,050	809	990
Vani (Hindu) ..	2,010	1,408	602	310	201	801	303	297	98	967	151	441	451
Khoja ..	1,827	1,302	525	243	98	681	320	378	107	846	102	456	363
Memon ..	1,507	1,067	440	197	150	781	228	86	62	695	63	372	387
Shelkh ..	1,500	898	602	207	108	440	357	242	107	556	142	342	520
Sayyad ..	160	90	70	25	14	48	40	17	16	52	13	38	57
Vani Oswal (Jain) ..	182	126	56	17	18	62	34	17	4	83	12	43	44
.. Others (Jain) ..	1,529	1,229	300	329	81	720	137	180	82	767	76	402	225
Palanpur .. Total ..	1,964	1,051	913	128	148	585	605	338	160	929	145	122	768
Vani (Hindu) ..	98	87	11	6	2	76	6	5	3	79	..	8	11
Bohra ..	225	215	10	21	2	175	6	19	2	195	1	20	9
Shelkh ..	219	185	34	41	9	127	20	17	5	137	2	48	32
Vani (Jain) ..	176	150	25	22	8	109	12	19	5	129	1	21	24
Rest of the Western India States Agency .. Total ..	51,324	32,384	18,940	5,290	4,389	17,845	9,982	9,249	4,569	27,218	8,557	5,171	15,383
Bhangi ..	805	492	313	68	58	270	188	154	67	431	73	61	240
Bhatia ..	607	475	132	170	39	267	71	38	22	352	6	123	127
Brahman ..	2,128	1,901	227	90	29	1,208	107	513	91	1,795	15	106	214
Chambhar ..	1,295	710	585	91	198	380	285	239	102	639	131	71	454
Darji ..	2,821	1,925	896	282	163	1,302	467	341	206	1,709	103	216	793
Dhed ..	2,804	1,267	1,537	458	233	624	1,018	185	906	906	355	361	1,182
Dhobi ..	428	234	191	47	71	165	99	22	24	190	107	44	87
Kharva ..	1,165	810	355	121	87	559	204	130	61	687	74	123	281
Koli ..	351	284	67	15	12	218	42	51	13	253	37	31	30
Kumbhar ..	525	405	60	30	7	361	41	74	12	430	28	35	32
Mahratta ..	1,329	707	582	304	287	189	101	304	144	587	217	210	315
Lohana ..	161	103	58	47	5	43	40	13	13	72	9	31	49
Lohar ..	845	482	363	132	43	256	238	94	82	366	86	116	277
Rajput ..	328	209	119	39	36	126	61	44	22	169	21	40	98
Sonar ..	1,801	1,319	482	186	114	923	290	210	78	1,188	19	181	463
Sutar ..	504	366	138	44	35	261	83	61	20	324	7	42	131
Vani Modh ..	123	58	65	8	10	38	41	12	14	48	2	10	63
.. Kapol ..	329	181	148	17	12	109	98	55	38	165	7	16	141
.. Others ..	5,954	3,029	2,925	921	797	1,511	1,719	597	409	2,449	21	580	2,904
Bohra ..	2,697	2,370	827	604	134	1,354	145	412	48	1,790	40	580	287
Khoja ..	2,220	1,340	880	95	89	943	636	302	155	1,248	137	92	743
Memon ..	1,524	1,191	333	107	98	889	177	195	58	1,074	67	117	266
Pathan ..	855	261	94	41	10	129	49	91	29	224	10	37	75
Shelkh ..	403	227	176	27	57	150	82	50	37	198	27	29	149
Vani others (Jain) ..	443	353	90	68	23	207	46	78	21	289	3	64	87
Ajmer Merwara .. Total ..	3,588	3,036	552	438	121	1,729	350	869	81	2,285	74	771	478
Brahman ..	278	197	81	41	6	87	59	69	16	135	10	62	71
Vani Oswal (Hindu) ..	301	202	99	34	18	128	61	40	20	152	14	50	85
Shelkh ..	507	404	193	80	23	203	89	121	81	213	9	101	181
Bengal .. Total ..	2,476	1,902	574	430	110	1,004	395	468	69	1,380	98	542	476
Brahman ..	120	92	28	10	5	73	12	9	11	78	9	14	19
Shelkh ..	230	190	40	14	9	119	22	57	9	152	10	38	30
C. P. & Berar .. Total ..	4,814	3,470	1,344	812	310	2,125	901	533	133	2,728	311	744	1,033
Brahman ..	248	178	70	27	24	125	35	26	11	150	5	28	65
Mahratta ..	625	421	204	91	58	230	100	100	46	280	41	141	163
Shelkh ..	421	293	128	65	17	180	89	48	22	252	12	41	110
Delhi .. Total ..	3,320	2,436	824	614	165	259	554	623	105	1,800	224	696	600
Kharva ..	260	148	112	30	32	80	60	38	20	120	28	28	84
Vani (Hindu) ..	235	210	25	30	8	153	12	27	5	160	1	60	24
Shelkh ..	223	172	51	20	8	124	32	28	11	150	10	22	41

Tribes and Regions		Persons of all races accepted in relation to other than tribal		Transfers		Trade		Police force and Administration		By contract and otherwise (including religious)		Domestic service		Indigenously domestic occupation	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	11	17	14	19	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
412	41	117	9	9	..	43	..	17	..	21	..	24	49	202	10
51	..	6	..	..	..	37	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	24	..
53	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	12	..
112	2	21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	22	11	65	..
6	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	20	2	21	..
527	21	221	24	4	..	8	..	20	..	7	..	47	122	179	217
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	..
20	9	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	7	112	20
147	7	41	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	22	18	81	19
6	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	7	..	5	14	22	..
342	124	1,421	215	125	22	2,414	174	144	..	112	27	1,274	1,477	1,412	254
9	..	12	5	17	4	142	22	2	..	12	2	17	92	11	29
2	..	2	..	..	..	27	2	..	..	7	1	2	15	28	2
..	..	13	..	..	..	45	..	62	..	21	7	132	42	27	22
20	12	122	142	11	..	142	62	..	..	212	7	212	112	227	212
..	..	45	..	14	2	212	22	2	..	11	..	162	62	214	24
20	..	212	..	22	7	142	62	..	..	9	..	214	62	142	20
12	..	122	..	19	..	212	..	12	..	4	..	24	20	112	12
22	12	142	14	17	..	112	..	22	..	6	..	24	22	24	18
2	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	2	2	2	7	4	2
..	..	12	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	12	4	12	2
..	..	12	..	..	..	212	..	12	..	4	..	114	..	124	21
22	1	22	1	42	..	192	..	2	..	6	..	42	22	102	42
2	..	2	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
2	..	4	..	12	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	14	..
..	..	..	..	7	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
266	104	1,220	412	100	22	4,420	162	240	112	412	14	224	274	4,202	424
1	1	4	2	2	..	122	..	24	2	..	..	2	2	124	24
..	..	2	..	..	..	122	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	124	..
12	..	24	..	1	..	22	..	7	..	2	..	124	4	224	1
22	..	12	..	..	..	22	..	2	..	2	..	124	2	224	2
142	24	214	22	..	..	14	22	..	..	2	..	174	16	214	..
2	1	2	..	1	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	142	24
14	2	12	..	24	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	9	7
2	1	7	..	..	..	14	16	..	..	..	..	12	24	27	4
17	..	4	..	6	..	112	9	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	..
142	12	24	22	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	20	..
2	..	2	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	22	21
2	..	2	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	1
14	2	21	..	12	1	67	2	..	..	2	..	2	22	20	6
2	..	2	..	1	..	22	..	4	..	7	..	14	4	14	2
7	..	212	..	21	..	164	..	12	..	12	..	12	7	122	..
21	..	22	..	2	..	21	..	2	..	2	..	4	2	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	20	1
21	..	41	..	17	..	214	..	9	..	17	..	12	7	204	2
1	..	2	..	2	..	224	..	1	..	7	..	204	7	144	12
23	..	27	..	15	..	204	..	22	..	10	..	12	20	122	24
144	1	27	1	29	..	207	..	2	..	7	..	42	27	47	4
27	..	21	..	12	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	1	..
15	1	7	2	4	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..
2	..	1	..	1	..	92	..	1	..	7	..	12	1	27	..
234	1	92	1	2	..	219	2	22	..	12	..	235	32	222	6
..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	2	..	2	2	42	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	62	3	1	..	2	..	..	4	14	..
21	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	9	..	6	..	7	1	20	..
312	17	44	5	25	..	7	3	12	..	21	3	12	12	24	3
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	9	..	2	4	10	..
20	..	5	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	..
208	13	109	..	231	..	60	..	29	..	18	10	201	20	312	112
2	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	17	..	5	..	6	2	25	..
41	2	37	..	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	11	27	..
17	..	5	..	..	..	47	..	1	..	2	6	12	..	40	..
477	77	63	3	51	2	70	2	3	..	6	3	30	15	25	1
26	9	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	11	3	..	..
2	..	6	..	1	..	61	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	2	..
20	1	5	..	12	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	6	4	2	..

Birth-place and Caste.	TOTAL NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.			AGE.										Workers.		Dependents.	
				0-15.		15-40.		40 and over.									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N. W. F. Province .. Total	724	283	441	51	49	142	258	69	124	260	60	83	324				
Brahman	87	81	6	6	6	70	5	5	1	64	17	6					
Pathan	110	67	43	10	17	57	10	11	5	65	22	22					
Sheikh	52	89	5	9	1	77	2	3	1	80	9	2					
Punjab .. Total	8,517	6,863	1,654	962	357	4,054	1,189	1,817	103	6,015	220	842	1,431				
Brahman	520	253	267	25	14	177	31	51	18	292	1	51	66				
Memon	210	181	29	14	2	143	16	27	5	159	2	26	24				
Pathan	1,000	858	141	53	22	608	115	197	14	897	12	51	170				
Sheikh	1,800	1,436	364	163	67	1,692	263	271	26	237	51	479	493				
Sikh	203	248	5	23	1	172	3	67	1	271	1	57	2				
United Provinces .. Total	83,323	68,823	14,500	6,801	3,032	50,102	8,377	12,417	3,121	55,320	2,822	12,503	11,808				
Ahly	1,140	1,017	123	43	4	765	89	248	31	914	24	115	99				
Brahman	4,550	3,904	646	240	75	3,901	424	703	141	3,642	97	261	549				
Chambhar	760	685	75	91	26	483	20	109	19	587	40	95	35				
Dhobi	1,240	1,000	240	65	27	836	105	163	14	691	60	206	90				
Maratha	4,003	3,742	261	197	62	2,942	127	603	72	1,871	65	1,571	156				
Rajput	1,530	1,024	506	102	23	792	147	129	85	745	59	279	237				
Tell	615	639	7	27	1	541	4	70	2	572	1	106	6				
Thakur	2,103	2,002	101	197	15	1,703	67	102	21	1,682	34	59	67				
Vani (Hindu)	1,002	917	85	76	8	742	37	123	14	594	12	109	47				
Memon	1,520	1,140	380	222	13	643	117	273	50	514	27	226	153				
Pathan	2,472	1,993	749	140	102	1,215	607	610	140	1,705	131	285	358				
Sheikh	12,302	11,147	2,155	1,545	702	8,047	1,023	1,394	411	9,240	339	1,538	1,736				
Sayyad	1,067	913	154	103	23	557	82	273	15	825	12	115	105				
Madras .. Total	21,415	14,876	6,539	1,920	1,192	10,547	3,640	2,409	1,707	10,612	2,035	4,254	3,804				
Bhandari	260	218	42	20	3	194	6	21	5	187	6	41	6				
Brahman Saraswat	915	600	315	103	81	424	171	73	65	426	22	144	263				
Others	1,821	1,220	602	125	120	901	357	205	106	1,001	98	208	191				
Maratha	1,220	965	255	102	34	760	142	106	81	795	112	173	149				
Naldn	295	225	70	39	27	156	32	30	11	163	10	57	66				
Vani (Hindu)	105	151	44	27	12	95	21	29	11	110	7	41	37				
Sheikh	1,025	894	131	140	16	598	72	156	41	682	12	212	119				
Baroda .. Total	6,027	3,900	2,127	617	209	2,029	1,197	1,224	621	3,412	382	438	1,745				
Bhandi	171	70	101	15	59	45	25	7	14	20	21	29	89				
Bhatia	93	77	16	8	2	54	15	11	4	61	1	16	20				
Brahman	521	389	132	82	17	156	77	121	38	312	9	77	123				
Dhed	305	185	120	19	21	103	67	63	22	156	24	29	96				
Koli	224	169	55	10	7	88	31	71	14	131	1	35	54				
Lohana	170	120	41	57	3	49	20	23	9	104	2	25	29				
Mahratta	501	323	178	40	28	250	96	44	24	269	41	54	137				
Vani (Hindu)	521	340	181	44	24	152	96	114	61	260	3	80	176				
Bohra	240	197	43	50	10	107	20	44	15	121	2	70	50				
Sheikh	271	198	73	40	11	124	39	28	23	146	10	32	63				
Zoroastrian	1,520	902	618	201	98	205	258	397	140	414	23	499	672				
Central India Agency Total	3,330	2,063	1,267	225	189	1,292	803	548	265	1,708	127	355	1,140				
Brahman	320	303	17	21	2	175	9	107	6	238	3	65	14				
Mahratta	193	164	29	15	3	110	18	39	8	145	8	16	21				
Bohra	167	132	35	22	9	80	21	59	6	94	2	38	33				
Sheikh	240	207	33	28	4	147	17	62	12	164	9	42	24				
Hyderabad .. Total	15,914	11,031	4,883	2,027	1,503	7,342	2,823	1,622	557	7,817	2,115	2,314	2,753				
Brahman	360	190	170	60	34	83	57	47	79	105	55	85	115				
Dhobi	163	114	49	24	7	65	14	25	28	75	36	39	15				
Koli	1,897	1,501	396	203	91	1,121	229	177	76	1,172	147	229	240				
Mahratta	3,201	2,550	651	390	150	1,567	396	623	75	2,115	225	465	293				
Lohana	283	263	20	40	2	291	14	22	4	292	5	61	12				
Vani (Hindu)	164	129	35	10	9	85	15	34	11	95	6	34	29				
Pathan	283	209	74	44	18	123	38	42	18	150	12	59	62				
Sheikh	864	669	495	63	33	207	221	93	141	235	146	111	349				
Mysore .. Total	2,937	2,038	901	429	207	1,120	450	457	244	1,309	198	727	702				
Brahman	498	328	170	71	49	210	88	47	33	182	9	146	161				
Dhed	397	298	99	101	40	133	44	64	15	215	25	85	73				
Mahratta	221	158	63	31	14	85	39	42	19	103	23	35	40				
Rajputana .. Total	8,389	6,834	1,555	1,890	307	4,201	789	743	459	5,223	311	1,511	1,244				
Brahman	425	318	107	20	15	259	79	39	15	290	13	25	94				
Mahratta	410	357	53	28	11	249	32	80	10	324	18	33	35				
Rajput	550	492	58	19	4	351	43	122	11	467	6	25	32				
Vani (Hindu)	894	749	145	84	21	527	89	138	35	611	14	108	131				
Sheikh	1,426	1,141	285	118	46	899	187	124	52	1,064	41	77	244				
Vani Oswal (Jain)	876	813	63	211	19	484	36	118	8	729	3	74	60				
Vani Others (Jain)	899	847	52	213	18	490	29	144	5	462	2	385	56				
French and Portuguese Settlement in India Total	38,702	25,915	12,787	3,243	2,540	18,658	7,682	3,714	2,555	21,383	4,282	4,532	8,535				
Bhandari	363	247	116	48	20	129	64	70	22	189	29	55	87				
Brahman Gaud Saraswat	710	543	167	100	23	360	87	53	57	362	8	181	159				
Dhed	200	163	37	26	7	113	24	24	6	102	28	61	9				
Mahratta	1,500	850	650	118	110	648	401	114	109	625	210	355	210				
Sonar	128	78	49	19	6	43	29	16	5	75	2	3	38				
Sutar	124	67	57	9	8	46	38	12	11	45	2	19	55				
Sheikh	157	99	58	8	6	53	39	37	14	68	2	10	57				
Goanese Christian	18,975	14,027	4,948	1,769	483	8,190	2,624	4,068	1,636	11,689	1,979	2,028	2,929				

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CITY TABLE VII—PART I—BOMBAY CITY.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table A—Part I.)

—					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Earners	..	..	..	..	563,042	307,599 *2,521	52,227 *595
Total Working Dependents	..	..	..	..	2,831	1,096	1,765
Total Non-working Dependents	..	..	..	..	595,450	236,165	259,315
Total Population					1,161,323	747,881	414,002

*Earners who refused to return their occupations.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Serial No.	Occupation or Means of Livelihood	Total (Males + Females) 1901	As Principals occupies		As assisting dependents		As subsidiary to other occupations	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	Total All Classes	502,871	507,599	12,027	1,055	1,765	84	..
	Persons who refused to return their occupations .. .. .	..	5,531	595	..	..	..	..
	Total Class A—Exploitation of Raw Materials	11,607	10,491	1,276	82	65	20	..
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	10,875	9,520	1,175	69	65	22	..
	Total Order 1—Fishing and Agriculture	8,204	7,499	524	69	65	3	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	2,773	2,719	258	69	65	3	..
1	Native agricultural population cultivating their own land	1,077	1,172	100	69	65	..	..
2	Native agricultural population cultivating others' land	69	67	7	..	..	..	..
3	Native agricultural population engaged in other work	11	8	7	..	..	..	..
4	Native stock-rearing population	17	12	..	..	..	..	..
5	Native fishermen	414	347	15	..	..	..	..
6	Native hunters	34	47	12	..	..	..	..
7	Native forest-guardians	54	127	12	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc. (Fishing, Mariculture, Cuckoo and Laburnum)	2,118	2,615	353	..	..	..	..
8	Orchard	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
9	Wheat	7	1	1	..	..	..	..
10	Coffee	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
11	Plantain	21	21	..	..	..	..	..
12	Jackfruit	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
13	Tea	2	27	7	..	..	..	..
14	Market gardeners, growers and tillers of vegetables	1,973	1,871	100	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c)—Forestry	219	297	22	..	..	..	..
15	Forest officers, foremen, guards, etc.	16	17	2	..	..	..	..
16	Woodcutters and tillers of the forest	218	278	..	..	..	..	..
17	Forest guards and peons	85	62	19	..	..	..	..
18	Forest labourers	7	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock-rearing	2,176	2,122	52	..	..	..	..
19	Cattle and buffalo rearing and keepers	2,156	2,105	52	..	..	..	..
20	Producers of transport animals	12	17	..	..	..	..	..
21	Horsemen, shepherd's and breeders of other animals	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (e)—Raising of Small Animals and Insects	47	45	2	..	..	..	..
22	Birds, bees, etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
23	Insect-rearing	46	44	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	2,472	1,821	622	..	..	19	..
24	Fishing and peeling	2,472	1,821	622	..	..	19	..
25	Hunting .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	1,077	921	116	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 3—Metallic Minerals	85	85	1	..	..	..	..
26	Iron	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	Tin and wolfram	41	47	..	..	..	..	..
28	Other metallic minerals	42	41	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	921	876	115	..	..	..	..
29	Coal	22	16	6	..	..	..	..
30	Building materials (including stone, materials for cement-manufacture and clays)	592	267	25	..	..	..	..
31	Salt, sulphur and other saline substances	669	582	74	..	..	..	..
32	Other non-metallic minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	313,931	283,914	28,100	231	1,056	60	..
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	170,578	151,440	21,850	20	1	3	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles	116,534	99,708	16,825	1	..	..	..
33	Cotton spinning, cleaning and pressing	1,875	1,611	231	..	..	..	..
34	Cotton spinning, spinning and weaving	112,085	96,614	16,170	1	..	..	..
35	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	77	52	25	..	..	..	..
36	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	82	54	24	..	..	..	..
37	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	24	12	12	..	..	..	..
38	Silk-reeling and weaving	11	6	5	..	..	..	..
39	Hair (horse-hair), etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	924	900	34	..	..	..	..
41	Lace, crepe, embroideries, felices, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	415	128	17	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the animal kingdom	1,854	1,206	88	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather	772	740	26	..	..	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles: brush makers	517	460	57	..	..	..	..
53	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons)	65	60	5	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	6,418	6,172	246	..	..	..	..
54	Sawyers	72	72	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	5,863	5,804	59	..	..	..	..
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	483	296	187	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	3,212	3,125	88	..	..	..	..
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals	76	74	2	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	65	64	1	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	1,400	1,365	44	..	..	..	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	262	279	3	..	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	1,330	1,293	37	..	..	..	..
62	Workers in mints, diesinkers, etc.	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	667	576	91	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	486	417	69	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	116	110	..	..	..	..	..
65	Other workers in ceramics	65	49	22	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products properly so-called and Analogous	439	399	40	..	..	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire works and other explosives	96	86	10	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of treated and mineral waters and ice	71	71	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	16	13	3	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others	240	213	27	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	3,109	2,869	209	11	..	..	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	32	51	1	..	..	..	..
72	Grain parchers, etc.	286	277	9	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers	977	933	14	10	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sweet-meat and condiment makers	533	528	5	..	..	..	..
76	Toddy drawers	420	404	16	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of tobacco	324	182	141	1	..	..	..
80	Manufacturers of ganja	54	54	..	..	..	..	..
81	Others	444	421	23	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	24,784	22,720	2,043	..	1	5	..
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	3,672	3,372	299	..	1	..	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darters	11,666	10,516	1,145	..	..	5	..
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear	185	157	28	..	..	..	..
85	Washing and cleaning	5,588	5,053	535	..	..	..	..
86	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	3,068	3,034	34	..	..	..	..
87	Other industries connected with the toilet	605	598	7	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	1,179	1,177	2	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	1,038	1,036	2	..	..	..	..
89	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc.	141	141	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	3,371	3,336	35	..	..	..	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick-layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	3,371	3,336	35	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport	771	643	128	..	..	..	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	583	484	99	..	..	..	..
92	Carriage, cart, palik, etc., makers and wheel-wrights	26	7	19	..	..	..	..
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	162	152	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	1,205	1,184	21	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., gas works and electric light and power	1,205	1,184	21	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	13,294	11,241	2,045	8	..	..	..
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	2,171	2,096	75	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments	614	585	29	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	300	297	3	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	2,316	2,288	28	..	..	..	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy making, taxi derry, etc.)	1,889	1,508	381	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging	6,004	4,467	1,529	8	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	50,783	50,148	580	..	..	55	..
	Total Order 18—Transport by Air	45	39	6	..	..	..	..
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes	45	39	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water	21,051	20,778	223	..	..	55	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc.	14,254	14,166	33	..	..	55	..
103	Ships' brokers, boatmen and tow men	1,531	1,502	29	..	..	..	..
104	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots	5,266	5,105	161	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	14,977	14,803	174	..	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	522	520	2	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	700	598	102	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)	5,302	5,276	26	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	3,465	3,441	24	..	..	..	..
109	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	21	20	1	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	14	13	1	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers	4,933	4,935	18	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	13,344	13,196	148	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	10,152	10,080	72	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises	3,192	3,116	76	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	1,366	1,337	29	..	..	..	..
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	1,366	1,337	29	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	86,840	79,320	5,654	211	1,655	..	..
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	3,672	3,618	54	..	..	..	..
115	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	3,672	3,618	54	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	5,199	4,815	36	5	343	..	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, wear-house owners and employees	5,199	4,815	36	5	343	..	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	992	963	29	..	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	992	963	29	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	91	81	10	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	91	81	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	346	309	37	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not fire-wood)	146	114	32	..	..	..	..
120	Trade in barks	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	29	24	5	..	..	..	..
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	133	133	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	385	375	10	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	385	375	10	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	73	70	3	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	73	70	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	629	585	43	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	629	585	43	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	10,184	9,407	776	1	..	..	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	664	643	21	..	..	..	..
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	9,681	8,425	755	1	..	..	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	439	439	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuff	12,555	9,897	2,652	5	1	..	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	820	799	21	..	..	..	..
130	Dealers in sweet-meats, sugar and spices	1,899	1,516	383	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	2,049	2,029	20	..	..	..	..
132	Dealers in animals for food	22	19	3	..	..	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	2,773	2,430	323	5	..	..	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	3,749	1,929	1,820	..	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	27	27	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in Ganja	163	158	6	..	1	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation in popu- lation.	As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	2,147	1,770	5	12	370		
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (e.g., umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, gaiters, etc.)	2,147	1,770	5	12	370		
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	373	219	14				
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	219	215	14				
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, glassware, crockery, glass and other articles for gasolines, etc.	144	144	4				
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials	12	12					
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and sawn timber)	12	12					
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	334	263	22				
142	Dealers and hirees and owners of transport, motor cycles, etc.	154	154	1				
143	Dealers and hirees and other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	144	177	14				
144	Dealers and hirees of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, ponies, etc.	13	12	7				
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	549	479	51	8			
145	Dealers in fire wood, charcoal, coal, kerosene, etc.	54	479	51	8			
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	979	841	129				
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery, steel and imitation, clocks, optical instruments, etc.	391	337	4				
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	314	297	102				
148	Publishers, bookellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	242	221	23				
	Total Order 39—Trade of Other Sorts	44,231	45,376	1,791	189	951		
149	Dealers in rage, stable refuse, etc.	13	0	6				
150	General store-keepers, shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified	24,451	24,706	1,016	180	919		
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	7,603	6,812	729		2		
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	1,469	1,849					
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	61,317	57,321	4,078	12	1	2	
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	9,042	8,872	170				
	Total Order 40—Army	3,053	2,919	134				
153	Army (Imperial)	2,991	2,864	127				
154	Army (Indian States)	62	55	7				
	Total Order 41—Navy	674	672	2				
155	Navy	674	672	2				
	Total Order 42—Air Force	16	14	2				
156	Air force	16	14	2				
	Total Order 43—Police	5,299	5,267	32				
157	Police	4,160	4,139	27				
158	Village watchmen	1,133	1,128	5				
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	32,286	30,835	1,432	2			
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	32,286	30,832	1,432	2			
159	Service of the State	5,054	4,783	270	1			
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	161	157	7				
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	26,818	25,672	1,175	1			
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	220	220					
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	10,989	17,520	2,458	10	1	2	
	Total Order 45—Religion	2,800	2,710	85	8			
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	1,155	1,110	36				
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	841	821	15	8			
165	Other religious workers	105	160	6				
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning ground, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc.	639	611	28				
	Total Order 46—Law	1,732	1,715	16		1		
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Quazis, law agents and Mukhtars	1,620	1,605	14		1		
168	Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc.	112	110	2				
	Total Order 47—Medicine	3,768	2,585	1,179	4			
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,753	1,087	68				
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	208	198	10				
171	Dentists	77	50	43	4			
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1,081	610	1,038				
173	Veterinary surgeons	44	24	20				

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 48—Instruction	8,939	3,258	679	..	..	2	..
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	2,096	2,329	665	..	..	2	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	943	929	14	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	7,750	7,252	497	1	..	..	..
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	267	182	105	..	..	..	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants)	195	188	7	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	393	380	13	..	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image makers	533	520	13	..	..	..	..
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	82	70	12	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	623	619	4	..	..	..	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	1,142	953	189	..	..	..	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies clubs	4,348	4,197	150	1	..	..	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	147	143	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	175,650	155,970	18,873	764	43	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their Income	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 50—Persons living principally on their Income	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	1,855	1,666	188	..	1	..	..
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	40,297	34,110	6,149	7	31	..	..
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	40,297	34,110	6,149	7	31	..	..
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	1,404	1,387	17	..	..	..	..
187	Other domestic service	85,893	32,723	6,132	7	31	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations	126,000	115,812	10,183	2	3	..	..
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite Occupation	126,000	115,812	10,183	2	3	..	..
188	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified	6,631	6,267	343	1	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and ware-houses and shops	52,428	50,016	2,408	1	3	..	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	4,985	4,941	44	..	..	..	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	61,956	54,568	7,388	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	7,498	4,352	2,353	755	8	..	..
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses	960	206	2	750	2	..	..
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	960	206	2	750	2	..	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants and Prostitutes	6,175	3,835	2,329	5	6	..	..
193	Beggars and vagrants	5,025	3,821	1,193	5	6	..	..
194	Procurers and prostitutes	1,150	14	1,136	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified non-productive Industries	363	341	22	..	..	..	..
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	363	341	22	..	..	..	..

OCCUPATIONS OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD—BY RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

Details showing total earners, working dependants, non-working dependants and total population of each religion.

1	HINDU.			MUSLIM.			JAIN.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total earners ..	389,051	{ 315,095 *1,312 }	{ 41,205 *512 }	103,004	{ 99,118 *683 }	{ 4,089 *11 }	6,331	{ 5,951 *219 }	61
Total working dependants ..	2,306	751	1,615	336	232	101	8	..	8
Total non-working dependants ..	393,411	157,530	210,841	103,006	43,835	61,121	6,082	2,725	3,357
Total population ..	789,561	305,588	281,273	209,246	143,018	65,328	12,421	8,973	2,426

1	ZOROASTRIAN.			CHRISTIAN.			JEW.			OTHER RELIGIONS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total earners ..	17,030	{ 10,020 *50 }	{ 934 *8 }	{ 12,121 *143 }	{ 36,328 *143 }	{ 5,725 *28 }	{ 2,485 *1 }	{ 2,261 *1 }	{ 220 *1 }	{ 1,811 *15 }	{ 1,701 *15 }	93
Total working dependants ..	91	91	..	10	10	..	4	4	..	13	5	8
Total non-working dependants ..	40,641	14,413	26,228	38,201	14,785	23,500	6,132	2,336	3,796	914	491	423
Total population ..	57,765	30,595	27,170	80,728	51,466	29,262	8,621	4,601	4,017	2,738	2,212	526

* Who refused to return their occupation.

CITY TABLE VII—PART II.—BOMBAY CITY.

Table X, Part I.)

[illegible]

Line No.	Occupation.	ECONOMICAL—CIVIL.				CIVILIAN.			
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependents.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Total All Classes									
				35,528	5,725	10			
Class A—Production of Raw Materials									
				143	28				
Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation									
				313	111				
Order I—Pasture and Agriculture									
				108	33				
Sub-Order I—(a) Cultivation									
				71	19				
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind			62	16				
2	Estate Agents and Managers of owners								
3	Estate Agents and Managers of Government								
4	Rent Collectors, Clerks, etc.			2					
5	Cultivating owners			4	1				
6	Tenant cultivators								
7	Agri-cultural labourers			3	2				
Sub-Order I—(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)									
				29	4				
8	Citrus								
9	Guava								
10	Apple								
11	Pine-Apple								
12	Guava								
13	Tea			1	2				
14	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers			25	12				
Sub-Order I—(c) Forestry									
				6					
15	Foresters, Gamekeepers, Guards, etc.								
16	Woodcutters and charcoal burners								
17	Collectors of Forest produce								
18	Collectors of Forest produce			6					
Sub-Order I—(d) Stock Raising									
				2					
19	Cattle and Buffalo breeders and keepers			1					
20	Sheep and goat breeders and keepers								
21	Poultry and other animal breeders and keepers			1					
Sub-Order I—(e) Raising of small Animals and Insects									
22	Bees								
23	Other insects								
Class B—Manufacturing and Mining									
				205	89				
24	Manufacturing			12					
25	Mining								
Sub-Class B—Manufacturing of Metals									
				5	2				
Class C—Other									
26	Other								
27	Other								
28	Other								
29	Other								
30	Other								
31	Other								
32	Other								
33	Other								
34	Other								
35	Other								
36	Other								
37	Other								
38	Other								
39	Other								
40	Other								
41	Other								
42	Other								
43	Other								
44	Other								
45	Other								
46	Other								
47	Other								
48	Other								
49	Other								
50	Other								
51	Other								
52	Other								
53	Other								
54	Other								
55	Other								
56	Other								
57	Other								
58	Other								
59	Other								
60	Other								
61	Other								
62	Other								
63	Other								
64	Other								
65	Other								
66	Other								
67	Other								
68	Other								
69	Other								
70	Other								
71	Other								
72	Other								
73	Other								
74	Other								
75	Other								
76	Other								
77	Other								
78	Other								
79	Other								
80	Other								
81	Other								
82	Other								
83	Other								
84	Other								
85	Other								
86	Other								
87	Other								
88	Other								
89	Other								
90	Other								
91	Other								
92	Other								
93	Other								
94	Other								
95	Other								
96	Other								
97	Other								
98	Other								
99	Other								
100	Other								

Table X, Part I)—contd.

[illegible]

Group No.	Occupation	Males							
		As principal occupation		As working dependents		As subsidiary to other occupation		As principal occupation	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Class B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances									
		126,736	35,636	21	1,543	67		61,641	1,806
Total Sub-Class III—Industry									
		124,836	34,471	6		5		59,673	1,452
Total Order 5—Textiles									
		63,043	12,581					12,324	885
42	Cotton spinning, drawing and weaving		1,129					112	7
43	Cotton spinning, drawing and weaving		29,441					12,157	541
44	Jute spinning, drawing and weaving		12					2	
45	Boys, white, sewing and other things		13					15	17
46	Wool spinning, drawing and weaving		4					3	
47	Silk spinning and weaving		4						
48	Silk throwing, etc.								
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and spreading of textiles		157					572	17
50	Lace, crepe, embroidery, ribbons, etc. and handkerchiefs, scarves, etc.		36					226	6
Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Raw Materials from the Animal Kingdom									
		1,033	83					190	4
51	Working in leather		52					144	2
52	Furriers and persons occupied with fashions and trunks, trunk makers		47					9	
53	Boat-builders, boat-shed etc. workers (except boatmen)		16					27	12
Total Order 7—Wood									
		3,945	131					738	11
54	Sawyers		78						
55	Carpenters, joiners and joiners, etc.		53					107	17
56	Builder, makers, and other industries of woody materials, including jars and shingles and builders working with lumber, staves or similar materials		21					73	1
Total Order 8—Bricks									
		1,730	83					1,015	12
57	Brick-making and related work and other materials		31					14	1
58	Makers of bricks, etc.		4					49	
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements		42					436	1
60	Workers in brass-copper and bell metal		173					47	
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)		587					424	9
62	Workers in silver, diamonds, etc.		26					5	1
Total Order 9—Ceramics									
		431	83					45	4
63	Porters and makers of earthenware		21					15	2
64	Brick and tile makers		22					18	
65	Other workers in ceramics		20					4	2
Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Alloys									
		115	17					238	13
66	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives		22					12	16
67	Manufacture of mineral and chemical waters and fire		21					5	
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils		5						
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils		12					141	17
70	Others		45						
Total Order 11—Food Industries									
		1,154	253	1				1,258	22
71	Preparation and breaking and distribution		42					6	
72	Grain processors, etc.		256					203	13
73	Butchers		22					2	
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and jam		10					19	3
75	Preparation and sale of meat makers		219					13	
76	Dairy dairies		125						
77	Bakers and confectioners		6					17	21
78	Manufacturers of T. Ware		143					12	
79	Manufacturers of Glass		11					245	17
80	Others		21						
Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet									
		27,542	1,818			5		3,672	39
81	Preparation and sale of cosmetics		3,174					37	1
82	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and dressers		7,042					1,439	27
83	Hatters, dress makers and makers of other articles of wear		24					23	4
84	Washers and dressers		4,297					231	47
85	Dress makers and wig makers		1,000					1,172	2
86	Others in connection with the toilet		415					157	4

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Class B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	..	..	12,867	807	10	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry ..	..	..	5,223	220	10	..	..	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles ..	..	..	1,680	72	..	..	..	..
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	..	..	1,523	67	..	..	..	..
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving ..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving ..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..
48	Hair (horse-hair) etc. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ..	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather ..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers, and bristles: brush makers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood ..	..	..	617	4	..	..	..	..
54	Sawyers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	..	..	615	4	..	..	..	..
56	Basket makers, and other industries of woody materials including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals ..	..	..	57	22	..	..	..	..
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements ..	..	..	35	1	..	..	..	..
60	Workers in brass-copper and bell metal ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals) ..	..	..	16	21	..	..	..	..
62	Workers in milns, diesinkers, etc. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics ..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers ..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
65	Other workers in ceramics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Analogous ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of brated and mineral waters and ice ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries ..	..	..	259	9	10	..	..	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
72	Grain parchers, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Butchers ..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
76	Tobacco drawers ..	..	..	150	7	..	..	..	..
77	Pressers and distillers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
79	Manufacturers of Ganja ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Others ..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet ..	..	..	1,150	73	..	..	..	..
81	Hat, shoe, coat and cloth makers ..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..
82	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darters ..	..	..	1,023	49	..	..	..	..
83	Embroiderers, hatters and makers of other articles of wear ..	..	..	16	20	..	..	..	..
84	Washers and cleaners ..	..	..	22	1	..	..	..	..
85	Barbers, shavers and wig-makers ..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..
86	Other industries connected with the toilet ..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

MUSLIM.				JAIN.						ZOROASTRIAN.			
As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..
..	17	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
..
..	9	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	..	..
..
..	68	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
..	68	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..
..
..	127	..	..	..
..
..	269	..	..	..	..	..	144	4	..	..
..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	108	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	1	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries .. .. .	..	..	826	..	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. .. .. .	..	..	826	..	..	..	..	..
89	Upholsterers, tent makers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries .. .. .	..	..				
90	Lime burners, cement workers; excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, fitters, plumbers, etc. .. .. .	..	..	125	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport .. .. .	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycle .. .. .	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
92	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel-wrights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Ship, boat aeroplane builders .. .. .	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force .. .. .	..	..				
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power .. .. .	..	..	205	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and undefined Industries .. .. .	..	..	222	32	..	..	..	..
95	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. .. .. .	..	..	117	3	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments .. .. .	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. .. .. .	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments .. .. .	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging .. .. .	..	..	46	19	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport .. .. .	..	..	5,190	106	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 18—Transport by Air .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
101	Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes .. .. .	..	..				
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water .. .. .	..	..	2,417	54	..	..	..	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, Ships' brokers, boatmen and tow men .. .. .	..	..	2,154	27	..	..	..	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots .. .. .	..	..	122	26	..	..	..	..
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals .. .. .	..	..	141	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road .. .. .	..	..	786	6	..	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges .. .. .	..	..	321	1	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) .. .. .	..	..	421	3	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles .. .. .	..	..	36	1	..	..	..	..
109	Palki, etc., bearers and owners .. .. .	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail .. .. .	..	..	1,734	22	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies .. .. .	..	..	1,660	21	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises .. .. .	..	..	74	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services .. .. .	..	..	252	24	..	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. .. .	..	..				

Jew.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2
1
1
4	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
14
43	25	..	..	..	..	..
55
7
1	22	..	..	..	..	..
250	2	..	..	..	..	455	..	..	..	..	..
....
16	1	..	..	..	..	435	..	..	..	..	..
3	415	..	..	..	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
83	5	..	..	..	..	..
6
71	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	..
145	42	..	..	..	..	..
140	42	..	..	..	..	..
5
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	HINDU.							
		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	43,815	4,400	201	1,643	..	..	25,974	590
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	2,561	16	..	..	..	..	763	3
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees								
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	3,326	14	4	343	..	..	668	4
116	Brokers, commission agents commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees								
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	357	24	..	..	..	..	257	4
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk hair and other textiles								
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	65	7	..	..	..	..	6	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these								
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	87	33	..	..	..	..	205	3
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	27	30	..	..	..	..	78	2
120	Trade in barks	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	13	3	..	..	..	..	5	1
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce	11	..	..	..	..	..	122	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	151	6	..	..	..	..	156	3
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.								
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	18	3	..	..	..	..	52	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles								
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	326	25	..	..	..	..	154	14
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.								
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	4,301	354	..	..	..	..	2,642	56
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	453	10	..	..	..	..	38	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, serais, etc. (and employees)	3,656	344	..	..	..	..	2,603	30
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	192	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	7,215	2,472	5	..	..	..	2,069	311
129	Grain and pulse-dealers	536	16	..	..	..	..	39	3
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	1,173	362	..	..	..	..	166	14
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	2,207	61	..	..	..	..	662	16
132	Dealers in animals for food	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	2
133	Dealers in food for animals	25	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	1,501	263	5	..	..	..	754	44
135	Dealers in oilseeds	1,501	1,767	..	..	..	..	405	51
136	Dealers in grains	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
137	Dealers in sugar	112	4	..	..	..	..	14	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	1,565	1	12	260	..	..	188	3
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the textile goods, embroidered works, resham, silk shoes, perfumes, etc.								
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	185	9	..	..	..	..	128	5
139	Furniture, including carpets, mats, and bedsteads	163	9	..	..	..	..	48	1
140	Furniture, including carpets, mats, etc. (and, glassware, bedsteads, and other appliances)	22	..	..	..	..	..	110	4
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
141	Trade in building materials (including bricks, tiles, and wood)								

[illegible]

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade .. .. .	..	..	2,554	481	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance .. .. .	..	..	115	6	..	..	..	..
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export .. .. .	..	..	148	7	..	..	..	..
116	Brokers, commission agents commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles .. .. .	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk hair and other textiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood .. .. .	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not firewood) .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
120	Trade in barks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products .. .. .	..	..	32	2	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc. .. .. .	..	..	1,283	339	..	..	..	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, sprated waters and ice .. .. .	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and employees) .. .. .	..	..	1,264	336	..	..	..	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs .. .. .	..	..	65	38	..	..	..	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices .. .. .	..	..	25	6	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry .. .. .	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
132	Dealers in animals for food .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs .. .. .	..	..	9	26	..	..	..	..
135	Dealers in tobacco .. .. .	..	..	20	6	..	..	..	..
136	Dealers in liquor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in ghee .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles .. .. .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
138	Trade in saris, shawls, dhotis and other articles of dress and the toilet articles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
139	Furniture, including carpets, cushions and bedsteads .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
140	Dealers in articles of furniture, porcelain, crockery, glassware, leather and metal ornaments .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 35—Trade in Building Materials .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
141	Dealers in building materials, including bricks, tiles and lime .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

JEW.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males. 33	Females. 34	Males. 35	Females. 36	Males. 37	Females. 38	Males. 39	Females. 40	Males. 41	Females. 42	Males. 43	Females. 44
276	15	..	..	..	..	283	17	5	7	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
....
....	....	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	1	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..
....
7 1	1	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
10	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
....

Group No.	Occupation.	District							
		Anglo-Indian		Anglo-Burmese		Anglo-Chinese		Anglo-Other	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Order 34—Trade in Means of Transport									
142	Dealers in motor cars, motor cycles, motor trucks, etc.	14	1					25	1
143	Dealers and hiremen in motor-cycles, motor cars, etc.	11	11					132	
144	Dealers and hiremen in motor-cycles, motor cars, motor trucks, etc.							27	1
Total Order 35—Trade in Food									
145	Dealers in cereals and other foodstuffs, etc.	245	41	4				202	2
Total Order 36—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Leisure and the Arts and Sciences									
146	Dealers in jewelry, clothes, jewelry, and other articles of luxury	417	81					114	7
147	Dealers in books, maps, and other articles of luxury	249						74	1
148	Dealers in books, maps, and other articles of luxury	117	24					4	4
149	Dealers in books, maps, and other articles of luxury	40	14					24	2
Total Order 37—Trade of other Sorts									
149	Dealers in goods, etc.	21,316	1,842	173	543			18,624	343
150	Dealers in goods, etc.	3							3
151	Dealers in goods, etc.	20,499	1,812	173	543			18,417	334
152	Dealers in goods, etc.	2,514	605					4,074	87
153	Dealers in goods, etc.	244						1,411	
Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts									
Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force									
Total Order 40—Army									
153	Army (Imperial)	1,471	67					153	4
154	Army (Indian States)	51							7
Total Order 41—Navy									
155	Navy	15						44	1
Total Order 42—Air Force									
156	Air Force	13	3						
Total Order 43—Police									
157	Police	3,016	6					840	2
158	Village watchmen	210	5					63	
Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration									
Total Order 44—Public Administration									
159	Service of the State	3,183	173					323	44
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	96	6					5	1
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	20,414	805					3,410	144
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	174						45	
Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts									
Total Order 45—Religion									
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	416	8					138	4
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	151	4					669	11
165	Other religious workers	99						23	1
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	464	12					94	1
Total Order 46—Law									
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	1,311	6					59	
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	18						21	1

MUSLIM.				JAIN.						ZOROASTRIAN.			
As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	21	..	..	..	..	..	32	2	..	..
..	21	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
..	5	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..
..	86	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	187	..	..	..	..	..	41	1	..	..
..	59	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
..	78	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	..
8	915	38	..	4	..	..	1,931	52	..	..
..	3	..	..
3	520	26	..	4	..	..	1,938	49	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	79	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
10	558	6	..	..	..	..	2,690	250	2	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
1	122	..	..	..	..	..	972	33	1	..
1	122	..	..	..	..	..	972	33	1	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	463	18	..	..
..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	509	15	1	..
..
9	461	6	..	..	..	..	1,699	217	1	..
5	45	2	..	..	..	..	478	13	..	..
..	15	2	..	..	..	..	464	11	..	..
5
..	2	..	..	..
..	30	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..
..	49	..	..	..	..	..	167	4	..	..
..	149	4	..	..
..	49	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN— <i>contd.</i>		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport			51	5				
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. ..			35					
143,	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ..			1					
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ..			15	5				
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel								
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ..								
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences			54	28				
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ..								
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ..			37	24				
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ..			17	4				
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts			715	55				
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ..								
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..			696	54				
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars, and hawkers (of other than food, etc.) ..			18	1				
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ..			1					
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts			5,920	1,649				
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force			2,040	55				
	Total Order 40—Army			1,127	86				
153	Army (Imperial)			1,120	85				
154	Army (Indian States)			1					
	Total Order 41—Navy			594	1				
155	Navy								
	Total Order 42—Air Force			1					
156	Air Force								
	Total Order 43—Police			318	19				
157	Police			307	19				
158	Village watchmen			11					
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration			1,932	239				
	Total Order 44—Public Administration			1,932	239				
159	Service of the State			754	35				
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States			56					
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service			1,121	204				
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen			1					
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts			1,948	1,355				
	Total Order 45—Religion			118	29				
163	Priests, ministers, etc.			80	11				
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants								
165	Other religious workers			24	5				
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc. ..			9	13				
	Total Order 46—Law			78	2				
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars ..			70	1				
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.			8	1				

JEW.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
....
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
....	....	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....
195	8	..	..	..	..	238	10	5	7	..	..
....
151	6	..	..	..	..	79	6	5	5	..	..
44	2	..	..	..	..	159	4	..	2	..	..
....
324	89	..	..	..	..	123	14	..	1	..	..
12	1	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
5	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
....
1	....	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
....
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	5	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
91	5	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
31	....	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
....
60	5	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
....
221	82	..	..	..	..	39	14	..	1	..	..
20	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
16	....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
6	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	HINDU.							
		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total Order 47—Medicine	1,194	290	..	..	..	..	202	34
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	776	14	..	..	..	..	151	1
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	70	5	..	..	..	..	169	2
171	Dentists	3	42	..	..	..	..	4	..
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	327	218	..	..	..	..	35	29
173	Veterinary surgeons	18	16	..	..	..	..	4	1
	Total Order 48—Instruction	2,030	130	..	..	2	..	549	28
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1,189	128	..	..	2	..	545	26
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	841	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	3,084	138	..	..	..	..	2,535	106
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	125	4	..	..	..	..	2	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State Servants)	99	1	..	..	..	..	9	2
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers	153	2	..	..	..	..	49	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	370	4	..	..	..	..	52	1
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	49	..	..	..	..	..	20	12
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	277	2	..	..	..	..	258	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers, etc.	469	62	..	..	..	..	218	38
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	1,455	63	..	..	..	..	1,897	63
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	33	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	102,918	18,878	541	9	..	..	25,149	1,785
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their income	695	34	..	..	..	..	149	8
	Total Order 50—Persons living Principally on their income	695	34	..	..	..	..	149	8
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	18,793	2,912	7	..	..	..	5,572	619
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	18,793	2,912	7	..	..	..	5,572	619
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners	618	8	..	..	..	..	409	..
187	Other domestic service	18,175	2,904	7	..	..	..	5,163	619
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations	81,096	8,609	..	..	..	..	18,447	779
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	81,096	8,609	..	..	..	..	18,447	779
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	4,275	278	..	..	..	..	778	25
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	20,084	1,416	..	..	..	..	9,225	406
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	1,605	7	..	..	..	..	1,196	6
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	46,132	6,008	..	..	..	..	7,248	340
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	2,834	1,823	584	2	..	..	1,981	382
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses	169	1	584	2	..	..	35	1
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	2,086	1,816	..	..	..	..	1,695	380
193	Beggars and vagrants	2,077	1,902	..	..	..	..	1,691	172
194	Procurers and prostitutes	9	814	..	..	..	..	4	208
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified Non-Productive Industries	79	6	..	..	..	..	250	1
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MUSLIM.				JAIN.						ZOROASTRIAN.			
As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4	..	..	..	78	2	..	..	..	..	875	48	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	350	20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	9	28	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	179	2	..	..	..	..	235	128	..	..
..	..	..	..	97	2	..	..	..	..	235	114	..	..
..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	444	26	1	..
..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	63	8	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	236	9	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	..	..
215	88	..	..	937	18	..	3	..	..	7,561	384	3	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	100	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	100	..	..
..	28	..	..	258	12	..	3	..	..	487	123	..	..
..	28	..	..	258	12	..	3	..	..	487	123	..	..
..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	78	2	..	..
..	28	..	..	218	12	..	3	..	..	400	121	..	..
1	3	..	..	676	1	..	..	..	..	6,483	141	1	..
1	3	..	..	676	1	..	..	..	..	6,483	141	1	..
..	..	..	..	232	..	..	..	..	..	485	26	1	..
1	3	..	..	204	1	..	..	..	..	5,415	107	..	..
..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	298	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	275	7	..	..
215	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	2	..
210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	18	..	..
5	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	ZOROASTRIAN—contd.		CHRISTIAN.					
		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Total Order 47—Medicine			590	767				
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists			361	25				
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered			2	2				
171	Dentists			5	1				
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.			222	739				
173	Veterinary surgeons								
	Total Order 48—Instruction			221	340				
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds			218	340				
175	Clerks and servants connected with education			8					
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)			951	217				
176	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.			14	89				
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State Servants)			43	2				
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers			47	2				
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers			85	8				
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)			1					
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium			5	1				
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.			211	87				
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs			537	25				
184	Conjurors, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.			8	3				
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous			17,320	3,156				
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their Income			205	43				
	Total Order 50—Persons living Principally on their Income								
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners			205	43				
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service			8,904	2,434				
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service			8,904	2,434				
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners			230	7				
187	Other domestic service			8,674	2,427				
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations			8,155	609				
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation			8,155	609				
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified			426	12				
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops			5,357	440				
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified			1,639	26				
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified			733	131				
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive			56	70				
	Total Order 53—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms Houses								
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses			1					
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes			43	67				
193	Beggars and vagrants			42	5				
194	Prostitutes and prostitutes			1	62				
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified Non-Productive Industries								
195	Others of Non-Productive Industries			12	2				

Jrw.						OTHER RELIGIONS.					
As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.		As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
33	31	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	26	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
39	41	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
37	41	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	10	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
4	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..
776	90	4	..	..	..	203	54	..	..	..	..
29	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
29	3	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
28	36	..	..	..	..	65	13	..	..	..	..
23	36	..	..	..	..	65	13	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..
25	26	..	..	..	..	24	13	..	..	..	..
716	41	..	..	..	..	237	3	..	..	..	..
718	41	..	..	..	..	237	2	..	..	..	..
45	2	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
522	35	..	..	..	..	119	3	..	..	..	..
120	2	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	4	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	10	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIX.)

NOTE.—This table has nothing to do with Sects of Christians. It consists of two main parts—(a) Europeans and Allied Races including Armenians, and (b) Anglo-Indians. "Allied Races" is loosely used to cover Americans, and any other foreigners of the Christian Religion. Part (a) is divided into British Subjects and Others. Part (b) is not so divided, it being assumed that all Anglo-Indians are British Subjects. Actually, the classification of any person or persons into British Subjects and Others is a matter of inference only, the Census schedules having contained information as to Race and not Political Nationality. But the errors, if any, would balance out.

(A) European and Allied Races (including Armenians).

City.	TOTAL.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																
				All Ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bombay City ..	9,409	6,071	3,338	8,400	5,394	3,006	623	573	127	96	789	377	1,683	776	1,180	659	719	203	273	223
A Ward ..	2,861	1,843	1,018	2,405	1,606	809	170	154	32	27	109	84	431	240	469	213	287	104	93	64
B " ..	470	104	366	431	87	344	21	35	4	8	7	72	16	93	19	70	15	35	5	22
C " ..	22	18	4	18	16	2	5	1	1	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..
D " ..	1,087	632	455	983	570	413	51	45	7	4	25	43	154	143	184	104	115	45	34	29
E " ..	1,595	888	707	1,412	811	601	228	144	44	35	92	100	131	105	124	103	117	59	75	56
F " ..	493	234	259	461	225	236	46	64	2	16	17	21	62	49	52	38	28	18	18	31
G " ..	215	127	88	215	127	88	16	14	5	3	18	13	30	23	29	15	23	11	7	9
Harbour, Islands, Railway Plat- forms, Floating population and unknown ..	2,660	2,225	441	2,385	1,962	423	87	112	32	4	517	44	857	114	300	107	133	31	36	11

City.	OTHERS (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).																
	All Ages.			0-13		14-16		17-23		24-33		34-43		44-53		54 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Bombay City ..	1,009	677	332	44	61	10	9	96	43	238	93	143	70	97	38	51	18
A Ward ..	360	247	110	23	29	4	2	20	15	82	36	57	20	45	10	16	7
B " ..	39	17	22	3	3	..	..	3	3	..	2	6	9	5	5	..	..
C " ..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
D " ..	104	62	42	6	3	..	1	4	3	22	13	17	17	4	5	7	..
E " ..	183	77	106	8	21	12	6	6	14	29	26	17	20	15	13	10	6
F " ..	32	9	23	1	2	1	..	..	7	1	9	5	1	..	12	1	2
G " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harbour, Islands, Railway Plat- forms, Float- ing population and unknown ..	281	263	18	3	3	1	..	64	..	110	7	41	3	27	2	17	3

(B) Anglo-Indians.

City.		All Ages.			0-3		4-6		7-13		14-16		17-19	
		Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay City	..	7,039	3,905	3,134	227	230	200	169	611	450	239	157	325	295
A Ward	..	991	468	433	24	24	15	20	56	38	15	23	40	42
B ..	..	159	96	63	3	7	3	3	9	11	8	3	7	5
C ..	..	74	40	34	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	..	2	2
D ..	..	210	80	120	6	5	6	3	7	10	9	5	8	11
E ..	..	3,686	1,989	1,697	97	111	109	102	393	279	153	81	145	166
F ..	..	1,408	849	559	70	54	53	42	96	77	31	28	84	49
G ..	..	435	241	194	23	21	11	17	43	32	19	13	21	17
Harbour, Islands, Railway Platforms, Floating population and unknown.		166	132	34	1	3	2	1	4	2	2	4	18	3

City.		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70 and over.	
		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Bombay City	..	819	750	772	567	441	266	169	131	85	71	17	28
A Ward	..	110	117	109	84	62	48	32	16	13	10	1	5
B ..	..	25	11	18	17	10	4	10	1	3	1	..	..
C ..	..	4	7	14	8	6	5	1	2	1	5	3	..
D ..	..	19	31	14	31	12	14	6	8	3	1	..	1
E ..	..	566	462	378	297	226	135	70	78	42	30	10	16
F ..	..	195	134	169	98	84	41	30	19	13	13	3	4
G ..	..	49	35	30	29	22	16	15	7	8	5	..	2
Harbour, Islands, Railway Platforms, Floating population and unknown.		51	13	28	3	19	3	5	..	2	..	..	..

CITY TABLE I—KARACHI.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table I.)

QUARTER.	Area in acres.	HOUSES.			Houses per acre.	POPULATION.			Persons per acre.
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karachi City	25,150·07	26,016	6,035	32,051	1·27	263,565	156,120	107,445	10·48
Old Town	29·90	804	348	1,152	38·53	8,830	4,651	4,179	295·32
Lea	62·03	37	20	57	0·92	934	502	432	15·06
Napier	39·52	562	560	1,131	28·02	10,103	5,555	4,548	255·64
Market	32·90	450	154	604	18·36	6,745	3,805	2,940	205·02
Bunder	24·63	114	61	175	7·11	3,363	2,484	880	136·13
Machi Meani	57·70	279	150	420	7·44	8,886	4,914	3,972	154·00
Queens Road	156·60	22	2	24	0·15	153	105	48	0·98
Railway	73·95	62	99	161	2·18	358	263	95	4·81
Seral	102·01	555	301	856	5·28	13,087	8,414	4,673	80·78
Rambaugh	190·91	423	98	521	2·73	11,883	6,826	5,057	62·24
Jail	91·37	294	127	421	4·61	7,708	4,210	3,498	84·36
Ranchore	209·17	1,260	157	1,426	6·82	24,924	14,597	10,327	119·16
Ramswami	40·49	314	38	352	8·69	7,038	3,982	3,056	173·82
Harchandrai Vishendas	70·68	437	134	571	7·45	2,266	1,412	854	29·55
Soldier Bazar	15·98	196	97	293	18·34	1,592	906	686	99·63
New Jail	284·70	95	38	133	0·47	1,159	968	191	4·07
Freedy	71·40	177	89	266	3·73	1,798	1,064	734	25·18
Saddar Bazar	87·92	656	206	862	9·80	10,516	6,191	4,325	119·61
Civil Lines	201·85	420	143	572	2·83	4,432	2,936	1,496	21·96
Frere Town and Bath Island	149·39	256	32	288	1·93	2,256	1,434	822	15·10
Clifton	119·94	96	44	140	1·17	422	253	169	3·52
Gizri	27·95	208	17	225	8·05	1,029	574	455	36·82
Garden (East and West)	1,107·30	1,248	399	1,647	1·49	8,001	4,537	3,554	7·31
Tahilram	29·96	213	52	265	8·85	4,643	2,642	2,001	154·07
Lawrence	105·49	695	152	847	8·03	10,277	6,238	4,039	97·42
Lyari	1,322·72	9,206	1,492	10,698	8·09	60,017	32,773	27,244	45·37
Jamshed	252·00	285	73	358	1·42	2,170	1,276	894	8·61
Artillery Maidan	214·04	49	60	118	0·55	554	378	176	2·50
Trans Lyari	4,078·27	1,335	177	1,562	0·38	5,763	3,142	2,621	1·41
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps	45·09	101	10	111	2·46	860	534	326	19·07
Quarry No. 1 and 2 and other Quarries	67·90	102	11	113	1·66	424	240	184	6·24
Scattered Hamlets behind Cantonment Station and Chinasar and Vagri Villages	193·15	187	23	210	1·09	870	443	422	4·50
Keamari with other Port viz., Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf	731·36	465	258	723	0·98	11,553	7,683	3,870	15·67
Baba Island	13·39	283	38	321	23·97	1,202	614	588	89·77
Bhit Island	9·00	150	22	161	20·11	796	414	382	83·44
Shamplr and Goth Mahomed	103·00	106	21	127	1·23	464	225	239	4·50
Bunker Island	4·31	2	6	8	1·84	4	4	....	0·92
Port Floating population .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	2,709	2,633	70	..
Railway Area, including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform population	694·10	1,736	231	2,067	2·93	6,468	4,374	2,094	9·32
Maurypur	6,876·00	390	27	417	0·06	1,400	817	583	0·20
Drigh Road	5,263·50	13	..	13	..	22	17	5	..
Cape Maize .. .. .	....	11	..	11	..	32	17	15	..
Karachi Cantonment	1,637·26	1,154	Not available.	1,154	0·70	6,240	3,707	2,533	3·81
Manora	169·11	441	..	441	2·33	2,018	1,255	763	10·67
Karachi Military Area .. .. .	....	..	..	..	..	7,516	6,106	1,410	..

2018

(Corresponding to Imperial Table A11.)

Description	1960-1961				1961-1962				1962-1963	
	Revenue	Expenses	Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Balance	Revenue	Expenses	Balance	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Admission	100	80	20	120	90	30	150	100	80	20
Food	50	40	10	60	50	10	70	60	10	10
Seating	20	15	5	25	20	5	30	25	5	5
Music	10	8	2	12	10	2	14	12	2	2
Decorations	5	4	1	6	5	1	7	6	1	1
Other	15	12	3	18	15	3	21	18	3	3
Total	190	150	40	230	180	50	280	220	100	100
Admission	100	80	20	120	90	30	150	100	80	20
Food	50	40	10	60	50	10	70	60	10	10
Seating	20	15	5	25	20	5	30	25	5	5
Music	10	8	2	12	10	2	14	12	2	2
Decorations	5	4	1	6	5	1	7	6	1	1
Other	15	12	3	18	15	3	21	18	3	3
Total	190	150	40	230	180	50	280	220	100	100

Quarter.	JAINS.			ZOROASTRIANS.			CHRISTIAN.			SIKHS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Old Town .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	3
Lea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	12	8	4
Napier .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	51	34	17
Market	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	25	17	8
Bunder .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	31	2
Machi Meani .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	37	17	20
Queens Road .. ..	..	..	..	14	6	8	24	17	7	..	..	..
Railway .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5	9	7	4	3
Serai	10	12	7	78	37	41	117	64	53	70	60	19
Ramhaugh .. ..	..	..	..	206	110	96	52	28	24	273	171	102
Jail	45	26	19	8	1	7	133	66	67	53	43	10
Runchore	416	244	172	284	163	121	203	80	114	170	103	67
Ramswami	121	64	57	..	..	..	63	38	25	186	102	84
Herchandral Vishandas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	28	32	10	10	9
Soldier Bazar .. ..	..	..	..	12	7	5	10	8	2	..	..	..
New Jail	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	9	4	8	7	1
Freedy .. ..	..	..	..	408	201	202	435	221	214	..	..	..
Saddar Bazar	9	6	3	818	420	393	2,016	1,518	1,098	50	38	18
Civil Lines	2	1	1	120	66	54	897	542	355	10	14	8
Frere Town and Bath Island .. ..	..	..	..	73	39	34	576	328	248	15	7	8
Clifton .. ..	..	..	..	12	5	7	18	11	7	1	1	..
Gilri .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garden (East and West)	2	2	..	109	57	52	488	269	219	36	21	15
Tahliam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	7
Lawrence	2	1	1	25	14	11	165	102	63	220	164	65
Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	622	351	241	42	28	14
Jamshed .. ..	..	..	..	97	53	44	220	120	100	11	5	6
Artillery Maidan .. ..	..	..	..	78	43	35	32	18	14	38	27	11
Trans Lyari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	6	62	45	17
Quarry Nos. 1 and 2 and other quarries .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scattered Hamlets, behind Cantonment Station and Chinaser and Yagri Villages .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Keemari with other Port area (viz. Thole Produce Yard Man's field, Import Yard and West Wharf) .. ..	..	..	..	30	23	16	536	315	221	154	112	42
Baba Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhlt Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shamespir and Goth Mahomed .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bunker Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Floating Population	1	1	..	22	14	8	262	253	9	4	4	..
Railway Area including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform Population .. ..	..	..	..	6	6	..	259	162	107	232	161	91
Maurypur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	5	3	2
Drish Road .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Meuse .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi Cantonment .. ..	..	..	..	926	473	453	2,043	1,052	991	2	2	..
Manera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	91	68	40	26	14
Karachi Military Area	9	6	3	..	..	..	2,711	2,338	373	206	195	101
Total	629	366	263	3,334	1,744	1,590	12,765	8,080	4,685	2,784	1,489	765

[illegible]

CITY TABLE IV—KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A. All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	6,715	3,359	3,349	6,717	3,358	3,340	..	..	..	1	1	..
1-2 ..	6,691	3,329	3,368	6,690	3,324	3,366	1	..	1	2	2	1
2-3 ..	7,315	3,365	3,770	7,325	3,358	3,767	9	6	3	1	1	..
3-4 ..	7,634	3,467	3,591	7,628	3,432	3,576	25	14	11	5	1	4
4-5 ..	6,670	3,270	3,270	6,559	3,234	3,251	36	21	15	5	1	4
Total 0-5 ..	31,215	16,997	17,218	31,259	16,850	17,809	71	41	30	15	6	9
5-10 ..	23,171	13,159	13,032	22,231	14,855	12,376	911	271	640	20	13	16
10-15 ..	24,918	13,915	11,005	22,119	13,293	8,816	2,727	682	2,045	72	28	44
15-20 ..	24,661	14,412	10,519	11,850	9,453	2,397	12,489	4,555	7,934	622	401	218
20-25 ..	29,102	17,229	11,863	9,179	6,604	1,165	18,982	8,736	10,246	951	559	392
25-30 ..	26,897	17,179	9,648	3,948	3,614	334	21,560	12,628	8,628	1,299	613	686
30-35 ..	25,552	15,575	7,977	2,436	2,224	212	19,595	12,628	6,877	1,011	723	288
35-40 ..	17,119	11,398	5,811	1,041	925	116	13,870	9,620	4,250	2,208	763	1,445
40-45 ..	13,150	8,475	4,675	626	545	81	10,202	7,224	2,978	2,322	706	1,616
45-50 ..	8,819	5,400	3,419	518	269	40	6,014	4,450	1,564	2,487	681	1,806
50-55 ..	6,556	3,894	2,662	294	169	29	4,140	3,131	1,018	2,293	595	1,698
55-60 ..	3,919	2,110	1,749	102	82	20	2,041	1,643	398	1,706	465	1,231
60-65 ..	3,141	1,709	1,432	93	75	18	1,598	1,239	269	1,540	395	1,145
65-70 ..	1,128	609	529	32	24	8	401	406	88	612	179	433
70 and over ..	2,072	973	1,100	30	41	9	760	547	222	1,234	385	849
Total ..	217,791	145,052	102,739	113,478	70,432	43,046	115,292	68,103	47,187	19,021	6,515	12,509

B. Hindu.

0-1 ..	2,195	1,624	1,571	2,195	1,624	1,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	3,057	1,527	1,530	3,057	1,527	1,530	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	3,376	1,660	1,716	3,376	1,660	1,716	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	3,157	1,564	1,593	3,149	1,559	1,590	8	5	3	..	..	..
4-5 ..	2,896	1,470	1,427	2,681	1,420	1,431	15	9	6	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	15,631	7,824	7,817	15,658	7,820	7,838	23	11	9	..	..	..
5-10 ..	12,176	6,650	5,526	12,161	6,554	5,607	204	95	213	7	1	6
10-15 ..	11,110	6,250	4,860	9,825	5,899	3,926	1,261	370	911	24	14	10
15-20 ..	12,142	7,237	4,905	5,153	4,160	753	6,563	2,590	4,063	426	237	89
20-25 ..	13,557	8,473	5,074	4,014	3,496	318	9,544	4,816	5,128	599	411	194
25-30 ..	13,244	8,855	4,389	1,295	1,497	98	11,034	7,064	3,970	615	294	321
30-35 ..	11,421	7,974	3,457	934	899	65	9,705	6,726	2,979	774	256	415
35-40 ..	8,911	5,785	2,452	591	361	27	6,567	4,825	1,742	1,083	266	67
40-45 ..	6,944	4,051	1,893	242	237	15	4,674	3,457	1,217	1,128	367	761
45-50 ..	3,776	2,425	1,451	121	112	9	2,557	1,965	595	1,198	270	818
50-55 ..	2,899	1,723	1,157	75	71	7	1,735	1,369	375	1,077	262	775
55-60 ..	1,614	847	727	32	28	4	779	646	121	867	217	569
60-65 ..	1,225	749	576	21	21	3	543	454	89	654	174	481
65-70 ..	445	226	219	19	9	1	167	141	26	265	86	182
70 and over ..	81	12	350	14	11	..	102	159	27	476	159	317
Total ..	115,497	62,601	41,896	59,272	31,543	18,634	56,652	31,250	21,802	9,136	3,463	6,673

C. Muslim.

0-1 ..	1,124	1,011	1,004	1,124	1,009	1,004	..	..	..	1	1	..
1-2 ..	1,124	1,011	1,004	1,124	1,009	1,004	1	..	1	2	2	1
2-3 ..	1,124	1,011	1,004	1,124	1,009	1,004	..	5	2	1	1	..
3-4 ..	1,124	1,011	1,004	1,124	1,009	1,004	16	9	7	4	1	2
4-5 ..	1,124	1,011	1,004	1,124	1,009	1,004	29	11	6	5	1	4
Total 0-5 ..	17,534	8,370	8,664	16,966	8,739	8,227	45	25	22	16	6	8
5-10 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	577	190	417	21	12	11
10-15 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	1,119	706	1,669	47	14	23
15-20 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	157	64	127
20-25 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	311	145	159
25-30 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	417	206	193
30-35 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	764	217	274
35-40 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,079	311	384
40-45 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
45-50 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
50-55 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
55-60 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
60-65 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
65-70 ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
70 and over ..	16,117	7,871	6,119	11,713	7,461	6,192	5,151	1,515	3,636	1,176	311	384
Total ..	217,791	145,052	102,739	113,478	70,432	43,046	115,292	68,103	47,187	19,021	6,515	12,509

D. Jain.

Age.	POPULATION.			POPULATION.			MARITAL.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	27	9	18	27	9	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	12	6	6	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	19	9	10	19	9	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	98	48	50	98	48	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	25	14	11	25	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	60	34	26	60	34	26	2	..	2	..	..	..
15-20 ..	67	37	30	67	37	30	41	14	27	..	..	..
20-25 ..	72	44	28	72	44	28	62	29	33	..	..	..
25-30 ..	65	39	26	65	39	26	57	25	32	2	1	1
30-35 ..	60	30	30	60	30	30	51	21	30	4	1	3
35-40 ..	48	23	25	48	23	25	39	19	20	5	2	3
40-45 ..	20	11	9	20	11	9	25	10	15	4	1	3
45-50 ..	17	9	8	17	9	8	10	7	3	2	2	3
50-55 ..	12	6	6	12	6	6	9	5	4	2	1	1
55-60 ..	8	4	4	8	4	4	6	3	3	2	1	1
60-65 ..	4	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	..	1
65-70 ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
70 and over ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
Total ..	620	327	293	620	327	293	305	157	148	77	32	17

E. Zoroastrian.

0-1 ..	20	14	24	20	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	42	25	17	42	25	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	42	27	15	42	27	15	1	1	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	48	24	24	48	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	47	27	20	47	27	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	223	127	147	223	127	147	1	1	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	217	140	117	217	140	117	7	4	3	..	..	..
10-15 ..	274	167	147	274	167	147	6	5	1	..	..	..
15-20 ..	218	119	109	218	119	109	65	33	32	..	..	..
20-25 ..	219	112	107	219	112	107	73	34	39	5	1	2
25-30 ..	214	107	107	214	107	107	59	28	31	6	2	4
30-35 ..	213	112	101	213	112	101	19	10	9	10	1	9
35-40 ..	170	95	75	170	95	75	14	12	2	10	4	12
40-45 ..	167	97	70	167	97	70	12	12	..	14	4	10
45-50 ..	159	78	81	159	78	81	7	7	..	19	5	15
50-55 ..	119	59	60	119	59	60	4	4	..	27	5	18
55-60 ..	72	39	33	72	39	33	2	2	..	21	7	14
60-65 ..	63	34	29	63	34	29	2	2	..	25	4	17
65-70 ..	54	25	29	54	25	29	17	11	6	17	4	15
70 and over ..	52	24	28	52	24	28	17	9	8	57	14	25
Total ..	2,405	1,271	1,137	2,405	1,271	1,137	900	453	447	190	53	137

F. Christian.

0-1 ..	181	94	97	181	94	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	173	85	88	173	85	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	189	101	88	189	101	88	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	182	96	101	182	96	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	185	93	92	185	92	92	1	1	1	1	..	1
Total 0-5 ..	937	481	476	937	481	476	2	1	1	1	..	1
5-10 ..	843	470	373	843	470	373	19	10	9	..	..	..
10-15 ..	765	443	322	765	443	322	29	14	15	1	..	1
15-20 ..	754	412	342	754	412	342	140	39	101	..	..	..
20-25 ..	837	456	381	837	456	381	202	99	103	..	..	..
25-30 ..	787	466	321	787	466	321	41	311	253	2	..	..
30-35 ..	749	456	293	749	456	293	24	537	295	42	10	22
35-40 ..	618	399	219	618	399	219	18	487	311	44	15	26
40-45 ..	625	347	278	625	347	278	17	411	282	59	27	32
45-50 ..	591	352	239	591	352	239	11	269	202	67	28	31
50-55 ..	566	301	265	566	301	265	11	207	154	53	24	29
55-60 ..	451	25	20	451	25	20	6	98	73	42	14	28
60-65 ..	409	74	35	409	74	35	5	64	53	33	14	10
65-70 ..	53	20	33	53	20	33	4	24	10	22	8	14
70 and over ..	79	46	33	79	46	33	31	26	5	42	17	25
Total ..	7,852	4,599	3,253	7,852	4,599	3,253	1,697	1,831	1,299	436	179	257

G. Tribal.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1
1-2
2-3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5	4	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5	9	5	4	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10	17	9	8	17	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15	15	8	7	15	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20	8	5	3	2	2	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
20-25	18	12	5	3	3	..	15	10	5	..	..	..
25-30	24	19	6	3	3	..	21	15	6	..	..	..
30-35	10	13	3	3	3	..	13	10	3	..	..	..
35-40	10	8	2	3	3	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
40-45	6	5	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	1	1	..
45-50
50-55	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
55-60	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
60-65	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3
65-70
70-75
75-80
Total	135	91	44	57	38	19	67	47	20	11	6	6

H. Sikh.

0-1 ..	44	15	29	44	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	59	21	38	59	21	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	52	21	31	52	21	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	42	23	19	42	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	49	21	28	49	21	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	242	101	143	242	101	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	172	100	72	170	99	72	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	176	115	60	161	105	56	17	13	4	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	247	158	89	103	59	44	136	58	78	2	1	1	1
20-25 ..	244	180	64	81	70	11	208	108	100	5	2	2	2
25-30 ..	245	187	58	22	51	1	230	147	83	13	8	5	5
30-35 ..	192	147	45	15	15	..	161	123	41	13	9	4	4
35-40 ..	124	93	31	4	4	..	168	62	26	12	7	5	5
40-45 ..	94	72	22	5	5	..	76	64	12	10	4	3	3
45-50 ..	57	45	12	4	4	..	40	35	5	13	9	6	6
50-55 ..	21	20	1	1	1	..	18	17	1	12	8	4	4
55-60 ..	14	7	7	1	1	..	8	5	3	5	1	1	1
60-65 ..	11	7	4	1	1	..	6	4	2	4	2	2	2
65-70 ..	6	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	2	2	2
70-75 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	6	4	2	2
Total ..	1,916	1,294	622	825	547	278	931	652	329	69	37	22	22

I. Jew.

0-1 ..	24	12	12	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	24	12	12	24	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	22	11	11	22	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	10	10	20	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-30 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-35 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-75 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75-80 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80-85 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85-90 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90-95 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95-100 ..	110	55	55	110	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,100	550	550	1,100	550	550	1,100	550	550	550	550	550	550

CITY TABLE IV—KARACHI CANTONMENT.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITIONS.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A. All Religions.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	263	197	166	363	197	166	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	319	171	145	319	171	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	349	185	164	349	185	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	326	162	164	326	162	164	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	294	149	145	294	149	145	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	1,651	894	757	1,651	894	757	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	1,197	626	571	1,192	623	569	5	3	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	1,042	565	474	974	546	428	67	32	45	1	..	1
15-20 ..	2,050	1,540	510	1,604	1,143	461	729	382	347	17	15	2
20-25 ..	2,833	2,243	590	1,630	1,327	303	1,167	653	454	36	33	3
25-30 ..	2,325	1,838	487	830	811	39	1,423	956	437	52	41	11
30-35 ..	1,764	1,364	400	379	349	30	1,315	969	346	70	46	24
35-40 ..	1,014	763	251	115	99	16	823	629	199	71	35	36
40-45 ..	711	503	203	69	53	16	570	423	147	72	32	40
45-50 ..	421	257	164	28	23	5	397	228	79	85	34	52
50-55 ..	309	202	107	17	15	2	210	158	52	82	29	53
55-60 ..	162	97	65	6	4	2	88	68	20	68	25	43
60-65 ..	133	73	55	8	5	3	70	51	19	55	22	33
65-70 ..	58	31	27	3	1	2	24	20	4	31	10	21
70 and over ..	104	59	45	3	2	1	34	30	4	67	27	40
Total ..	15,774	11,068	4,706	8,229	6,067	2,162	6,837	4,652	2,185	768	349	359

B. Hindu.

0-1 ..	155	84	71	155	84	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	125	65	60	125	65	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	140	83	57	140	83	57	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	131	72	59	131	72	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	109	55	54	109	55	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	660	359	301	660	359	301	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	426	228	198	424	228	196	2	..	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	367	208	159	329	196	133	37	12	25	1	..	1
15-20 ..	610	420	190	259	241	18	345	174	171	6	5	1
20-25 ..	803	579	229	254	249	5	538	316	222	16	14	2
25-30 ..	677	516	161	93	90	3	537	406	131	27	20	7
30-35 ..	570	446	124	47	43	2	484	376	108	39	25	14
35-40 ..	364	233	31	15	13	..	313	249	64	36	19	17
40-45 ..	248	189	59	11	11	..	207	163	44	30	15	15
45-50 ..	154	109	45	6	6	..	113	88	25	35	15	20
50-55 ..	100	67	33	3	3	..	71	55	16	26	9	17
55-60 ..	61	38	23	..	..	..	31	26	5	20	12	18
60-65 ..	46	31	15	1	1	..	22	18	4	23	12	11
65-70 ..	15	10	5	1	1	..	6	6	..	8	3	5
70 and over ..	29	13	16	..	..	..	9	8	1	20	5	15
Total ..	5,135	3,495	1,639	2,103	1,445	658	2,735	1,697	838	297	154	143

C. Muslim.

0-1 ..	54	45	35	54	45	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	76	43	33	76	43	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	89	44	45	89	44	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	55	40	45	83	40	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	74	36	38	74	36	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	405	211	197	403	211	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	255	156	129	252	153	129	3	3	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	241	142	60	214	133	81	27	9	18	..	..	..
15-20 ..	724	585	139	429	411	18	254	164	120	11	10	1
20-25 ..	902	729	167	463	456	9	422	266	157	15	17	1
25-30 ..	632	522	111	143	143	1	470	361	109	19	18	1
30-35 ..	543	454	79	89	78	2	442	329	70	21	17	4
35-40 ..	542	243	33	22	22	..	243	269	34	17	12	5
40-45 ..	143	112	26	11	9	2	140	122	15	17	11	6
45-50 ..	71	72	15	3	3	..	62	69	5	15	8	10
50-55 ..	75	42	17	4	4	..	44	38	6	17	7	10
55-60 ..	27	14	10	1	1	..	15	12	3	12	5	7
60-65 ..	10	14	11	1	1	..	13	10	3	11	3	8
65-70 ..	6	6	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	5	1	2
70 and over ..	27	12	15	2	2	..	12	10	2	14	6	6
Total ..	4,407	2,842	1,565	2,663	1,629	429	2,189	1,638	551	178	115	63

D. Jain.

Age.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
25-30 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
30-35 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
35-40 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-45 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-55 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-60 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-65 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	6	3	4	3	1	5	3	2	..	..	..

E. Zoroastrian.

0-1 ..	12	4	8	12	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	17	8	9	17	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	21	8	13	21	8	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	20	9	11	20	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	20	13	7	20	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	90	42	48	90	42	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	99	37	42	99	37	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	101	55	46	101	55	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	89	48	41	89	48	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-25 ..	78	40	38	72	40	32	6	..	6	..	..	..
25-30 ..	65	28	37	27	19	8	37	9	28	1	..	1
30-35 ..	73	35	38	18	14	4	52	21	31	3	..	3
35-40 ..	78	39	39	8	6	2	65	33	32	5	..	5
40-45 ..	70	32	38	8	5	3	55	27	28	7	..	7
45-50 ..	49	25	24	1	1	..	35	22	16	10	2	8
50-55 ..	49	27	22	..	..	..	35	23	15	11	4	7
55-60 ..	30	16	14	..	..	..	21	14	7	9	2	7
60-65 ..	21	12	9	..	..	..	13	10	3	8	2	6
65-70 ..	14	7	7	..	..	..	5	5	..	9	2	7
70 and over	20	10	10	..	..	..	6	6	..	14	4	10
Total ..	928	473	453	513	287	226	336	170	166	77	16	61

F. Christian.

0-1 ..	95	52	43	95	52	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2 ..	89	50	39	89	50	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
2-3 ..	88	45	43	88	45	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
3-4 ..	80	37	43	80	37	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-5 ..	81	41	40	81	41	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0-5 ..	433	225	208	433	225	208	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-10 ..	354	169	185	354	169	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-15 ..	305	148	157	305	148	157	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-20 ..	591	467	124	513	431	82	78	36	42	..	..	..
20-25 ..	934	849	135	822	765	57	161	83	78	1	..	..
25-30 ..	892	727	163	579	552	27	308	172	136	5	2	2
30-35 ..	537	384	153	232	210	22	208	170	128	7	4	3
35-40 ..	273	183	90	68	55	13	192	124	68	13	4	9
40-45 ..	211	185	76	39	28	11	155	101	54	17	6	11
45-50 ..	119	74	45	15	12	3	81	53	28	23	9	14
50-55 ..	88	53	35	9	7	2	53	38	15	26	8	18
55-60 ..	42	24	18	5	3	2	20	15	5	17	6	11
60-65 ..	39	20	19	6	3	3	20	12	8	13	5	8
65-70 ..	20	7	13	2	..	2	7	3	4	11	4	7
70 and over	25	16	9	1	..	1	6	5	1	18	11	7
Total ..	4,913	3,481	1,432	3,383	2,603	775	1,379	812	567	151	61	90

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A)—All Religions Total ..	263,503	156,420	107,415	18,880	44,651	12,229	203,656	111,469	95,216	25,189	21,855	3,774
0—10 ..	69,864	33,626	31,724	3,652	2,290	1,859	61,712	31,530	30,382	765	535	250
10—15 ..	25,870	14,481	11,479	4,034	3,200	1,691	20,976	11,191	9,785	1,535	1,101	434
15—20 ..	27,011	15,932	11,050	8,169	6,131	2,018	18,842	9,801	9,041	4,042	3,373	669
20 and over ..	145,220	82,061	53,169	40,076	32,914	7,161	105,155	59,147	46,098	19,777	16,350	2,421
(B)—Hindu .. Total ..	120,895	73,027	47,493	33,052	26,889	6,463	87,543	46,508	41,035	12,499	11,812	887
0—10 ..	29,243	15,071	14,172	2,231	1,371	600	26,922	13,700	13,222	255	210	78
10—15 ..	11,477	6,424	5,059	3,091	2,029	1,022	8,386	4,409	3,977	744	577	167
15—20 ..	12,752	7,637	5,025	4,801	3,615	1,156	7,951	4,012	3,939	2,131	1,895	236
20 and over ..	67,123	43,931	23,192	22,909	19,544	3,863	44,214	24,397	19,827	9,526	8,620	406
(C)—Muslim .. Total ..	122,847	70,731	52,116	11,996	10,323	1,663	110,851	60,405	50,453	8,673	8,469	204
0—10 ..	21,910	16,403	15,310	637	511	184	31,213	15,899	15,324	19	49	10
10—15 ..	12,635	7,019	5,616	1,062	800	262	11,573	6,219	5,354	160	165	25
15—20 ..	12,140	6,976	5,164	1,832	1,519	314	10,307	5,457	4,850	698	632	44
20 and over ..	69,162	40,336	25,426	8,591	7,493	901	57,764	32,843	24,425	2,728	2,603	125
(D)—Jain .. Total ..	629	366	263	276	222	54	353	144	209	109	103	1
0—10 ..	173	84	67	18	11	7	155	73	80	1	1	..
10—15 ..	62	33	27	26	18	8	36	17	19	6	6	..
15—20 ..	67	34	29	37	24	0	29	10	20	19	10	..
20 and over ..	327	207	129	195	165	70	182	42	90	83	82	1
(E)—Zoroastrian Total ..	3,331	1,744	1,593	2,012	1,276	736	1,322	468	854	1,255	844	411
0—10 ..	662	347	315	84	63	31	578	284	294	33	32	6
10—15 ..	355	197	158	112	46	66	243	151	92	43	25	42
15—20 ..	397	163	144	223	137	86	84	26	58	172	107	72
20 and over ..	2,010	1,037	973	1,593	1,030	563	417	7	410	847	687	221
(F)—Christian .. Total ..	12,765	8,030	4,695	8,223	5,424	2,801	4,537	2,656	1,881	6,875	4,773	2,637
0—10 ..	2,549	1,325	1,244	503	288	215	2,066	1,037	1,029	573	551	125
10—15 ..	1,073	591	482	545	312	233	528	270	259	437	355	179
15—20 ..	1,345	870	468	1,063	657	381	277	102	51	511	312	234
20 and over ..	7,778	5,235	2,493	6,112	4,137	1,975	1,666	1,148	519	5,172	3,672	1,490
(G)—Jew .. Total ..	943	487	456	524	295	229	419	192	227	322	245	137
0—10 ..	262	123	134	50	21	29	212	101	111	31	24	..
10—15 ..	133	60	78	69	32	37	69	38	41	43	15	..
15—20 ..	109	57	52	71	40	34	38	17	21	22	15	..
20 and over ..	434	242	192	331	202	129	105	41	66	226	151	79
(H)—Sikh .. Total ..	2,254	1,489	765	732	473	259	1,522	1,016	506	532	474	58
0—10 ..	499	244	255	43	20	14	456	224	241	488	454	58
10—15 ..	202	132	70	74	50	24	128	82	46	120	114	..
15—20 ..	282	177	105	130	93	37	152	84	68	168	114	..
20 and over ..	1,271	936	335	485	301	154	766	426	287	376	306	..
(I) Other Religions Total ..	198	128	72	70	49	11	128	79	49	6	5	..
0—10 ..	46	25	21	6	3	3	41	22	19	1	1	..
10—15 ..	18	9	9	5	3	2	13	6	7	1	1	..
15—20 ..	9	5	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	1	..
20 and over ..	125	87	38	56	43	15	73	49	24	4	3	..

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE BY QUARTERS.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karachi City.												
Hindu Total ..	115,460	69,601	45,859	31,165	25,047	6,119	84,294	44,554	39,740	11,965	11,090	875
0-10 ..	25,157	14,484	13,673	2,108	1,306	802	26,049	13,178	12,871	280	205	75
10-15 ..	11,110	6,230	4,880	2,953	1,948	1,007	8,155	4,282	3,873	708	547	161
15-20 ..	12,142	7,237	4,905	4,508	3,421	1,087	7,634	3,816	3,818	2,010	1,782	228
20 and over ..	64,051	41,650	22,401	21,595	18,372	3,223	42,456	23,278	19,178	8,967	8,556	411
Muslim Total ..	118,412	67,349	51,063	10,850	9,400	1,550	107,452	57,949	49,483	3,485	3,300	185
0-10 ..	31,217	16,033	15,184	664	495	169	30,553	15,538	15,015	57	48	9
10-15 ..	12,334	6,877	5,517	1,026	776	250	11,308	6,101	5,207	183	161	22
15-20 ..	11,416	6,391	5,023	1,671	1,378	293	9,745	5,013	4,732	600	623	43
20 and over ..	63,385	33,048	25,337	7,610	6,751	898	55,766	31,207	24,460	2,570	2,408	111
Old Town—												
Hindu Total ..	5,216	4,307	3,909	3,026	2,398	628	5,190	1,909	3,281	784	697	87
0-10 ..	1,920	879	1,041	288	210	78	1,632	660	963	24	18	6
10-15 ..	820	458	381	343	217	126	496	241	255	86	63	23
15-20 ..	1,163	645	521	505	401	104	661	244	417	227	201	26
20 and over ..	4,294	2,325	1,966	1,890	1,570	320	2,401	733	1,646	447	415	32
Muslim Total ..	603	336	287	294	263	31	309	73	236	122	118	4
0-10 ..	131	55	78	19	16	3	114	30	75	6	6	..
10-15 ..	57	28	29	24	10	5	33	9	24	5	4	1
15-20 ..	40	22	18	23	18	5	17	4	13	14	12	2
20 and over ..	375	211	112	229	210	18	145	21	124	97	96	1
Lea—												
Hindu Total ..	867	469	395	243	195	48	624	274	350	47	34	13
0-10 ..	223	150	133	6	6	2	275	144	131	2	2	..
10-15 ..	110	70	70	28	24	4	112	46	66	5	4	1
15-20 ..	192	101	91	26	24	12	156	77	79	10	4	6
20 and over ..	252	148	104	171	141	30	81	7	74	30	24	6
Muslim Total ..	40	15	25	8	7	1	32	8	24	2	2	..
0-10 ..	6	2	4	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..
10-15 ..	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
15-20 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	30	12	18	7	6	1	23	6	17	2	2	..
Wagor—												
Hindu Total ..	7,192	3,854	3,395	1,435	1,103	327	5,734	2,756	2,978	537	503	34
0-10 ..	1,934	1,001	913	105	70	35	1,809	921	878	6	6	..
10-15 ..	74	413	233	162	102	60	584	311	273	40	27	13
15-20 ..	375	175	310	209	256	53	469	212	257	189	144	45
20 and over ..	1,721	1,065	1,749	659	660	179	2,872	1,302	1,570	302	286	16
Muslim Total ..	2,870	1,634	1,226	268	213	29	2,612	1,415	1,197	94	90	4
0-10 ..	678	373	311	6	3	3	665	330	335	..	..	..
10-15 ..	225	155	127	13	10	3	272	115	157	2	2	..
15-20 ..	235	147	145	54	42	5	171	91	80	18	16	2
20 and over ..	1,722	1,059	873	135	157	14	1,574	886	682	74	72	2
Wagor—												
Hindu Total ..	1,844	1,004	843	1,715	1,024	92	1,729	1,442	2,293	483	478	7
0-10 ..	1,334	684	614	7	2	14	1,151	565	579	..	..	..
10-15 ..	107	517	346	66	51	14	721	155	566	14	12	1
15-20 ..	60	314	273	20	20	20	213	74	239	177	155	2
20 and over ..	1,143	589	582	1,358	1,237	45	1,572	847	1,295	282	286	4
Muslim Total ..	1,872	1,019	852	274	222	22	997	457	540	122	117	5
0-10 ..	1,334	684	614	7	2	14	1,151	565	579	..	..	..
10-15 ..	107	517	346	66	51	14	721	155	566	14	12	1
15-20 ..	60	314	273	20	20	20	213	74	239	177	155	2
20 and over ..	1,143	589	582	1,358	1,237	45	1,572	847	1,295	282	286	4

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.												LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Total			HINDU.			MUSLIM.							
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Produce—														
Hindu Total	2,557	2,272	734	1,470	1,318	472	1,487	605	282	440	407	33		
0-10 ..	65	273	245	47	50	24	222	212	202	..	..	..
10-15 ..	71	197	81	41	66	18	167	121	67	21	21	..		
15-20 ..	42	219	159	175	121	24	272	77	174	67	79	9		
20 and over	1,441	1,474	597	1,175	1,021	74	216	245	121	221	267	24		
Muslim Total	211	255	423	219	179	29	422	21	74	112	104	8		
0-10 ..	46	49	27	21	17	5	64	27	22	1	1	..		
10-15 ..	49	15	16	21	29	9	11	4	7	12	10	2		
15-20 ..	35	22	12	27	71	4	10	2	4	21	19	2		
20 and over	17	125	43	122	112	41	41	17	27	77	74	4		
Maritime—														
Hindu Total	2,557	2,272	1,370	1,144	1,031	351	2,726	1,324	1,442	272	261	11		
0-10 ..	1,141	65	312	7	13	12	1,112	229	255	29	14	6		
10-15 ..	711	71	314	102	77	24	212	126	67	9	7	2		
15-20 ..	777	259	148	144	129	16	422	274	192	45	13	2		
20 and over	1,268	1,341	676	672	791	21	1,029	419	610	165	171	..		
Muslim Total	4,616	2,274	2,342	221	612	22	4,181	1,972	2,209	179	172	7		
0-10 ..	1,127	631	674	67	22	12	1,022	1,005	612	4	2	1		
10-15 ..	674	241	272	102	77	24	277	242	213	16	14	2		
15-20 ..	419	717	217	177	129	9	214	167	274	24	22	2		
20 and over	2,107	1,274	1,279	477	416	47	2,194	914	1,179	105	101	2		
Queen's Road—														
Hindu Total	34	72	21	72	15	17	26	17	9	29	29	10		
0-10 ..	14	11	2	2	7	1	2	5	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	12	12	4	17	14	2	2	1	2	10	9	1		
15-20 ..	12	12	7	14	34	4	4	2	2	5	7	2		
20 and over	47	24	12	15	25	10	12	9	2	29	12	7		
Muslim Total	17	16	7	7	6	1	10	4	6	4	4	..		
0-10 ..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
10-15 ..	7	12	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..		
15-20 ..	4	2	2	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	2	..		
20 and over	7	4	2	4	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	..		
Railway—														
Hindu Total	227	140	17	127	106	21	110	74	36	66	49	11		
0-10 ..	29	22	7	14	16	2	11	6	5	2	2	..		
10-15 ..	44	36	8	24	24	4	16	12	4	14	13	1		
15-20 ..	42	29	13	27	27	2	19	9	10	12	10	2		
20 and over	122	93	29	58	47	12	64	47	17	22	24	8		
Muslim Total	94	70	24	40	34	6	54	26	18	16	14	2		
0-10 ..	14	14	4	2	2	..	16	12	4	..	..	..
10-15 ..	9	7	2	5	5	..	4	2	2	3	3	..		
15-20 ..	12	4	4	8	6	2	4	2	2	2	4	1		
20 and over	55	41	14	21	21	4	30	20	10	7	7	1		
Seal—														
Hindu Total	10,405	6,738	3,657	4,441	3,263	1,078	5,964	3,375	2,589	2,376	2,232	144		
0-10 ..	2,777	1,451	1,326	237	201	156	2,420	1,250	1,170	28	16	12		
10-15 ..	1,256	650	566	517	319	193	739	371	368	81	56	25		
15-20 ..	1,166	656	480	560	266	194	666	340	286	290	240	56		
20 and over	5,206	3,011	1,295	3,067	2,537	520	2,139	1,374	763	1,071	1,020	51		
Muslim Total	2,350	1,475	875	750	594	186	1,600	881	719	201	188	13		
0-10 ..	291	214	117	61	34	23	300	206	94	8	8	..		
10-15 ..	284	221	67	65	50	35	203	171	32	13	12	1		
15-20 ..	267	178	89	154	121	33	113	57	56	72	68	4		
20 and over	1,434	822	602	450	385	65	984	447	537	108	160	8		

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ramabagh—												
Hindu Total ..	9,193	5,331	3,862	3,278	2,483	795	5,915	2,848	3,067	1,273	1,176	96
0—10 ..	2,971	1,330	1,591	270	151	119	2,701	1,229	1,472	26	20	6
10—15 ..	805	416	389	286	179	107	519	237	282	74	50	24
15—20 ..	853	480	373	393	242	156	460	238	222	229	204	25
20 and over ..	4,559	3,055	1,504	2,324	1,911	413	2,235	1,144	1,091	943	902	41
Muslim Total ..	2,035	1,134	901	653	537	116	1,382	597	785	255	240	15
0—10 ..	308	239	69	47	32	15	261	207	54	6	6	..
10—15 ..	193	131	67	71	49	22	127	82	45	9	8	1
15—20 ..	226	157	69	144	109	35	82	48	34	84	80	4
20 and over ..	1,303	607	696	391	347	44	912	260	652	156	146	10
Jail—												
Hindu Total ..	5,788	3,147	2,641	2,405	1,701	704	3,383	1,446	1,937	987	885	102
0—10 ..	2,166	1,060	1,106	216	115	101	1,950	945	1,005	35	30	5
10—15 ..	536	301	235	285	181	104	251	120	131	85	55	30
15—20 ..	653	359	294	279	154	125	374	205	169	132	101	31
20 and over ..	2,433	1,427	1,006	1,625	1,251	374	808	176	632	735	699	36
Muslim Total ..	1,673	923	750	613	477	136	1,060	446	614	195	179	16
0—10 ..	262	201	61	44	29	15	218	172	46	7	6	1
10—15 ..	133	84	49	72	55	17	61	29	32	6	5	1
15—20 ..	120	85	35	93	64	29	27	21	6	49	45	4
20 and over ..	1,158	553	605	404	329	75	754	224	530	133	123	10
Ranchore—												
Hindu Total ..	18,098	10,677	7,421	3,578	2,382	696	14,520	7,795	6,725	1,577	1,483	94
0—10 ..	5,103	2,457	2,646	145	79	66	4,958	2,378	2,580	25	16	9
10—15 ..	2,091	966	1,125	304	167	137	1,787	799	988	70	62	8
15—20 ..	1,735	1,078	657	724	588	136	1,011	490	521	251	222	29
20 and over ..	9,169	6,176	2,993	2,405	2,048	357	6,764	4,128	2,636	1,231	1,183	48
Muslim Total ..	5,622	3,242	2,380	577	481	96	5,045	2,761	2,284	180	167	13
0—10 ..	1,386	697	689	25	13	12	1,361	684	677	4	2	2
10—15 ..	672	411	261	54	43	11	618	368	250	20	18	2
15—20 ..	510	291	219	64	46	18	446	245	201	18	16	2
20 and over ..	3,054	1,843	1,211	434	379	55	2,620	1,404	1,156	138	131	7
Ramswami—												
Hindu Total ..	5,490	3,136	2,354	1,530	1,175	355	3,960	1,961	1,999	512	485	27
0—10 ..	1,705	835	870	99	54	45	1,606	781	825	29	20	9
10—15 ..	491	293	198	141	93	48	350	200	150	33	30	3
15—20 ..	857	464	393	185	125	60	672	339	333	43	40	3
20 and over ..	2,437	1,544	893	1,105	903	202	1,332	641	691	407	395	12
Muslim Total ..	857	474	383	227	190	37	630	284	346	55	50	5
0—10 ..	215	104	111	8	6	2	207	93	109	..	..	..
10—15 ..	133	72	61	17	14	3	116	58	53	6	6	..
15—20 ..	84	51	33	26	24	2	58	27	31	7	6	1
20 and over ..	425	247	178	176	146	30	249	101	148	42	38	4
Herchandral Vishandas—												
Hindu Total ..	918	545	373	316	205	111	602	340	262	85	71	14
0—10 ..	235	140	95	22	13	9	213	127	86	4	2	2
10—15 ..	118	70	48	63	45	18	55	25	30	9	9	..
15—20 ..	163	136	32	75	54	21	113	82	31	18	15	3
20 and over ..	377	199	178	156	93	63	221	106	115	54	45	9
Muslim Total ..	1,216	600	416	231	185	46	985	615	370	105	100	5
0—10 ..	263	80	114	16	10	6	187	79	103	1	1	..
10—15 ..	151	78	73	35	26	9	121	52	69	7	6	1
15—20 ..	125	60	65	60	45	12	75	21	54	10	8	2
20 and over ..	722	381	341	120	101	19	602	463	139	87	85	2

Caste, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.			
	Total.			Hindu.			Muslim.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Indians—													
Hindu Total ..	775	431	343	234	147	87	352	205	246	72	53	9	
0-10 ..	104	57	47	21	15	6	173	82	91	5	4	1	
10-15 ..	113	52	61	27	27	6	93	45	48	7	6	1	
15-20 ..	115	57	58	18	47	24	49	25	24	17	16	1	
20 and over ..	543	267	276	168	41	48	247	151	92	47	37	6	
Muslim Total ..	294	153	141	174	107	25	613	272	341	65	59	6	
0-10 ..	101	58	43	15	9	2	145	69	76	..	..	..
10-15 ..	102	52	50	19	17	5	114	61	53	5	4	1	
15-20 ..	100	57	43	24	29	4	85	47	38	6	7	1	
20 and over ..	249	136	113	116	50	16	269	191	177	52	48	4	
New Indians—													
Hindu Total ..	212	117	95	145	127	8	219	190	29	97	93	2	
0-10 ..	74	40	34	2	2	..	74	24	50	..	..	..
10-15 ..	65	31	34	25	21	1	49	27	22	7	7	..	
15-20 ..	78	35	43	12	17	3	71	39	32	11	11	..	
20 and over ..	195	105	90	106	87	4	72	44	28	77	75	2	
Muslim Total ..	722	401	321	235	191	15	565	440	125	124	123	3	
0-10 ..	89	48	41	8	4	2	74	44	30	..	..	..
10-15 ..	85	45	40	14	11	7	51	27	24	2	2	..	
15-20 ..	71	32	39	15	13	7	74	39	35	4	5	1	
20 and over ..	557	316	241	198	163	4	425	260	65	117	117	2	
Free Indians—													
Hindu Total ..	672	359	313	227	186	61	415	233	182	127	124	13	
0-10 ..	107	58	49	4	3	3	172	25	22	..	..	..
10-15 ..	88	45	43	11	10	19	75	27	48	13	12	1	
15-20 ..	94	55	39	20	24	7	79	31	48	27	14	2	
20 and over ..	383	201	187	192	149	44	239	111	128	104	94	10	
Muslim Total ..	292	149	143	79	63	12	255	147	28	17	14	3	
0-10 ..	61	31	30	10	10	2	44	28	16	..	..	..
10-15 ..	61	35	26	17	14	7	47	24	23	5	4	1	
15-20 ..	49	25	24	24	18	7	25	15	10	4	3	1	
20 and over ..	206	118	88	27	18	4	94	75	9	8	7	1	
Saddar Bazar—													
Hindu Total ..	2,715	1,367	1,348	283	164	115	2,215	1,229	986	235	212	23	
0-10 ..	274	145	129	21	23	21	240	72	268	11	6	5	
10-15 ..	274	147	127	48	53	19	247	147	29	23	22	2	
15-20 ..	210	124	86	36	41	17	112	57	55	54	31	3	
20 and over ..	1,057	561	496	288	327	58	1,095	707	560	165	153	12	
Muslim Total ..	6,140	2,419	1,699	229	731	185	3,231	1,716	1,535	257	333	24	
0-10 ..	405	216	189	31	25	6	464	431	433	3	2	1	
10-15 ..	421	242	179	87	65	21	335	177	158	9	8	1	
15-20 ..	343	197	146	160	121	37	182	74	109	70	68	2	
20 and over ..	2,431	1,254	926	612	520	91	1,899	1,034	865	275	255	20	
Civil Lines—													
Hindu Total ..	2,359	1,282	1,077	422	375	37	1,957	1,210	747	178	158	19	
0-10 ..	708	437	269	26	10	6	680	417	263	5	4	1	
10-15 ..	217	125	92	28	25	3	189	100	89	6	5	1	
15-20 ..	190	142	48	45	42	6	142	100	42	14	12	2	
20 and over ..	1,276	658	425	329	288	42	946	563	383	152	128	15	
Muslim Total ..	959	707	262	208	191	17	761	516	245	93	89	4	
0-10 ..	268	185	83	17	15	2	251	180	71	2	2	..	
10-15 ..	92	71	21	9	7	2	83	64	19	5	4	1	
15-20 ..	76	62	14	37	34	3	59	28	31	19	18	1	
20 and over ..	523	379	154	145	135	10	348	244	144	67	65	2	

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Frere Town and Bath Island—												
Hindu Total ..	1,168	758	410	138	118	20	1,030	640	390	74	70	4
0—10 ..	202	170	80	10	7	3	232	160	83	1	1	..
10—15 ..	100	123	67	24	22	2	166	101	65	3	3	..
15—20 ..	170	113	57	30	27	3	140	80	51	8	7	1
20 and over ..	546	348	200	74	62	12	472	284	184	62	59	3
Muslim Total ..	422	300	122	56	50	6	366	250	116	15	14	1
0—10 ..	91	60	31	4	3	1	87	57	30	..	..	..
10—15 ..	51	35	16	5	5	..	46	30	16	1	1	..
15—20 ..	41	31	10	7	6	1	34	23	9	1	1	..
20 and over ..	239	174	65	40	36	4	199	138	61	13	12	1
Clifton—												
Hindu Total ..	234	145	89	96	74	22	138	71	67	49	41	8
0—10 ..	33	21	12	7	5	2	26	16	10	1	1	..
10—15 ..	48	35	13	24	19	5	24	16	8	13	11	2
15—20 ..	46	27	19	19	15	4	27	12	15	9	8	1
20 and over ..	107	62	45	46	35	11	61	27	34	26	21	5
Muslim Total ..	157	91	66	40	31	9	117	60	57	6	5	1
0—10 ..	31	17	14	6	6	..	25	11	14	..	..	..
10—15 ..	22	17	5	12	10	2	10	7	3	2	2	..
15—20 ..	23	14	9	12	8	4	11	6	5	3	2	1
20 and over ..	81	43	38	10	7	3	71	36	35	1	1	..
Gizri—												
Hindu Total ..	105	65	40	31	21	10	74	44	30	5	4	1
0—10 ..	26	13	13	5	4	1	21	9	12	..	..	..
10—15 ..	26	12	14	9	7	2	17	5	12	2	2	..
15—20 ..	19	10	9	9	5	4	10	5	5	2	1	1
20 and over ..	34	30	4	8	5	3	26	25	1	1	1	..
Muslim Total ..	924	509	415	259	238	23	665	273	392	40	38	2
0—10 ..	208	111	97	20	18	2	188	93	95	..	..	..
10—15 ..	144	70	65	13	11	2	131	68	63	2	2	..
15—20 ..	108	54	54	32	29	3	76	23	51	8	7	1
20 and over ..	464	265	199	194	178	16	270	87	183	30	29	1
Garden (East and West)—												
Hindu Total ..	2,105	1,371	734	272	249	23	1,833	1,122	711	99	93	6
0—10 ..	241	171	70	11	9	2	230	162	68	2	2	..
10—15 ..	110	72	38	12	9	3	98	63	35	3	2	1
15—20 ..	102	68	34	17	13	4	85	55	30	6	5	1
20 and over ..	1,652	1,060	592	232	218	14	1,420	842	578	88	84	4
Muslim Total ..	5,268	2,773	2,495	211	172	29	5,057	2,601	2,456	86	83	3
0—10 ..	1,157	546	611	15	12	3	1,142	534	608	..	..	..
10—15 ..	670	360	310	24	19	5	646	341	305	2	2	..
15—20 ..	602	331	271	15	11	4	587	320	267	7	6	1
20 and over ..	2,839	1,536	1,303	157	130	27	2,682	1,406	1,276	77	75	2
Tahltam—												
Hindu Total ..	1,749	1,054	695	297	269	28	1,452	785	667	70	64	6
0—10 ..	458	288	170	9	7	2	449	281	168	2	2	..
10—15 ..	238	142	96	19	15	4	219	127	92	8	7	1
15—20 ..	264	160	104	30	26	4	234	134	100	8	7	1
20 and over ..	789	464	325	230	221	18	550	243	307	52	48	4
Muslim Total ..	2,388	1,571	1,297	251	220	31	2,617	1,351	1,266	73	70	3
0—10 ..	560	261	299	20	15	5	540	246	294	..	..	..
10—15 ..	352	191	161	16	15	1	336	176	160	5	5	..
15—20 ..	310	173	146	35	30	5	284	143	141	5	5	..
20 and over ..	1,637	946	691	180	160	20	1,457	786	671	63	60	3

Quarter, Religion or Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			MALE.			FEMALE.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Lawrence—												
Hindu Total	6,163	3,722	2,441	911	645	266	5,251	3,017	2,234	392	370	22
0-10 ..	623	440	183	22	14	8	601	426	175	7	6	1
10-15 ..	525	321	204	23	15	8	502	306	196	9	6	3
15-20 ..	547	306	241	23	24	12	524	324	200	21	20	1
20 and over	4,468	2,655	1,813	243	284	42	3,945	2,242	1,703	353	324	15
Muslim Total	3,023	2,051	1,352	297	225	42	2,306	1,795	1,510	100	55	4
0-10 ..	627	372	255	25	14	7	602	345	257	..	..	..
10-15 ..	454	264	190	24	21	3	430	243	187	7	6	1
15-20 ..	482	257	225	24	27	7	458	230	228	21	19	2
20 and over	2,060	1,258	802	204	163	25	1,856	1,022	834	72	71	1
Lyari—												
Hindu Total	6,175	3,545	2,630	751	784	47	5,424	2,761	2,663	429	413	16
0-10 ..	471	404	267	21	14	6	450	390	260	6	4	2
10-15 ..	550	311	239	27	20	10	523	291	232	5	4	1
15-20 ..	547	324	223	29	22	10	518	302	216	9	6	3
20 and over	4,607	2,506	2,101	274	628	41	4,333	2,069	2,264	107	19	10
Muslim Total	22,164	22,812	24,312	1,041	1,470	211	21,123	27,342	24,181	370	358	14
0-10 ..	17,275	8,722	8,553	54	12	14	17,221	8,710	8,511	5	2	2
10-15 ..	5,772	2,771	3,001	124	101	24	5,648	2,670	2,978	12	10	2
15-20 ..	5,561	2,767	2,794	232	213	21	5,329	2,554	2,775	47	45	2
20 and over	24,216	14,441	19,759	1,231	1,654	152	23,085	27,247	19,240	256	266	8
Jamshed—												
Hindu Total	1,719	1,029	690	707	515	252	1,012	613	447	431	287	44
0-10 ..	472	221	251	49	45	40	423	174	250	29	20	8
10-15 ..	379	21	78	100	55	45	279	25	254	33	21	12
15-20 ..	391	108	283	107	69	38	284	40	244	26	20	6
20 and over	877	681	276	473	245	157	829	232	597	244	266	18
Muslim Total	105	74	31	23	18	5	82	66	26	7	6	1
0-10 ..	14	12	2	..	..	..	14	12	2	..	..	..
10-15 ..	21	14	7	4	2	1	17	11	6	1	1	..
15-20 ..	20	15	5	6	4	2	14	11	3	1	1	..
20 and over	44	33	11	12	11	2	31	22	9	5	4	1
Artillery Maldean—												
Hindu Total	215	203	12	63	60	3	222	146	76	14	13	1
0-10 ..	72	51	21	6	4	2	66	47	19	1	1	..
10-15 ..	51	26	25	5	5	..	46	31	15	1	1	..
15-20 ..	43	31	12	8	6	2	35	25	10	2	2	..
20 and over	122	85	37	42	45	4	76	43	33	10	9	1
Muslim Total	118	81	37	17	14	3	101	70	31	4	4	..
0-10 ..	22	13	9	..	..	..	22	15	7	..	..	..
10-15 ..	17	10	7	3	2	1	14	8	6	..	..	..
15-20 ..	17	9	8	6	6	1	7	4	3	1	1	..
20 and over	62	52	10	8	7	1	54	45	9	3	3	..
Trans Lyari—												
Hindu Total	199	129	69	56	46	10	133	82	50	22	20	2
0-10 ..	39	24	15	3	3	..	36	21	15	..	..	..
10-15 ..	30	21	9	10	9	1	20	12	8	..	..	..
15-20 ..	31	22	9	17	13	4	14	9	5	1	2	..
20 and over	91	61	30	26	21	5	65	40	25	13	12	1
Muslim Total	3,369	3,003	2,551	231	223	25	3,138	2,782	2,556	91	87	4
0-10 ..	1,325	811	514	12	9	3	1,313	802	511	..	..	..
10-15 ..	602	291	311	19	15	4	583	276	307	3	2	1
15-20 ..	238	125	113	17	13	4	221	112	109	5	4	1
20 and over	3,304	1,841	1,463	203	190	14	3,101	1,652	1,449	83	81	2

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tatta Naka and Goda Village and Labour Corps—												
Hindu Total ..	283	187	96	59	46	13	224	141	83	16	15	1
0—10 ..	52	36	16	2	2	..	50	34	16	..	..	..
10—15 ..	46	32	14	11	9	2	35	23	12	2	2	..
15—20 ..	50	34	16	16	14	2	34	20	14	4	4	..
20 and over ..	135	85	50	30	21	9	105	64	41	10	9	1
Muslim Total ..	500	293	207	35	24	11	465	269	196	7	5	2
0—10 ..	124	71	53	4	3	1	120	68	52	..	..	..
10—15 ..	68	39	29	5	3	2	63	36	27	1	1	..
15—20 ..	41	24	17	7	4	3	34	20	14	2	1	1
20 and over ..	267	159	108	19	14	5	248	145	103	4	3	1
Quarry No. 1 and 2 and other Quarries—												
Hindu Total ..	13	9	4	3	3	..	10	6	4	..	..	..
0—10 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
10—15 ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	8	7	1	2	2	..	6	5	1	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	411	231	180	23	17	6	388	214	174	2	2	..
0—10 ..	176	90	86	..	..	..	176	90	86	..	..	..
10—15 ..	48	27	21	3	2	1	45	25	20	..	..	..
15—20 ..	21	9	12	5	3	2	16	6	10	1	1	..
20 and over ..	166	105	61	15	12	3	151	93	58	1	1	..
Scattered Hamlets, behind Cantonment Station and Chlnaser and Vagri Villages—												
Hindu Total ..	203	109	94	16	13	3	187	96	91	..	..	..
0—10 ..	44	21	23	..	..	..	44	21	23	..	..	..
10—15 ..	31	19	12	4	3	1	27	16	11	..	..	..
15—20 ..	36	18	18	2	2	..	34	16	18	..	..	..
20 and over ..	92	51	41	10	8	2	82	43	39	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	667	339	328	38	32	6	629	307	322	5	4	1
0—10 ..	151	60	91	..	..	..	151	60	91	..	..	..
10—15 ..	57	25	32	3	2	1	54	23	31	..	..	..
15—20 ..	44	22	22	7	5	2	37	17	20	1	1	..
20 and over ..	415	232	183	28	25	3	387	207	180	4	3	1
Keamari with other Port Area (via Thole Produce Yard, Mansfield Import Yard and West Wharf)—												
Hindu Total ..	5,320	3,673	1,647	585	538	47	4,735	3,135	1,600	284	272	12
0—10 ..	742	403	337	28	20	8	714	385	329	8	6	2
10—15 ..	424	253	171	49	39	10	375	214	161	12	10	2
15—20 ..	467	284	183	93	88	5	374	196	178	45	44	1
20 and over ..	3,687	2,731	956	415	391	24	3,272	2,340	932	219	212	7
Muslim Total ..	5,424	3,519	1,905	523	474	49	4,901	3,045	1,856	174	162	12
0—10 ..	723	398	325	30	28	2	693	370	323	7	5	2
10—15 ..	374	213	161	32	22	10	342	221	121	8	7	1
15—20 ..	453	264	169	67	59	8	386	225	161	26	25	1
20 and over ..	3,674	2,594	1,240	394	365	29	3,460	2,229	1,251	133	125	8
Baba Islands—												
Hindu Total ..	46	25	21	14	14	..	32	11	21	2	2	..
0—10 ..	9	3	6	..	..	..	9	3	6	..	..	..
10—15 ..	5	4	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	3	2	2	1	1	..	4	2	2	1	1	..
20 and over ..	27	15	12	13	13	..	14	2	12	1	1	..
Muslim Total ..	1,132	599	527	37	30	7	1,119	559	560	1	1	..
0—10 ..	272	51	151	3	2	1	229	79	150	..	..	..
10—15 ..	51	42	42	4	2	1	57	46	41	..	..	..
15—20 ..	123	72	51	4	2	2	119	70	49	..	..	..
20 and over ..	710	237	223	26	22	3	684	264	320	1	1	..

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bhit Islands—												
Hindu Total ..	9	6	3	2	2	..	7	4	3	..	..	..
0—10 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	5	3	2	2	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	787	408	379	20	18	2	787	390	377	..	..	..
0—10 ..	152	51	101	1	1	..	151	50	101	..	..	..
10—15 ..	64	31	33	2	1	1	62	30	32	..	..	..
15—20 ..	99	64	35	1	1	..	98	63	35	..	..	..
20 and over ..	472	262	210	16	15	1	456	247	209	..	..	..
Shamespir and Goth Mahomed—												
Hindu Total ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	461	222	239	10	10	..	451	212	239	..	..	..
0—10 ..	154	88	66	1	1	..	153	87	66	..	..	..
10—15 ..	48	27	21	1	1	..	47	26	21	..	..	..
15—20 ..	23	11	12	..	..	..	23	11	12	..	..	..
20 and over ..	236	96	140	8	8	..	228	88	140	..	..	..
Bunker Island—												
Hindu Total ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Port Floating Population—												
Hindu Total ..	498	473	25	120	120	..	378	353	25	14	14	..
0—10 ..	8	5	3	..	..	..	8	5	3	..	..	..
10—15 ..	14	10	4	2	2	..	12	8	4	..	..	..
15—20 ..	25	23	2	13	13	..	12	10	2	1	1	..
20 and over ..	451	435	16	105	105	..	346	330	16	13	13	..
Muslim Total ..	1,919	1,885	34	315	313	2	1,604	1,572	32	40	40	..
0—10 ..	29	23	6	..	..	..	29	23	6	..	..	..
10—15 ..	54	49	5	..	..	..	54	49	5	..	..	..
15—20 ..	237	231	6	34	34	..	203	197	6	4	4	..
20 and over ..	1,599	1,582	17	281	279	2	1,318	1,303	15	36	36	..
Railway Area Including City Bunder and Cantonment Stations and Reception and Hump Yard and Platform Population—												
Hindu Total ..	3,153	2,201	957	409	321	88	2,749	1,880	869	153	150	3
0—10 ..	410	181	229	30	17	13	380	164	216	2	2	..
10—15 ..	133	67	66	36	28	8	99	39	60	6	6	..
15—20 ..	206	128	78	76	64	12	130	64	66	34	34	..
20 and over ..	2,407	1,825	582	267	212	55	2,140	1,613	527	111	108	3
Muslim Total ..	2,772	1,843	929	351	337	14	2,421	1,506	915	146	146	..
0—10 ..	615	336	279	2	2	..	613	334	279	..	..	..
10—15 ..	216	126	90	9	7	2	207	119	88	1	1	..
15—20 ..	291	163	123	53	50	3	238	118	120	31	31	..
20 and over ..	1,650	1,213	437	237	273	9	1,393	935	428	114	114	..

Quarter, Religion and Age.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maurypur—												
Hindu Total ..	194	138	56	34	30	4	160	108	52	17	17	..
0—10 ..	17	5	12	..	..	..	17	5	12	..	..	..
10—15 ..	22	16	6	..	..	..	22	16	6	..	..	..
15—20 ..	27	21	6	7	5	2	20	16	4	3	3	..
20 and over ..	128	96	32	27	25	2	101	71	30	14	14	..
Muslim Total ..	1,193	672	521	64	64	..	1,129	608	521	4	4	..
0—10 ..	385	211	174	5	5	..	380	206	174	..	..	..
10—15 ..	124	71	53	8	8	..	116	63	53	..	..	..
15—20 ..	113	56	57	8	8	..	105	48	57	..	..	..
20 and over ..	571	334	237	43	43	..	528	291	237	4	4	..
Drigh Road—												
Hindu Total ..	15	11	4	5	5	..	10	6	4	4	4	..
0—10 ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
10—15 ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	3	2	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	6	4	2	4	4	..	2	..	2	4	4	..
Muslim Total ..	7	6	1	4	4	..	3	2	1	2	2	..
0—10 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	5	4	1	4	4	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
Cape Mouze—												
Hindu Total ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Muslim Total ..	31	16	15	4	4	..	27	12	15	2	2	..
0—10 ..	12	5	7	..	..	..	12	5	7	..	..	..
10—15 ..	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 and over ..	16	9	7	4	4	..	12	5	7	2	2	..

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

District or State where born.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population						263,565	156,120	107,445
A. India excluding Aden						262,409	155,501	106,908
A.-I. Bombay Presidency including Bombay—States and Agencies ..						211,032	120,779	90,253
British Districts						202,143	117,439	84,704
Bombay						15,344	8,473	6,871
Northern Division						7,505	4,368	3,137
Ahmedabad						2,897	1,757	1,140
Broach						600	358	242
Kaira						625	353	272
Panch-Mahals						211	123	88
Surat						2,629	1,483	1,146
Thana						543	294	249
Central Division						8,607	5,126	3,481
Ahmednagar						1,855	698	1,157
Khandesh-East						371	238	133
Khandesh-West						816	658	158
Nasik						1,120	779	341
Poona						2,456	1,488	968
Satara						1,669	1,048	621
Sholapur						320	217	103
Southern Division						5,962	3,934	2,028
Belgaum						750	497	253
Bijapur						369	238	131
Dharwar						486	292	194
Kanara						481	273	208
Kolaba						406	306	100
Ratnagiri						3,470	2,328	1,142
Sind						164,725	95,538	69,187
Hyderabad						13,544	7,923	5,621
Karachi						126,412	72,132	54,280
Larkana						4,908	2,868	2,040
Nawabshah						5,522	3,433	2,089
Sukkur						12,271	7,742	4,529
Thar and Parkar						1,175	803	372
Upper Sind Frontier						893	637	256
Bombay States and Agencies						1,817	1,310	507
Kolhapur						9	9	....
Khairpur						1,808	1,301	507
Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies Unspecified ..						7,072	2,030	5,042
A.-II. Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay						51,377	34,722	16,655
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency						36,519	25,331	11,188
(1) British Provinces						35,607	24,853	10,754
(i) Madras						1,582	1,141	441
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar						11,455	9,817	1,638
(iii) Punjab						22,218	13,702	8,516
(iv) Baluchistan						352	193	159

District or State where born.						Persons.	Males.	Females.
(2) States						912	478	434
(i) Western India States Agencies						887	460	427
(ii) Mysore						7	4	3
(iii) Hyderabad						2	2	....
(iv) Rajputana						10	6	4
(v) Baroda						6	6	....
(b) Other Provinces and States						14,663	9,211	5,452
(i) Ajmer-Merwara						16	9	7
(ii) Bengal						1,190	813	377
(iii) Delhi						11	11	....
(iv) Kashmir						1	1	....
(v) N. W. F. Provinces						2,045	1,519	526
(vi) United Provinces						11,400	6,858	4,542
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements in India						195	180	15
B. Other Asiatic Countries						98	45	53
(i) Outside British Dominions						82	45	37
Afghanistan						46	24	22
China						7	5	2
Nepal						2	2	....
Elsewhere						27	14	13
(ii) Asia Unspecified						16	....	16
C. Europe						823	443	380
(i) United Kingdom and Irish Free State						689	406	289
(ii) Continental Europe						134	43	91
D. Africa						10	9	1
(i) Africa Unspecified						10	9	1
E. America						225	122	103
(i) America Unspecified						225	122	103

SELECTED BIRTH-PLACES COMBINED WITH AGE AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

(Excluding Cantonment Military Area and the Floating Population of the Port.)

BIRTH-PLACE.	Total number of Immigrants.			AGE DISTRIBUTION.						Workers.	
				0-15		15-40		40 and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Other Districts of Sind ..	18,731	7,664	21,475	3,174	2,072	8,610	4,601	1,003	1,071	8,865	275
Rathodhi	2,105	1,100	3,214	313	223	1,515	770	277	101	1,652	35
Abmoolah	674	411	1,045	84	77	445	254	145	80	571	44
Serat	504	326	824	76	35	247	251	145	87	381	16
Western India States Agency	433	234	627	47	32	217	126	65	32	279	15
United Provinces	193	141	334	29	19	140	81	40	24	115	20
Punjab and N.W. F. Provinces ..	11,094	4,515	16,599	2,071	1,015	6,857	2,943	1,080	627	8,975	325
United Provinces	4,572	1,424	5,996	475	140	2,551	1,078	404	190	3,854	26
Baluchistan	5	2	7	..	..	5	2	2	1	4	..
Afghanistan	16	14	30	5	5	15	11	7	2	11	..

BIRTH-PLACE.	SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.											
	Dependants.		Government and Municipal Employees.		Students of all kinds.		Clerical Staff.		Managers.		Professors, Lecturers, and others not specified.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Other Districts of Sind ..	4,116	2,474	2,316	33	505	17	1,750	4	15	77	204	21
Rathodhi	401	1,574	332	2	227	1	154	1	67	5	105	2
Abmoolah	577	177	375	1	173	4	97	1	62	21	35	1
Serat	317	227	272	1	36	2	222	2	..	..	25	1
Western India States ..	140	313	44	1	54	6	2	..	5	6	16	14
Baluchistan	4	123	2	1	7	..	4	..	..	..	17	14
Punjab and N.W. F. Provinces ..	2,427	4,119	1,204	25	1,117	27	821	2	400	102	2,154	45
United Provinces	214	1,504	14	1	473	27	141	..	34	..	1,550	20
Baluchistan	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Afghanistan .. ..	..	24	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total All Classes	85,340	68,664	7,254	5,437	1,927	2,043	15
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	4,908	3,528	266	287	137	655	5
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	4,610	3,235	265	287	137	681	5
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	4,142	2,776	264	279	137	681	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (a)—Cultivation	3,432	2,108	222	279	137	681	5
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	2,699	1,596	181	258	..	664	..
2	Estate Agents and Managers of owners	45	45	..	..	..	..	..
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	222	28	41	8	137	3	5
5	Cultivating owners	355	329	..	13	..	13	..
7	Agricultural labourers	111	110	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of Special Crops, Fruit, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)	568	532	36	..	..	..	..
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	568	532	36	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock Raising	142	136	6	..	..	..	..
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	80	74	6	..	..	..	..
22	Breeders of transport animals	58	58	..	..	..	..	..
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	468	459	1	8	..	..	..
27	Fishing and pearling	419	410	1	8	..	..	..
28	Hunting	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	298	293	1	..	..	4	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	41,099	33,515	2,531	3,406	692	948	7
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	15,887	12,137	1,795	1,164	619	172	..
	Total Order 5—Textiles	1,350	971	267	96	..	16	..
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	311	247	..	58	..	6	..
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	392	376	2	14	..	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	173	153	..	10	..	10	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	474	195	265	14	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	1,007	862	40	68	..	37	..
51	Working in leather	928	819	4	68	..	37	..
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers, and bristles; brush makers	79	43	36	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	2,298	1,894	8	228	167	1	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	2,298	1,894	8	228	167	1	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	781	781	..	..	..	..	..
58	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	56	56	..	..	..	..	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	725	725	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	90	90	..	..	..	..	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	86	86	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so-called and Analogous	953	871	32	7	..	43	..
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ..	766	684	32	7	..	43	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	50	50	..	..	..	..	..
69	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..
70	Others ..	120	120	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	1,368	1,165	118	59	..	25	..
73	Butchers ..	263	256	..	4	..	3	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ..	40	59	..	2	..	22	..
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers ..	231	231	..	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers ..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	365	312	..	63	..	..	..
81	Others ..	421	507	118	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	3,181	2,174	525	367	115	..	..
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	104	63	..	41	..	..	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darning ..	1,119	844	143	124	..	..	..
84	Embroiderers, hat makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
85	Washing and cleaning ..	1,294	674	340	121	115	..	..
86	Barbers, hairdressers and wig makers ..	645	566	2	77	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	152	140	..	8	..	4	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc. ..	152	140	..	8	..	4	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	1,081	944	14	103	..	20	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers, Bricklayers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ..	1,081	944	14	103	..	20	..
	Total Order 15—Production and Transmission of Physical Force	74	74	..	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ..	74	74	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	3,552	2,170	791	228	337	26	..
95	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	425	421	..	4	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	466	354	..	86	..	26	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxi derry etc.) ..	68	68	..	..	..	..	..
100	Scavenging ..	2,680	1,314	791	188	337	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	10,394	9,736	49	355	..	254	..
	Total Order 18—Transport by Water	4,412	4,069	5	145	..	193	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Ships brokers, boatmen and tow men ..	2,032	2,093	5	41	..	103	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals, including pilots ..	828	778	..	50	..	..	..
104	Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals ..	652	598	..	54	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	2,123	2,057	1	65	..	..	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ..	197	197	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ..	413	412	1	..	..	..	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ..	1,819	1,254	..	65	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers ..	194	194	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	3,091	2,985	16	19	..	61	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ..	2,374	2,374	..	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ..	717	621	16	19	..	61	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services	768	615	27	126	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ..	768	615	27	126	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	14,818	11,642	687	1,887	78	522	7
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	2,148	1,943	86	12	12	88	7
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	2,148	1,943	86	12	12	88	7
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	793	752	9	17	..	15	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees	793	752	9	17	..	15	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	49	45	..	4	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	49	45	..	4	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	623	606	..	6	..	11	..
118	Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horn etc., and the articles made from these	623	606	..	6	..	11	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	87	6	17	8	56	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	87	6	17	8	56	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives tools etc.	14	14	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	285	262	23	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	285	262	23	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	2,515	2,151	51	288	5	20	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	273	273	..	..	..	..	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais etc. (and employees)	2,239	1,878	46	288	5	20	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	3,860	3,179	269	342	..	70	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	23	22	..	..	..	..	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	628	624	2	2	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry	520	459	..	12	..	49	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	1,209	914	263	32	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	761	589	4	147	..	21	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	495	346	..	149	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	206	206	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in ganja	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	146	146	..	..	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	146	146	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	85	68	..	3	..	14	..
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	85	68	..	3	..	14	..
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	642	510	19	87	..	26	..
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	398	392	..	6	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	244	118	19	81	..	26	..
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts	3,552	1,941	213	1,120	..	278	..
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	3,439	1,837	213	1,118	..	271	..
151	Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)	113	104	..	2	..	7	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	14,801	13,649	774	147	122	109	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	5,486	5,448	4	34	..	..	..
	Total Order 40—Army	4,849	4,811	4	34	..	..	..
153	Army (Imperial)	4,231	4,193	4	34	..	..	..
154	Army (Indian States)	118	118	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 42—Air Force	720	720	..	..	..	..	..
156	Air Force	720	720	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 43—Police	417	417	..	..	..	..	..
157	Police	417	417	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	3,495	3,445	34	1	..	15	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	3,495	3,445	34	1	..	15	..
150	Service of the State	3,135	3,117	3	..	..	15	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	360	328	31	1	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	5,820	4,756	736	112	122	94	..
	Total Order 45—Religion	950	694	186	..	70	..	..
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	347	347	..	..	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	587	335	182	..	70	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	16	12	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law	982	920	..	3	..	59	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars,	218	218	..	..	..	..	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	764	702	..	3	..	59	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine	1,921	1,492	337	22	39	31	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	1,713	1,427	237	13	5	31	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	46	37	..	9	..	..	..
171	Dentists	26	26	..	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	136	2	100	..	34	..	..
	Total Order 48—Instruction	831	542	210	65	13	1	..
174	Professors and Teachers of all kinds	772	542	151	65	13	1	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	59	..	59	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	1,186	1,108	3	22	..	3	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)	137	137	..	..	..	..	..
178	Authors, editors, journalists, and photographers	192	192	..	..	..	..	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	261	261	..	..	..	..	..
180	Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and medium	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors dancers, etc.	481	455	1	22	..	3	..
184	Conjurors, acrobats, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	48	46	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	24,532	17,972	3,683	1,597	976	301	3
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons Living on their Income	867	649	61	5	..	152	..
	Total Order 50—Persons Living Principally on their Income	867	649	61	5	..	152	..
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	867	649	61	5	..	152	..

Order No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	3,275	2,874	395	74	..	33	..
	Total Order 31—Domestic Service	3,275	2,874	395	74	..	33	..
146	Private domestic services as follows:	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
147	Butler and domestic servant	2,272	2,071	200	74	..	33	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—Irregularly Described Occupations	17,474	12,916	2,555	1,516	359	116	..
	Total Order 32—General Terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	17,474	12,916	2,555	1,516	359	116	..
148	Manufacturers, laborers and other persons (includes page 141)	1,174	941	23	61	..	65	..
149	Chaffers, and others, including, among others, all persons in charge of the following: (includes page 141)	471	471	12	7	..	12	..
150	Merchants, tradesmen, exporters	81	81	..	..	..	..	..
151	Labourers and workmen, (includes page 141)	12,720	11,419	2,522	1,445	359	8	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Dependents	2,855	1,533	671	2	616	..	3
	Total Order 33—Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Almshouses	727	629	22	2	..	..	..
152	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	727	629	22	2	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	1,412	724	685	..	..	..	3
153	Beggars and vagrants	741	741	..	..	..	..	..
154	Prostitutes and light entertainers	741	..	685	..	..	..	3
	Total Order 35—Others Unclassified Non-Productive Industries	616	..	..	..	616	..	..
155	Others unclassified in page 141 (includes page 141)	616	..	..	..	616	..	..

RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XVI.)

City.	POPULATION.			HINDU.								
				BRAHMANIC.			ARYA.			BRAHMO.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GREATER POONA ..	250,187	138,139	112,048	198,372	107,754	90,618	27	11	16	..	..	..
City Municipality ..	102,001	86,784	76,117	141,097	75,280	66,708	15	6	9	..	..	..
Suburban Municipality ..	16,676	9,530	7,146	12,023	7,417	5,506	12	5	7	..	..	..
Poona Cantonment ..	35,807	20,057	15,150	17,852	10,110	7,742	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkee Cantonment ..	16,302	9,940	6,302	10,333	5,818	4,515	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suburbs ..	18,501	11,228	7,273	15,267	9,120	6,147	..	..	..	..	..	..

City.	HINDU— <i>concd.</i>			MUSLIM.								
	TOTAL—HINDUS.			SHIA.			SUNNI.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
GREATER POONA ..	198,399	107,765	90,634	2,406	1,711	695	28,206	15,320	10,886	313	268	45
City Municipality ..	142,012	75,295	66,717	1,154	860	204	13,025	7,551	6,374	19	10	9
Suburban Municipality ..	12,035	7,422	5,513	91	44	47	1,787	1,085	702	52	25	27
Poona Cantonment ..	17,852	10,110	7,742	710	418	292	6,153	3,752	2,401	18	9	9
Kirkee Cantonment ..	10,333	5,818	4,515	92	53	39	2,907	2,112	795	4	4	..
Suburbs ..	15,267	9,120	6,147	359	336	23	1,434	820	614	220	220	..

City.	MUSLIM— <i>concd.</i>			JAIN.								
	TOTAL—MUSLIMS.			SWETAMBAR.			DIGAMBAR.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
GREATER POONA ..	28,925	17,299	11,626	1,114	667	447	133	77	56	1,875	1,288	587
City Municipality ..	15,098	8,421	6,677	285	114	171	101	60	41	1,618	1,103	515
Suburban Municipality ..	1,930	1,154	776	53	30	23	3	3	..	40	31	9
Poona Cantonment ..	6,881	4,179	2,702	690	409	221	26	12	14	145	102	43
Kirkee Cantonment ..	3,003	2,169	834	85	53	32	3	2	1	43	27	16
Suburbs ..	2,013	1,376	637	1	1	..	..	..	..	29	25	4

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	4,385	2,264	2,121	4,378	2,262	2,116	7	2	5	..	..	..
1-2	4,312	2,202	2,110	4,327	2,199	2,128	13	3	10	2	..	2
2-3	4,286	2,079	2,207	4,268	2,075	2,193	17	4	13	1	..	1
3-4	4,050	1,958	2,101	4,028	1,951	2,077	29	6	23	2	1	1
4-5	5,894	1,920	1,965	3,840	1,915	1,925	48	12	36	6	2	4
Total 0-5 ..	20,986	10,432	10,554	20,841	10,402	10,439	114	27	87	11	3	8
5-10	18,129	9,594	8,535	16,840	9,183	7,657	1,255	405	850	34	6	28
10-15	17,514	9,519	8,025	14,699	8,801	5,898	2,780	708	2,072	65	10	55
15-20	18,015	9,652	8,333	9,477	9,968	2,509	8,227	2,004	5,563	311	50	261
20-25	19,224	10,290	8,934	7,803	5,430	1,924	11,239	4,716	6,523	622	135	487
25-30	15,890	8,765	7,125	2,830	1,612	1,218	11,834	6,850	4,954	1,226	273	953
30-35	14,517	8,318	6,199	1,535	821	714	11,303	7,159	4,144	1,679	338	1,341
35-40	11,021	6,213	4,808	380	307	73	8,332	5,496	2,836	2,309	410	1,899
40-45	8,571	4,577	3,994	230	181	49	5,030	3,986	1,944	2,411	410	2,001
45-50	6,226	3,118	3,108	142	115	27	3,674	2,577	1,097	2,410	426	1,984
50-55	4,754	2,393	2,361	100	80	20	2,615	1,904	711	2,039	409	1,630
55-60	3,120	1,645	1,575	35	27	8	1,487	1,150	337	1,593	368	1,230
60-65	2,467	1,178	1,289	26	19	7	1,067	848	219	1,374	311	1,063
65-70	1,023	513	510	12	8	4	403	336	67	608	169	439
70 and over ..	1,434	617	787	27	16	11	508	373	135	899	258	641
Total ..	162,901	86,784	76,117	74,537	43,979	30,558	70,768	39,229	31,539	17,596	3,576	14,020

B—Hindu.

0-1	3,671	1,997	1,674	3,869	1,997	1,672	2	..	2	..	..	..
1-2	3,828	1,935	1,893	3,816	1,933	1,883	10	2	8	2	..	2
2-3	3,748	1,807	1,941	3,732	1,805	1,927	15	2	13	1	..	1
3-4	3,547	1,706	1,841	3,520	1,700	1,820	25	5	20	2	1	1
4-5	3,388	1,676	1,712	3,342	1,665	1,677	41	9	32	5	2	3
Total 0-5 ..	18,382	9,121	9,261	18,279	9,100	9,179	93	18	75	10	3	7
5-10	15,753	8,326	7,427	14,557	7,910	6,617	1,166	381	785	30	5	25
10-15	15,279	8,306	6,973	12,709	7,637	5,072	2,509	659	1,850	61	10	51
15-20	15,705	8,493	7,212	8,283	6,084	2,199	7,188	2,364	4,774	284	45	239
20-25	16,705	8,950	7,755	6,448	4,701	1,747	9,701	4,138	5,563	556	111	445
25-30	13,819	7,580	6,239	2,512	1,388	1,174	10,202	6,019	4,183	1,105	223	882
30-35	12,654	7,195	5,459	1,350	666	684	9,787	6,251	3,536	1,517	278	1,239
35-40	9,637	5,308	4,269	301	246	55	7,273	4,773	2,500	2,063	349	1,714
40-45	7,454	3,910	3,544	181	145	36	5,134	3,423	1,711	2,139	342	1,797
45-50	5,427	2,600	2,767	113	94	19	3,161	2,206	955	2,153	360	1,793
50-55	4,181	2,076	2,105	71	59	12	2,282	1,661	621	1,828	356	1,472
55-60	2,716	1,319	1,397	29	23	6	1,277	933	294	1,410	313	1,097
60-65	2,141	997	1,144	18	12	6	910	717	193	1,213	268	945
65-70	898	442	456	8	5	3	344	285	59	546	152	394
70 and over ..	1,261	552	709	23	14	9	430	303	127	898	235	573
Total ..	142,012	75,295	66,717	64,832	38,064	26,818	61,407	34,181	27,226	15,723	3,050	12,673

C—Muslim.

0-1	383	200	183	378	198	180	5	2	3	..	..	..
1-2	370	198	178	373	197	176	3	1	2	..	..	..
2-3	394	205	189	392	203	189	2	2	..	..	..	..
3-4	381	192	189	378	191	187	3	1	2	..	..	..
4-5	376	187	189	370	186	184	5	1	4	1	..	1
Total 0-5 ..	1,910	982	928	1,891	975	916	18	7	11	1	..	1
5-10	1,711	925	786	1,634	907	727	74	17	57	3	1	2
10-15	1,563	847	716	1,336	809	527	223	38	185	4	..	4
15-20	1,547	796	761	697	578	119	831	214	617	19	4	15
20-25	1,765	946	819	555	504	51	1,161	424	737	49	18	31
25-30	1,534	888	646	210	196	14	1,234	653	581	90	39	51
30-35	1,393	855	538	123	112	11	1,150	696	454	120	47	73
35-40	1,043	647	396	55	48	7	792	546	246	196	53	143
40-45	824	497	327	33	29	4	578	413	165	213	55	158
45-50	594	347	247	15	14	1	377	280	97	202	53	149
50-55	427	240	187	14	12	2	248	184	64	165	44	121
55-60	299	173	126	2	2	..	156	128	28	141	43	98
60-65	244	140	104	1	1	..	120	103	17	123	36	87
65-70	97	57	40	..	..	..	47	42	5	50	15	35
70 and over ..	147	81	66	..	..	..	67	61	6	80	20	60
Total ..	15,098	8,421	6,677	6,566	4,187	2,379	7,076	3,806	3,261	428	1,000	..

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	402	234	228	401	233	229	1	1	..	..	..	..
1—2	405	205	200	405	205	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	420	206	214	420	206	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	391	197	194	388	196	192	3	1	2	..	..	..
4—5	367	186	181	354	182	176	9	4	5	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	2,015	1,028	1,017	2,032	1,022	1,010	13	6	7	..	..	..
5—10	1,602	871	821	1,458	812	676	190	58	141	5	1	4
10—15	1,612	810	772	1,258	772	486	216	66	230	8	2	6
15—20	1,805	1,000	805	787	614	143	952	215	637	26	11	25
20—25	2,147	1,243	904	613	522	91	1,460	697	772	65	24	41
25—30	1,862	1,160	693	221	191	20	1,527	929	598	114	49	65
30—35	1,666	1,081	682	118	102	16	1,401	929	472	147	53	91
35—40	1,261	819	445	50	29	11	1,024	750	291	190	50	140
40—45	987	639	348	37	27	10	742	550	192	208	62	146
45—50	683	426	257	20	14	6	466	359	107	197	53	144
50—55	452	256	196	13	7	6	293	223	70	146	26	120
55—60	255	127	128	8	6	2	132	106	26	115	15	100
60—65	106	93	103	4	2	2	91	77	14	101	14	67
65—70	83	42	41	1	1	..	40	21	9	42	10	22
70 and over ..	119	56	63	2	..	2	56	28	8	81	28	53
Total ..	16,868	9,693	7,175	6,652	4,161	2,491	8,761	5,134	3,627	1,455	298	1,657

B—Hindu.

0—1	377	190	187	377	190	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	331	168	163	331	168	163	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	343	168	175	343	168	175	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	320	162	158	317	161	156	3	1	2	..	..	..
4—5	280	152	137	280	148	132	9	4	5	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	1,660	840	820	1,648	835	813	12	5	7	..	..	..
5—10	1,304	685	619	1,144	603	481	155	21	134	5	1	4
10—15	1,204	635	569	916	612	304	251	22	259	7	1	6
15—20	1,368	756	612	491	452	30	810	296	553	28	8	20
20—25	1,672	967	705	372	347	25	1,247	601	646	53	19	34
25—30	1,473	926	547	121	113	8	1,258	774	484	94	39	55
30—35	1,335	868	467	59	58	1	1,150	765	385	126	45	81
35—40	992	647	345	19	19	..	812	588	224	161	40	121
40—45	750	405	255	14	14	..	562	429	133	174	52	122
45—50	508	321	187	6	5	1	350	273	77	132	43	109
50—55	327	170	148	1	..	1	215	160	55	111	19	92
55—60	180	80	100	1	..	1	87	68	19	92	12	80
60—65	137	60	77	1	..	1	60	51	9	76	9	67
65—70	54	24	30	..	..	..	23	19	4	31	5	26
70 and over ..	81	37	44	..	..	..	30	23	7	51	14	37
Total ..	13,045	7,520	5,525	4,793	3,118	1,675	7,091	4,095	2,998	1,161	307	854

C—Muslim.

0—1	41	22	19	40	21	19	1	1	..	..	..	..
1—2	32	17	15	32	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	38	19	19	38	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	38	17	21	38	17	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	39	17	22	39	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	188	92	96	187	91	96	1	1	..	..	..	..
5—10	213	105	108	207	105	102	6	..	6	..	..	..
10—15	222	119	103	204	118	86	16	1	17	..	..	..
15—20	223	140	83	133	108	25	85	30	55	5	2	3
20—25	250	158	92	100	90	10	142	64	78	8	4	4
25—30	207	138	69	38	35	3	157	95	62	12	6	4
30—35	175	125	50	21	20	1	141	98	43	13	7	6
35—40	136	93	43	9	9	..	110	78	32	17	6	11
40—45	107	71	36	5	5	..	82	59	23	20	7	13
45—50	80	49	31	2	2	..	52	39	13	26	8	16
50—55	61	37	24	2	1	1	39	31	8	20	5	15
55—60	39	24	15	1	1	..	23	21	2	15	2	13
60—65	30	16	14	..	..	..	14	13	1	16	3	13
65—70	11	6	5	..	..	..	4	3	1	7	3	4
70 and over ..	19	9	10	..	..	..	3	2	1	16	7	9
Total ..	1,961	1,182	779	909	585	324	877	535	342	175	62	113

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0-1	842	443	399	839	441	398	3	2	1	..	..	..
1-2	859	453	406	850	428	422	9	5	4	..	..	..
2-3	933	465	468	924	463	461	8	2	6	1	..	1
3-4	854	419	435	845	415	430	9	4	5	..	..	..
4-5	880	389	491	789	377	412	89	12	77	2	..	2
Total 0-5	4,368	2,149	2,219	4,247	2,124	2,123	118	25	93	3	..	3
5-10	3,792	1,822	1,970	3,479	1,826	1,653	306	54	252	7	2	5
10-15	3,806	1,844	1,962	3,082	1,754	1,278	768	89	679	6	1	5
15-20	4,019	2,378	1,641	2,201	1,734	467	1,768	627	1,141	50	15	35
20-25	4,459	2,915	1,544	2,080	1,753	277	2,333	1,133	1,200	96	29	67
25-30	3,833	2,544	1,289	941	843	98	2,714	1,642	1,072	173	59	119
30-35	3,137	2,103	1,034	469	394	75	2,428	1,630	793	240	79	161
35-40	2,258	1,392	866	175	119	56	1,748	1,185	563	335	88	247
40-45	1,811	1,068	743	126	74	52	1,820	916	404	365	78	287
45-50	1,337	758	579	75	43	32	868	634	234	394	81	313
50-55	1,040	594	446	51	33	18	632	479	153	357	82	275
55-60	762	418	344	33	19	14	405	317	88	824	82	242
60-65	580	318	262	20	9	11	286	235	51	274	74	200
65-70	262	129	133	14	7	7	119	85	34	129	37	92
70 and over	343	167	176	21	16	5	125	104	21	197	47	150
Total	35,807	20,857	15,150	18,914	10,748	6,166	15,833	9,155	6,783	2,855	754	2,201

B—Hindu.

0-1	450	239	211	448	233	210	2	1	1	..	..	..
1-2	463	239	224	458	235	220	5	1	4	..	..	..
2-3	517	266	251	512	266	246	4	..	4	1	..	1
3-4	477	239	238	474	233	246	3	1	2	..	..	..
4-5	504	206	298	423	200	223	79	6	73	2	..	2
Total 0-5	2,411	1,169	1,222	2,315	1,180	1,135	93	9	84	3	..	3
5-10	1,951	958	1,023	1,721	921	800	256	31	225	4	1	3
10-15	2,024	914	1,110	1,356	855	501	663	58	605	5	1	4
15-20	1,975	1,118	857	704	646	58	1,237	464	773	34	8	26
20-25	2,088	1,348	740	547	517	80	1,479	811	668	62	20	42
25-30	1,864	1,234	630	501	185	16	1,553	1,013	540	110	36	74
30-35	1,554	1,071	483	114	101	13	1,293	929	364	147	41	106
35-40	1,114	701	413	37	30	7	868	624	244	209	47	162
40-45	860	523	337	21	14	7	616	473	145	221	86	165
45-50	644	353	291	15	8	7	404	311	93	225	34	191
50-55	477	267	210	9	7	2	269	219	50	199	41	158
55-60	350	181	169	6	5	1	170	135	35	174	41	183
60-65	257	132	125	1	..	1	113	97	16	143	35	108
65-70	115	55	60	2	1	1	54	37	17	59	17	42
70 and over	138	71	67	10	9	1	51	50	1	77	12	65
Total	17,852	10,110	7,742	7,059	4,479	2,580	9,121	5,261	3,860	1,672	370	1,302

C—Muslim.

0-1	169	86	83	169	86	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-2	169	79	90	167	77	90	2	2	..	..	..	..
2-3	180	83	97	177	81	96	3	2	1	..	..	..
3-4	153	75	83	154	73	81	4	2	2	..	..	..
4-5	153	74	79	149	72	77	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total 0-5	829	397	432	816	389	427	13	8	5	..	..	..
5-10	716	394	322	691	355	336	24	9	15	1	..	1
10-15	670	355	323	603	373	231	66	16	50	1	..	1
15-20	709	422	287	582	314	68	318	103	215	9	..	4
20-25	816	516	330	337	303	34	487	208	281	22	..	15
25-30	776	524	252	165	158	7	564	346	218	47	29	27
30-35	672	480	192	97	93	4	518	355	160	57	29	28
35-40	464	312	152	43	40	3	351	247	104	70	25	45
40-45	362	227	135	30	25	5	249	174	75	63	25	55
45-50	222	169	93	13	11	2	160	123	35	60	25	56
50-55	207	130	77	7	6	1	124	95	28	76	26	50
55-60	151	92	59	5	3	2	80	67	13	65	23	44
60-65	116	74	42	2	..	..	59	52	7	55	29	35
65-70	45	26	19	2	1	1	18	14	4	25	11	14
70 and over	56	28	28	1	..	1	13	13	..	42	15	27
Total	6,881	4,179	2,702	3,194	2,102	1,092	3,044	1,835	1,208	643	241	402

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	440	224	216	440	224	216	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	440	220	220	440	220	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	432	220	212	429	218	211	3	2	1	..	..	..
3—4	402	202	200	396	201	195	6	1	5	..	..	..
4—5	404	185	219	373	182	191	20	3	26	2	..	2
Total 0—5 ..	2,118	1,051	1,067	2,078	1,045	1,033	28	6	32	2	..	2
5—10	1,070	804	866	1,481	787	694	186	16	171	3	2	1
10—15	1,518	741	777	1,167	704	463	358	37	321	3	..	3
15—20	1,000	1,240	660	881	801	80	992	432	660	27	7	20
20—25	2,254	1,549	705	848	801	47	1,352	731	621	54	17	37
25—30	1,883	1,340	537	316	303	13	1,476	1,004	472	91	39	52
30—35	1,017	1,170	447	104	149	15	1,336	974	362	117	47	70
35—40	1,027	674	353	48	42	6	823	586	237	156	46	110
40—45	771	486	285	21	18	3	588	424	164	162	44	118
45—50	535	340	195	13	12	1	372	285	87	150	43	107
50—55	377	231	146	8	8	..	241	188	53	128	35	93
55—60	257	130	127	4	3	1	129	102	27	124	25	99
60—65	206	100	106	2	1	1	93	78	15	111	21	90
65—70	84	41	43	..	..	..	34	30	4	50	11	39
70 and over ..	85	37	48	..	..	..	23	23	..	62	14	48
Total ..	16,302	9,940	6,362	7,021	4,674	2,347	8,041	4,815	3,126	1,240	351	889

B—Hindu.

0—1	309	158	151	309	158	151	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	309	157	152	309	157	152	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	296	150	146	296	150	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	281	142	139	281	142	139	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	268	134	134	262	131	131	4	3	1	2	..	2
Total 0—5 ..	1,463	741	722	1,457	738	719	4	3	1	2	..	2
5—10	1,132	586	546	1,054	575	479	76	10	66	2	1	1
10—15	1,032	531	501	806	502	304	223	29	194	3	..	3
15—20	1,141	657	484	425	387	38	695	266	429	21	4	17
20—25	1,294	762	532	334	315	19	919	436	483	41	11	30
25—30	1,068	652	411	94	92	2	899	533	366	70	27	43
30—35	937	600	337	57	54	3	792	516	276	88	30	58
35—40	660	394	266	23	20	3	520	345	175	117	29	88
40—45	519	304	215	11	10	1	382	263	119	126	31	95
45—50	381	230	151	5	5	..	258	194	64	118	31	87
50—55	270	160	110	5	5	..	166	129	37	99	26	73
55—60	183	86	97	1	1	..	87	67	20	95	18	77
60—65	147	66	81	1	..	1	63	52	11	83	14	69
65—70	57	28	29	..	..	..	24	21	3	33	7	26
70 and over ..	54	21	33	..	..	..	16	16	..	38	5	33
Total ..	10,338	5,818	4,515	4,273	2,704	1,569	5,124	2,880	2,244	935	234	703

C—Muslim.

0—1	60	23	37	60	23	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—2	58	25	33	58	25	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	61	31	30	58	29	29	3	2	1	..	..	..
3—4	58	28	30	52	27	25	6	1	5	..	..	..
4—5	70	23	47	45	23	22	25	..	25	..	..	..
Total 0—5 ..	307	130	177	273	127	146	34	3	31	..	..	..
5—10	269	96	193	181	93	88	108	3	105	..	..	..
10—15	267	91	176	143	84	59	124	7	117	..	..	..
15—20	393	321	73	210	201	9	177	117	60	6	3	3
20—25	483	430	53	227	219	8	247	207	40	9	4	5
25—30	421	381	40	82	72	10	326	302	24	13	7	6
30—35	369	337	32	46	36	10	304	290	14	19	11	8
35—40	179	159	20	9	9	..	147	138	9	23	12	11
40—45	105	88	17	2	2	..	85	79	6	18	7	11
45—50	65	55	10	2	2	..	48	47	1	15	6	9
50—55	44	36	8	1	1	..	29	29	..	14	6	8
55—60	33	20	13	2	1	1	15	15	..	16	4	12
60—65	26	15	11	..	..	..	11	11	..	15	4	11
65—70	9	4	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	7	2	5
70 and over ..	13	6	7	..	..	..	2	2	..	11	4	7
Total ..	3,003	2,169	834	1,178	847	331	1,659	1,252	407	166	70	96

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VII.)

A—All Religions.

Age.	TOTAL POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	592	289	303	572	278	294	20	11	9	..	..	..
1—2	551	272	279	543	268	275	7	4	3	1	..	1
2—3	591	281	310	582	277	305	8	3	5	1	1	..
3—4	553	256	297	539	251	288	11	5	8	3	2	1
4—5	510	264	276	510	257	262	17	4	13	4	3	1
Total 0—5	2,827	1,332	1,465	2,755	1,331	1,424	63	25	38	9	6	3
5—10	2,388	1,218	1,170	2,081	1,132	929	293	57	236	14	9	5
10—15	2,261	1,192	1,069	1,607	1,045	622	562	123	437	32	22	10
15—20	2,695	1,359	1,036	1,143	1,005	138	1,471	604	867	81	50	31
20—25	3,117	1,685	1,132	1,000	938	62	2,000	988	1,012	117	59	58
25—30	2,698	1,746	952	434	412	22	2,086	1,262	824	178	72	106
30—35	2,308	1,578	820	255	245	10	1,917	1,253	664	226	80	146
35—40	1,718	1,111	607	100	102	7	1,335	936	399	274	73	201
40—45	1,357	854	503	87	79	8	987	713	274	283	62	221
45—50	970	581	389	50	46	4	647	487	160	273	51	222
50—55	719	431	288	39	29	1	453	356	97	236	46	190
55—60	421	216	205	10	9	1	231	187	44	180	20	160
60—65	301	155	146	6	6	..	151	127	24	144	22	122
65—70	116	60	56	5	4	1	62	54	8	49	2	47
70 and over	139	66	73	9	7	2	61	56	5	69	3	66
Total	24,125	14,217	9,908	9,641	6,410	3,231	12,319	7,230	5,039	2,165	577	1,588

B—Hindu.

0—1	525	254	271	508	246	262	17	8	9	..	..	..
1—2	483	238	247	477	234	243	7	4	3	1	..	1
2—3	524	249	275	514	245	269	8	3	5	2	1	1
3—4	492	231	261	479	226	233	11	5	8	2	2	..
4—5	479	234	245	459	227	232	16	4	12	4	3	1
Total 0—5	2,505	1,206	1,299	2,437	1,178	1,259	59	22	37	9	6	3
5—10	2,113	1,075	1,038	1,821	1,014	807	279	52	227	13	9	4
10—15	1,905	1,042	923	1,413	905	508	523	116	407	29	21	8
15—20	2,297	1,136	861	908	828	80	1,313	501	752	76	47	29
20—25	2,663	1,698	965	775	738	37	1,780	904	876	108	56	52
25—30	2,266	1,429	837	271	259	12	1,842	1,111	731	153	59	94
30—35	2,028	1,292	736	151	143	8	1,691	1,087	594	196	62	134
35—40	1,447	908	539	56	49	7	1,144	800	344	247	59	183
40—45	1,141	689	452	42	35	7	840	605	235	259	49	210
45—50	817	461	353	26	23	3	546	405	141	245	36	209
50—55	596	335	261	16	15	1	375	288	87	205	22	173
55—60	357	179	178	6	5	1	197	159	38	154	15	139
60—65	260	122	128	3	3	..	132	110	22	125	19	106
65—70	96	48	48	3	2	1	54	46	8	39	..	39
70 and over	118	51	67	7	5	2	51	46	5	60	..	60
Total	20,669	11,984	8,685	7,935	5,202	2,733	10,816	6,312	4,504	1,818	470	1,448

C—Muslim.

0—1	37	19	18	36	18	18	1	1	..	..	..	..
1—2	37	19	18	37	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
2—3	41	19	22	41	19	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
3—4	40	18	22	40	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	38	17	21	37	17	20	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total 0—5	193	92	101	191	91	100	2	1	1	..	..	..
5—10	181	92	89	168	88	80	12	4	8	1	..	1
10—15	191	106	85	158	99	59	30	6	24	3	1	2
15—20	220	145	75	123	113	10	95	31	64	2	1	6
20—25	272	192	80	130	126	4	134	64	70	8	2	1
25—30	293	226	67	100	96	4	172	119	53	21	11	10
30—35	236	201	55	38	56	2	175	133	45	23	15	8
35—40	170	131	39	17	17	..	134	102	32	19	12	7
40—45	133	102	31	15	14	1	101	78	23	17	10	7
45—50	96	76	20	9	9	..	62	53	9	25	14	11
50—55	75	55	20	4	4	..	46	40	6	25	11	14
55—60	43	23	20	2	2	..	21	18	3	20	3	17
60—65	30	14	16	..	..	..	13	11	2	17	3	14
65—70	12	5	7	..	..	..	3	3	..	9	2	7
70 and over	15	9	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	9	3	6
Total	2,180	1,469	711	975	715	260	1,005	666	..	199	88	..

LITERACY BY RELIGION AND AGE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIII.)

City Municipality.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A)—All Religions	Total ..	163,901	86,784	76,117	51,820	30,603	12,217	111,075	47,175	63,900	19,507	16,814	2,693
0—10 ..	..	39,095	20,026	19,069	3,701	2,703	1,000	35,392	17,323	18,069	649	472	177
10—15 ..	..	17,514	9,519	8,025	6,709	4,340	2,369	10,835	5,179	5,650	1,821	1,372	449
15—20 ..	..	18,015	9,082	8,933	8,705	6,221	2,481	9,510	3,161	5,819	4,212	3,532	690
20 and over ..	..	88,217	47,557	40,600	32,709	20,315	6,364	55,638	21,212	34,326	12,825	11,468	1,357
(B)—Hindu	Total ..	142,012	75,295	66,717	45,181	34,957	11,227	95,823	40,333	55,490	17,582	15,395	2,187
0—10 ..	..	34,135	17,447	16,688	3,397	2,411	986	30,738	15,036	15,702	561	432	152
10—15 ..	..	15,279	8,306	6,973	5,001	3,856	2,105	9,318	4,150	4,668	1,616	1,256	360
15—20 ..	..	16,795	8,493	7,212	7,840	5,665	2,175	7,865	2,828	5,037	3,907	3,209	598
20 and over ..	..	76,893	41,019	35,814	28,980	23,025	6,961	47,907	18,024	29,883	11,465	10,598	1,067
(C)—Muslim	Total ..	15,098	8,421	6,677	2,238	2,878	360	11,860	5,543	6,317	704	691	43
0—10 ..	..	3,621	1,907	1,714	236	191	45	3,385	1,716	1,669	27	13	14
10—15 ..	..	1,563	817	716	311	253	58	1,252	594	658	43	36	7
15—20 ..	..	1,517	796	751	324	267	57	1,223	529	694	89	78	11
20 and over ..	..	8,307	4,871	3,496	2,307	2,167	200	6,000	2,701	3,296	545	534	11
(D)—Jain	Total ..	2,004	1,277	727	1,055	912	113	949	335	614	195	192	3
0—10 ..	..	372	217	155	92	47	15	310	170	140	7	6	1
10—15 ..	..	202	125	77	138	114	24	64	11	53	44	43	1
15—20 ..	..	284	183	101	170	144	26	114	39	75	56	56	..
20 and over ..	..	1,140	752	394	685	637	48	461	115	346	88	87	1
(E)—Christian	Total ..	2,964	1,377	1,587	905	589	335	2,059	803	1,251	681	396	285
0—10 ..	..	777	375	402	40	28	12	737	347	390	29	10	19
10—15 ..	..	398	192	206	126	81	142	272	108	164	48	17	31
15—20 ..	..	380	158	231	296	102	194	93	56	37	103	55	48
20 and over ..	..	1,409	652	748	443	355	88	957	297	660	501	314	187
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	181	107	74	151	91	60	30	16	14	123	78	45
0—10 ..	..	23	9	14	9	3	6	14	6	8	3	1	2
10—15 ..	..	12	7	5	9	5	4	3	2	1	7	4	3
15—20 ..	..	24	16	8	22	15	7	2	1	1	10	14	6
20 and over ..	..	122	75	47	111	68	43	11	7	4	94	59	35
(G) Tribals	Total ..	45	30	15	..	..	..	45	30	15	..	..	..
0—10 ..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..	9	5	4	..	..	..
10—15 ..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	..
15—20 ..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
20 and over ..	..	23	16	7	..	..	..	23	16	7	..	..	..
(H)—Other Religions	Total ..	597	277	320	293	172	121	304	105	199	223	123	100
0—10 ..	..	158	6	92	59	23	36	99	43	56	19	10	9
10—15 ..	..	84	39	45	61	28	36	20	11	9	33	16	17
15—20 ..	..	59	30	29	53	28	25	6	2	4	38	20	18
20 and over ..	..	296	142	164	117	117	24	179	49	130	132	76	56

Suburban Municipality.

Age and Sex.		POPULATION.											
		Total.			Increase.			Decrease.			Literacy in Percent.		
		1901.	Males.	Females.	1901.	Males.	Females.	1901.	Males.	Females.	1901.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(A)--All Persons	Total	12,177	6,277	5,900	4,077	2,451	1,626	1,626	12,177	6,277	6,875	1,598	1,277
0-10	..	2,177	1,177	1,000	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	2,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
10-15	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
15-20	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
20 and over	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
(B)--Hindu	Total	11,177	5,777	5,400	3,977	2,351	1,626	1,626	11,177	5,777	6,375	1,598	1,277
0-10	..	2,177	1,177	1,000	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	2,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
10-15	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
15-20	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
20 and over	..	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177	1,177
(C)--Muslim	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-10	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20 and over	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(D)--Sikh	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-10	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20 and over	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(E)--Christian	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-10	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20 and over	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(F)--Jat	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-10	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20 and over	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(G)--Other Religions	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-10	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
10-15	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
15-20	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20 and over	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Poona Cantonment.

(A)--All Religions	Total	35,807	20,657	15,150	11,495	8,440	3,055	21,312	12,217	12,095	6,874	4,618	2,036
0-10	..	8,160	4,031	4,129	650	581	509	7,470	3,650	3,820	263	101	172
10-15	..	3,806	1,844	1,962	1,041	560	484	2,765	1,284	1,509	653	297	258
15-20	..	4,019	2,370	1,649	1,704	1,293	215	2,311	1,083	1,228	1,051	748	703
20 and over	..	10,622	12,456	7,416	8,235	6,176	2,077	11,519	6,270	5,259	4,005	3,282	1,823
(B)--Hindu	Total	17,862	10,410	7,452	4,847	3,015	935	13,205	6,465	6,810	329	493	43
0-10	..	4,322	2,142	2,180	150	135	35	4,172	2,047	2,115	21	18	3
10-15	..	2,024	914	1,110	235	103	64	1,789	747	1,042	43	37	6
15-20	..	1,075	1,114	857	427	408	10	1,548	710	838	87	80	8
20 and over	..	9,491	5,934	3,525	3,735	2,915	810	6,706	2,691	2,715	378	352	20
(C)--Muslim	Total	6,631	4,179	2,702	1,843	1,510	333	5,028	2,660	2,360	545	498	49
0-10	..	1,545	791	754	110	75	35	1,435	710	710	20	15	5
10-15	..	670	381	289	172	121	51	499	267	231	47	38	0
15-20	..	709	422	287	264	201	61	445	210	230	87	77	0
20 and over	..	3,057	2,575	1,979	1,297	1,113	186	2,669	1,467	1,419	391	368	44

Poona Cantonment—contd.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(D)—Jain	Total ..	861	583	278	489	438	56	372	150	222	65	64	1
	0—10	164	91	70	24	17	7	140	77	63	2	2	..
	10—15	80	61	28	40	38	11	40	23	17	7	7	..
	15—20	123	86	37	81	68	13	42	18	24	13	13	..
	20 and over ..	485	342	143	335	310	25	150	32	118	43	42	1
(E)—Christian	Total ..	7,600	4,529	3,071	3,229	2,138	1,091	4,371	2,391	1,980	4,024	2,704	1,320
	0—10	1,409	728	771	263	102	161	1,236	626	610	227	112	115
	10—15	716	341	375	380	172	208	336	169	167	310	164	156
	15—20	952	628	324	507	503	94	355	125	230	659	479	189
	20 and over ..	4,433	2,832	1,601	1,089	1,361	628	244	1,471	973	2,828	1,059	869
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	2,394	1,134	1,260	1,231	644	587	1,163	490	673	1,299	698	601
	0—10	502	245	257	132	67	65	370	178	192	86	40	46
	10—15	278	127	151	103	86	107	85	41	44	138	56	82
	15—20	236	108	128	118	95	20	118	10	108	181	61	100
	20 and over ..	1,378	654	724	788	393	395	590	261	329	894	521	373
(G)—Other Religions	Total ..	219	122	97	156	100	56	63	22	41	102	60	42
	0—10	58	31	27	31	25	6	27	6	21	7	4	3
	10—15	20	13	16	15	6	9	14	7	7	10	5	5
	15—20	24	14	10	21	13	8	3	1	2	14	9	5
	20 and over ..	108	64	44	89	56	33	19	8	11	71	42	29

Kirkee Cantonment.

(A)—All Religions	Total ..	16,302	9,940	6,362	2,926	2,415	511	13,394	7,525	5,869	1,220	1,025	185
	0—10 ..	3,788	1,855	1,933	66	50	16	3,722	1,805	1,917	24	17	7
	10—15 ..	1,518	741	777	121	83	38	1,397	658	739	37	25	12
	15—20 ..	1,900	1,240	660	476	407	69	1,424	833	591	167	149	18
	20 and over ..	9,096	6,104	2,992	2,263	1,875	388	6,851	4,229	2,622	992	834	158
(B)—Hindu	Total ..	10,833	5,818	4,515	1,109	1,045	64	9,224	4,773	4,451	371	361	10
	0—10 ..	2,595	1,327	1,268	31	27	4	2,564	1,300	1,264	5	5	..
	10—15 ..	1,032	531	501	55	47	8	977	484	493	9	8	1
	15—20 ..	1,141	657	484	186	171	15	955	486	469	53	51	2
	20 and over ..	5,565	3,303	2,262	837	800	37	4,728	2,503	2,225	304	297	7
(C)—Muslim	Total ..	3,003	2,169	834	546	535	11	2,457	1,634	823	91	89	2
	0—10 ..	506	226	370	4	4	..	502	222	370	..	..	..
	10—15 ..	267	91	176	11	10	1	256	81	175	1	1	..
	15—20 ..	393	321	72	104	102	2	289	219	70	13	13	..
	20 and over ..	1,747	1,531	216	427	419	8	1,320	1,112	208	77	75	2
(D)—Jain	Total ..	131	82	49	26	34	2	95	48	47	4	4	..
	0—10 ..	24	18	6	..	..	..	24	18	6	..	..	..
	10—15 ..	18	9	9	3	3	..	15	6	9	..	..	..
	15—20 ..	20	17	12	8	7	1	21	10	11	1	1	..
	20 and over ..	69	38	22	25	24	1	35	14	21	3	3	..
(E)—Christian	Total ..	2,198	1,340	858	955	544	411	1,243	796	447	694	511	183
	0—10 ..	516	251	265	30	16	12	486	233	253	18	11	7
	10—15 ..	182	100	82	48	20	28	134	80	54	24	13	11
	15—20 ..	240	164	76	134	84	50	106	80	26	62	76	16
	20 and over ..	1,260	825	435	743	422	321	517	403	114	580	411	149

Kirkee Cantonment—contd.

Religion and Age.		POPULATION.											
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.			ILLITERATE IN CHILDREN.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(F)—Zoroastrian	Total ..	87	53	34	34	34	..	53	19	34	29	29	..
0-10	..	29	15	14	1	1	..	19	12	7	1	1	..
11-20	..	..	6	2	2	2	..	6	4	2	2	2	..
21-30	..	..	4	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..
31 and over	..	..	20	31	24	29	..	27	2	24	24	24	..
(G)—Other Religions	Total ..	159	478	72	246	222	21	253	211	42	21	21	..
0-10	..	..	37	24	17	..	..	37	29	17	..	..	..
11-20	..	..	11	4	7	2	1	9	2	4	1	1	..
21-30	..	..	27	72	15	41	4	12	27	16	6	6	..
31 and over	..	..	478	377	29	202	21	195	151	12	24	24	..

Rest of Pooná City Taluka.

1	1950-1959	Total	10,125	14,117	9,772	9,724	9,741	955	15,855	17,124	9,401	1,871	1,528	551
Agriculture			1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	47	1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	111
			1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	47	1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	111
			1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	47	1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	111
			1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	47	1,125	1,127	2,701	111	111	111
2	1960-1969	Total	25,403	11,353	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	17,124	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111
Manufacturing			1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111
3	1970-1979	Total	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
Construction			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
4	1980-1989	Total	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
Utilities			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
5	1990-1999	Total	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
Health			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
6	2000-2009	Total	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
Education			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111
			1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111	1,111	1,111	111	111	111	111

(POONA CITY TALUKA.)

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total Population	256,003	141,291	114,712
A—India excluding Aden	252,206	138,278	113,928
A—I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	227,352	121,778	105,574
Poona District	163,027	83,418	79,609
Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies ..	64,325	38,360	25,965
A—II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay Presidency ..	24,854	16,500	8,354
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency ..	18,189	11,684	6,455
(1) British Provinces	9,452	6,505	2,947
(i) Madras	4,220	2,471	1,758
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar	1,291	746	545
(iii) Punjab	3,763	3,160	603
(iv) Baluchistan	169	128	41
(2) States	8,687	5,179	3,508
(i) Western India States Agency	74	1	73
(ii) Mysore	555	330	225
(iii) Hyderabad	5,882	3,305	2,487
(iv) Central India Agency	130	63	76
(v) Rajputana	1,504	1,185	409
(vi) Baroda	443	205	238
(b) Other Provinces and States	3,097	2,410	687
(i) Ajmer-Merwara	1,046	835	211
(ii) Assam	54	....	54
(iii) Bengal	147	96	51
(iv) Burma	14	10	4
(v) Delhi	201	179	22
(vi) Gwalior	122	84	38
(vii) Kashmir	41	1	40
(viii) North-West Frontier Provinces	60	56	4
(ix) United Provinces	1,412	1,140	263
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements in India	901	639	262
(d) India unspecified	2,717	1,767	950
B—Other Asiatic Countries	690	506	184
(a) Within British Dominions	35	25	10
(i) Ceylon	35	25	10
(b) Outside British Dominions	146	120	26
(i) Malacca	71	68	3
(ii) China	28	21	7
(iii) Nepal	21	12	12
(iv) Borneo	23	19	4
(v) Java	569	261	148
(vi) Sumatra	2,962	2,425	537
(vii) Celebes	1,405	507	170
(viii) Siam	9	6	4
(ix) Annam	2,207	1,913	354

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
D—Africa	87	55	32
(a) Within British Dominions	1	....	1
(i) Natal	1	....	1
(b) Africa unspecified	86	55	31
E—America .. .. .	....	....	....
F—Australasia	58	27	31
(a) Within British Dominions	22	11	11
(i) Australia	8	1	7
(ii) New Zealand	14	10	4
(b) Outside British Dominions	36	16	20

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Earners	..	..	..	..	77,195	65,103	12,092
Total Working Dependants	..	..	..	..	2,125	810	1,315
Total Non-Working Dependants	..	..	..	..	176,683	75,378	101,305
Total population					256,003	141,291	114,712

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X, Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total All Classes	82,040	65,103	12,092	810	1,315	3,092	228
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	8,876	5,241	1,221	169	309	1,905	31
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	8,876	5,241	1,221	169	309	1,905	31
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	8,709	5,104	1,204	168	308	1,895	30
	Total Sub-order 1 (a)—Cultivation	6,632	3,821	797	139	301	1,551	23
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind	720	324	90	30	5	260	5
4	Rent collectors, clerks, etc.	107	70	..	..	..	28	..
5	Cultivating owners	465	398	21	5	2	39	..
6	Tenant cultivators	37	22	11	..	..	..	4
7	Agricultural labourers	5,204	2,998	673	93	204	1,218	14
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b)—Cultivation of Special Crops, Fruits, etc. (Planters, Managers, Clerks and Labourers)	1,500	822	319	21	5	328	5
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	1,500	822	319	21	5	328	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c)—Forestry	116	94	21	..	1	..	..
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	108	86	21	..	1	..	..
19	Collectors of forest produce	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d)—Stock Raising	461	367	67	8	1	16	2
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	390	299	64	8	1	16	2
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	71	68	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	167	137	17	1	1	10	1
27	Fishing and Pearlling	160	130	17	1	1	10	1
28	Hunting	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	30,407	24,762	3,955	404	307	903	76
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	17,494	13,751	2,641	216	167	632	37
	Total Order 5—Textiles	1,790	1,331	222	54	78	104	1
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	822	616	43	20	43	88	1
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	183	82	91	..	..	10	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	51	30	1	..	..	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving	635	484	85	25	35	6	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	99	97	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, Skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	57	57	..	..	..	..	..
51	Working in leather	57	57	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	1,892	1,688	127	54	4	19	..
54	Sawyers	157	154	1	..	..	2	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,435	1,354	16	40	2	17	..
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	300	180	110	8	2	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	661	588	36	27	2	8	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	303	250	25	25	2	1	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	170	163	5	2	..	..	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	188	175	6	..	..	7	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	503	341	139	9	2	12	..
63	Potters and makers of earthen-ware	455	308	136	9	2	..	..
64	Brick and tile makers	48	33	3	..	..	12	..

Group. No.	Occupation.	Total following occupa- tion.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products properly so-called and Analogous	60	58	7	..	1	..	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives	16	16	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of brated and mineral waters and ice	25	21	1	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	25	18	6	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries	1,098	1,168	392	1	16	99	22
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	21	23	..	..	..	1	..
72	Grain parchers, etc.	41	31	10	..	..	..	..
73	Dutchers	319	236	82	1	..	..	..
74	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur	200	52	31	..	..	95	22
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers	446	351	93	..	..	2	..
76	Toddy drawers	65	53	12	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco	197	116	40	..	10	1	..
81	Others	403	273	121	..	6	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet	4,553	3,524	549	42	26	398	14
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers	512	716	90	16	4	116	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	1,815	1,378	169	23	2	211	11
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	299	45	238	..	15	1	..
85	Washing and cleaning	699	615	11	1	5	4	2
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers	778	740	..	2	..	36	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries	89	89	..	..	..	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	88	89	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries	2,168	1,681	427	1	31	23	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ..	2,168	1,681	427	1	31	23	..
	Total Order 15—Construction of Means of Transport	261	256	4	..	..	1	..
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles	258	253	4	..	..	1	..
93	Ship, boat, aeroplane builders	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 16—Production and Transmission of Physical Force ..	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power	60	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries	3,699	2,908	788	28	7	18	..
95	Printers, engravers, book-binders, etc.	169	168	1	..	..	..	..
96	Makers of musical instruments	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc. ..	87	87	..	..	..	..	..
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments	517	479	10	15	..	4	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	1,661	1,361	299	10	4	14	..
100	Scavenging	1,261	806	449	3	3	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport	3,451	3,375	72	..	..	4	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road	890	843	43	..	..	4	..
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ..	280	278	9	..	..	2	..
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	66	66	..	..	..	..	..
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers ..	502	466	34	..	..	2	..
111	Porters and messengers	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail	2,432	2,405	27	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	1,131	1,130	1	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ..	1,301	1,275	26	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	129	127	2	..	..	..	..
114	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services	129	127	2	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Male.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade	9,462	7,638	1,242	188	140	217	39
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance	597	528	41	3	19	8	..
115	Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	507	526	41	3	19	8	..
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and Export	151	144	1	..	..	6	..
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, ware-house owners and employees	151	144	1	..	..	6	..
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	599	577	5	..	2	15	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	500	577	5	..	2	15	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	78	74	4	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. and the articles made from these	78	74	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	116	111	5	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not fire-wood)	76	76	..	..	..	..	..
120	Trade in barks	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	36	53	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
122	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	64	58	6	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	64	58	6	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	2,028	1,731	277	6	13	1	..
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	63	71	1	..	11	..	..
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	1,507	1,625	273	6	2	1	..
128	Hawkers of drink and food stuffs	38	35	3	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food Stuffs	3,292	2,480	603	32	78	72	19
129	Grain and pulse dealers	258	234	11	3	..	10	..
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices	81	80	1	..	..	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry	810	552	176	..	48	25	9
132	Dealers in animals for food	9	9	..	..	..	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	29	19	5	..	..	5	..
134	Dealers in other food stuffs	1,962	1,465	328	29	28	32	10
135	Dealers in tobacco	54	43	11	..	..	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
137	Dealers in ganja	51	50	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	80	80	..	..	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	80	80	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 34—Trade in Furniture	239	226	12	..	..	..	..
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtain, and beddings	49	49	..	..	..	..	..
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	190	177	12	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 35—Trade in Means of Transport	523	435	18	..	..	70	..
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc.	60	66	3	..	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	444	359	15	..	..	70	..
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..

Grav. No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	511	216	79	146	19	41	10
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	511	216	79	146	19	41	10
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	352	265	75	..	..	4	8
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks optical instruments, etc.)	43	38	5	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	245	165	68	..	..	4	8
148	Publishers, book-sellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	61	62	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of Order Sorts	839	709	116	1	11	..	2
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	501	439	59	..	1	..	2
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	338	270	57	1	10	..	..
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	19,527	18,154	1,168	170	10	35	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	7,785	7,778	5	..	..	3	..
	Total Order 40—Army	6,293	6,290	2	..	..	1	..
153	Army (Imperial)	6,293	6,290	2	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 43—Police	1,492	1,438	3	..	..	1	..
157	Police	1,232	1,230	2	..	..	..	..
158	Village watchmen	260	258	1	..	..	1	..
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	6,924	6,422	320	162	5	15	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	6,924	6,422	320	162	5	15	..
159	Service of the State	6,145	5,802	172	162	..	9	..
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	516	422	124	..	..	..	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	226	191	21	..	5	6	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	4,818	3,954	833	8	5	18	..
	Total Order 45—Religion	800	737	54	6	..	3	..
163	Priests, Ministers, etc.	104	82	20	2	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	396	365	25	3	..	3	..
165	Religious workers	254	247	7	..	..	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim hostels, etc.	46	43	2	1	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law	318	317	..	..	..	1	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtars	232	231	..	..	..	1	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	86	86	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine	495	164	327	..	2	2	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	61	59	3	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practicing the healing arts without being registered	32	31	..	..	..	1	..
171	Doctors	9	8	1	..	..	..	..
172	Midwives, Vaidikars, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	391	65	323	..	2	1	..
173	Veterinary surgeons	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 48—Education	2,227	1,943	279	2	3	..	..
174	Teachers of all kinds of all kinds	1,516	969	542	2	3	..	..
175	Others engaged in education with education	711	974	37	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters Arts and Sciences (other than 46)	978	822	73	..	..	12	..
176	Authors, composers, etc.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
177	Printers, bookbinders, and others, and their employees (not being)	423	404	..	..	..	..	..
178	Engravers, lithographers and photo-graphers	51	50	..	..	..	3	..
179	Illustrators, map-makers, etc.	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
180	Persons engaged in the printing and publishing of books, etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
181	Performers of all kinds of theatrical and other	119	241	69	..	..	6	..
182	Persons engaged in the	54	54	..	..	..	..	..
183	Persons engaged in the	11	7	1	..	..	2	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	23,830	16,946	5,758	67	689	249	121
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons Living on Their Income ..	1,917	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
	Total Order 50—Persons Living Principally on their Income ..	1,917	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	1,917	1,457	315	34	32	51	28
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	6,458	4,698	1,303	16	394	8	39
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	6,458	4,699	1,303	16	394	8	39
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	630	616	22	1	..	..	..
187	Other domestic service	5,819	4,082	1,281	15	394	8	39
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently described occupations ..	9,815	6,578	2,820	11	197	188	21
	Total Order 52—General Terms which do not indicate a Definite Occupation	9,815	6,578	2,820	11	197	188	21
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	62	62	..	..	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	997	892	153	8	2	32	..
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	8,754	5,711	2,685	3	195	156	21
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	5,640	4,213	1,320	6	66	2	33
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes	837	550	263	1	3	1	9
193	Beggars and vagrants	800	560	256	1	3	1	9
194	Procurers and prostitutes	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other unclassified Non-Productive Industries ..	4,803	3,653	1,057	5	63	1	24
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	4,803	3,653	1,057	5	63	1	24

RELIGION.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XVI.)

City.	POPULATION.			HINDU.								
				BRAHMANIC.			AJETA.			TOTAL HINDUS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sholapur ..	144,654	76,887	67,817	111,417	59,292	52,125	17	9	8	111,434	59,301	52,133
(I) Municipality..	135,574	72,079	63,495	104,013	55,423	48,590	17	9	8	104,030	55,432	48,593
(II) Suburbs ..	9,080	4,768	4,322	7,404	3,869	3,535	..	..	..	7,404	3,869	3,535

City.	MUSLIM.												JAIN.		
	SHIA.			SUNNI.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.			TOTAL MUSLIMS.			SWETAMBAR.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Sholapur ..	187	97	40	21,580	11,372	10,208	6,965	3,717	3,248	28,682	15,186	13,496	250	165	85
(i) Municipality..	126	61	35	20,630	10,847	9,783	6,488	3,484	3,004	27,244	14,422	12,822	246	163	83
(ii) Suburbs ..	11	6	5	950	525	425	477	233	244	1,438	764	674	4	2	2

City.	JAIN—(contd.)									ZOROASTRIAN.			CHRISTIAN.		
	DIGAMBAR.			OTHERS AND SECT UNSPECIFIED.			TOTAL JAINS.						ROMAN-CATHOLIC.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Sholapur ..	921	471	450	422	250	172	1,593	886	707	304	164	140	697	378	324
(I) Municipality..	917	469	448	420	248	172	1,583	880	703	304	164	140	688	363	320
(II) Suburbs ..	4	2	2	2	2	..	10	6	4	..	..	..	9	5	4

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

Is blind.

E. Nelson.

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	WIND	TEMP	SEA	REMARKS
10/10/54	0800	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0900	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1000	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1100	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1200	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1300	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1400	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1500	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1600	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1700	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1800	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1900	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	2000	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	2100	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	2200	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	2300	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0000	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0100	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0200	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0300	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0400	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0500	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0600	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0700	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0800	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	0900	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1000	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1100	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1200	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1300	1000	10	15	1	1000
10/10/54	1400	1000	10	15	1	1000

D—Christian.

Age. 1	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—1	67	31	36	63	28	35	4	3	1	..	..	..
1—2	74	34	40	71	32	39	3	2	1	..	..	..
2—3	76	36	40	75	35	40	1	1	..	..	..	..
3—4	67	31	36	67	31	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
4—5	77	36	41	74	35	39	3	1	2	..	..	..
Total 0—5	361	168	193	350	161	189	11	7	4	..	..	..
5—10	339	164	174	331	163	168	7	1	6	..	..	..
10—15	307	149	158	298	147	151	9	2	7	..	..	..
15—20	252	103	149	177	86	91	73	16	57	2	1	1
20—25	254	110	144	120	65	55	129	43	86	5	2	3
25—30	191	94	97	34	21	13	148	70	78	9	3	6
30—35	180	89	91	20	8	12	145	76	69	15	5	10
35—40	151	82	69	8	3	5	125	75	50	18	4	14
40—45	112	65	47	4	2	2	95	60	35	13	3	10
45—50	83	52	31	3	1	2	64	46	18	16	5	11
50—55	69	43	26	2	1	1	51	38	13	16	4	12
55—60	41	23	18	1	..	1	28	21	7	12	2	10
60—65	28	13	15	1	..	1	16	11	5	11	2	9
65—70	12	6	6	1	..	1	6	6	1	5	1	4
70 and over	17	8	9	..	..	..	7	6	1	10	2	8
Total	2,396	1,169	1,227	1,350	658	692	914	477	437	132	34	93

1. THE STATE OF TEXAS, ss. County of Tarrant, do hereby certify that James H. Hester is the duly qualified and acting Sheriff of said County.

1970-1971 - Day 1, 8, 15, 22.

1. *Chrysomelidae* (Insects, Beetles, VIII.)

POPULATION										DEMOGRAPHIC DATA		
COUNTRY	1950			1955			1960			SEX RATIO	FERTILITY RATE	MIGRATION
	POP.	MALES	FEMALES	POP.	MALES	FEMALES	POP.	MALES	FEMALES			
ALGERIA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
ANGOLA	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	1,800,000	900,000	900,000	2,100,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	100	4.5	0.0
ARGENTINA	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	1,800,000	900,000	900,000	100	3.5	0.0
ARMENIA	1,100,000	550,000	550,000	1,300,000	650,000	650,000	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	100	3.0	0.0
ARUBA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
ASIA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
ATLANTIC OCEAN	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
AUSTRIA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
AZERBAIDZHAN	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BALTIK SEA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BANGLADESH	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
BARCELONA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BELARUS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BELGIUM	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BELIZE	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BENIN	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	4.0	0.0
BENTON	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BHUTAN	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIA	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIAN ALPS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIAN ANDIENS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIAN CORDILLERAS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIAN MOUNTAINS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0
BOLIVIAN PLAINS	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,200,000	600,000	600,000	1,400,000	700,000	700,000	100	3.5	0.0

BIRTH-PLACE.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table VI.)

Province or State where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total Population	185,574	72,079	63,495
A—India excluding Aden	185,485	72,024	63,461
A I—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies	107,892	56,815	51,077
Sholapur District	93,136	48,907	44,229
Rest of the Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies	14,756	7,908	6,848
A II—Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay	27,593	15,209	12,384
(a) Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay Presidency	27,230	14,947	12,283
(1) British Provinces	1,778	999	779
(i) Madras	1,472	783	689
(ii) Central Provinces and Berar	115	57	58
(iii) Punjab	121	89	32
(iv) Baluchistan	70	70	....
(2) States	25,452	13,948	11,504
(i) Western India States Agency	41	41	....
(ii) Mysore	35	16	19
(iii) Hyderabad	24,559	13,350	11,209
(iv) Central India Agency	66	63	3
(v) Rajputana	710	447	263
(vi) Baroda	41	31	10
(b) Other Provinces and States	295	218	77
(i) Ajmer-Merwara	43	39	4
(ii) Bengal	20	17	3
(iii) Burma	8	5	3
(iv) Delhi	14	13	1
(v) Gwalior	50	29	21
(vi) North-West Frontier Province	11	11	....
(vii) United Provinces	149	104	45
(c) French and Portuguese Settlement in India	68	44	24
B—Other Asiatic Countries	28	26	2
(a) Outside British Dominions	28	26	2
(1) Afghanistan	23	21	2
(2) Nepal	5	5	....
C—Europe	51	25	26
(a) Continental Europe	46	25	21
(b) Europe unspecified	5	....	5
D—Africa	2	....	2
(a) Africa Unspecified	2	....	2
E—America	1	1	....
(b) America unspecified	1	1	....
F—Australasia	7	3	4
(a) Within British Dominions	7	3	4
(i) New Zealand	3	3	....
(ii) Australia	4	....	4

CITY TABLE VII—PART I—SHOLAPUR.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

					Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total earners	..	..	..	..	51,352	43,368	7,986
Total working dependants	..	..	..	..	3,586	287	3,299
Total non-working dependants	..	..	..	..	50,636	28,426	52,210
Total Population					135,574	72,079	63,495

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Corresponding to Imperial Table X—Part I.)

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total all classes	55,363	43,366	7,955	287	3,299	371	54
	Total Class A—Production of Raw Materials	4,426	3,395	918	42	30	32	9
	Total Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	4,425	3,394	918	42	30	32	9
	Total Order 1—Pasture and Agriculture	4,392	3,362	917	42	30	32	9
	Total Sub-Order (a) Cultivation	3,197	2,451	673	29	9	23	7
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money of kind	269	242	10	4	1	11	1
5	Cultivating owners	147	140	2	..	..	4	1
6	Tenant cultivators	72	65	1	1	..	5	..
7	Agricultural labourers	2,709	2,004	660	24	8	8	5
	Total Sub-Order 1 (b) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc. (Planters, managers, clerks and labourers)	586	356	211	4	10	4	1
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers	586	356	211	4	10	4	1
	Total Sub-Order 1 (c) Forestry	141	116	14	2	9	..	..
18	Wood cutters and charcoal burners	141	116	14	2	9	..	..
	Total Sub-Order 1 (d) Stock raising	468	439	19	7	2	..	1
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	342	314	18	7	2	..	1
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals	126	125	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 2—Fishing and Hunting	33	32	1	..	..	..	..
27	Fishing and Pearlring	32	32	..	..	..	..	..
28	Hunting	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class II—Exploitation of Minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 4—Non-Metallic Minerals	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40	Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class B—Preparation and Supply of Material substances	42,916	33,175	6,087	193	3,201	220	40
	Total Sub-Class III—Industry	37,021	27,877	5,682	180	3,140	104	83
	Total Order 5—Textiles	31,939	23,520	5,183	137	3,102	11	38
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	19,903	16,637	3,189	15	24	4	35
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	11,589	6,737	1,876	122	2,849	4	1
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres	127	67	47	..	11	2	..
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	230	3	60	..	167	..	..
47	Silk spinning and weaving	97	39	7	..	51	..	..
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles	32	30	2	..	..	..	..
50	Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries	11	7	3	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 6—Hides, skins and Hard Materials from the Animal Kingdom	42	38	2	..	1	1	..
51	Working in leather	42	38	2	..	1	1	..
	Total Order 7—Wood	693	654	19	2	16	2	..
54	Sawyers	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	630	623	3	2	..	2	..
56	Basket-makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials	58	28	14	..	16	..	..
	Total Order 8—Metals	424	399	16	2	3	4	..
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	146	133	9	1	3	..	..
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal	61	59	..	..	..	2	..
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals)	217	207	7	1	..	2	..
	Total Order 9—Ceramics	250	231	24	..	..	5	..
63	Potters and makers of earthenware	250	230	24	..	..	5	..
64	Brick and tile-makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 10—Chemical Products Properly so called and Analogous.	34	29	1	..	2	2	..
66	Manufacture of matches, fire-works and other explosives ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
67	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ..	13	13	..	..	..	..	..
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	14	9	1	..	2	2	..
	Total Order 11—Food Industries ..	774	644	78	11	11	32	..
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders ..	79	59	14	..	4	2	..
72	Grain parchers, etc. ..	96	51	32	3	..	8	..
73	Butchers ..	361	346	7	4	4	..	..
75	Sweetmeat and confection makers ..	122	106	1	2	3	10	..
76	Toddy drawers ..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..
77	Brewers and distillers ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
78	Manufacturers of Tobacco ..	101	67	22	..	..	12	..
80	Manufacturers of Ganja ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 12—Industries of Dress and the Toilet ..	1,566	1,383	151	20	3	27	2
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	223	168	55	..	..	..	..
83	Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners ..	684	621	44	13	1	5	..
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
85	Washing and cleaning ..	215	146	51	7	2	7	2
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ..	441	425	1	..	..	16	..
87	Other industries connected with the toilet ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 13—Furniture Industries ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage-painters, etc. ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Total Order 14—Building Industries ..	508	456	39	3	1	9	..
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers: Stone cutters and dressers: Brick layers and masons: Builders (other than building made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers ..	508	456	39	3	1	9	..
	Total Order 15—Production and Transmission of Physical Force ..	28	26	2	..	..	..	..
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc., Gas works and electric light and power ..	28	26	2	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 17—Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries ..	701	517	168	5	..	11	..
95	Printers, engravers, bookbinders, etc. ..	16	14	..	2	..	4	..
96	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	8	6	2	..	..	..	..
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.) ..	331	247	70	3	..	11	..
100	Scavenging ..	346	250	96	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class IV—Transport ..	1,816	1,717	99	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 19—Transport by Water ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., Sledge brokers, boatmen and two men ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 20—Transport by Road ..	371	248	23	..	..	..	..
103	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams) ..	32	9	23	..	..	..	..
110	Pack-transport, camel, mule, ass and bullock, owners and drivers ..	330	330	..	..	..	..	..
111	Porters and messengers ..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 21—Transport by Rail ..	958	912	76	..	..	..	..
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ..	975	902	72	..	..	..	..
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and on the railway premises ..	13	9	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 22—Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services ..	455	455	..	..	..	..	..
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ..	455	455	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class V—Trade ..	4,079	2,631	296	13	61	116	2
	Total Order 23—Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance ..	212	245	4	..	1	73	..
115	Bank, exchange, money-lending, insurance agents, etc., and their employees ..	212	245	4	..	1	73	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary or other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Order 24—Brokerage Commission and export	8	7	..	..	..	..	1
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse-owners and employees	8	7	..	..	..	..	1
	Total Order 25—Trade in Textiles	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ..	30	30	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 26—Trade in Skins, Leather and Furs	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 27—Trade in Wood	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
119	Trade in wood (not firewood)	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 28—Trade in Metals	325	325	..	..	..	1	..
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	325	325	..	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 29—Trade in Pottery, Bricks and Tiles	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 30—Trade in Chemical Products	105	90	15	..	..	..	..
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.	105	90	15	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 31—Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	329	280	36	5	..	7	1
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	32	29	..	1	..	1	1
127	Owners and Managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc. (and employees)	297	251	36	4	..	6	..
	Total Order 32—Other Trade in Food stuffs	1,135	939	135	1	50	10	..
129	Grain and pulse dealers	95	80	13	..	2	..	..
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry	179	145	26	..	7	..	..
133	Dealers in fodder for animals	31	31	..	..	..	..	..
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs	616	565	39	1	3	..	..
135	Dealers in tobacco	204	108	57	..	38	..	..
136	Dealers in opium	10	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 33—Trade in Clothing and Toilet Articles	281	270	2	4	..	..	..
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ..	281	270	2	4	..	..	..
	Total Order 36—Trade in Means of Transport	444	441	..	..	..	..	..
142	Dealers and hirers, in mechanical transport motors, cycles, etc. ..	55	53	..	..	..	..	..
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	389	388	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 37—Trade in Fuel	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	25	25	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 38—Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences	748	651	72	..	..	..	..
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	447	441	..	..	..	..	..
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	86	48	..	..	21	..	..
148	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	215	162	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 39—Trade of other Sorts	239	242	..	..	..	..	..
149	Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	General store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ..	273	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	3,282	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VI—Public Force	251	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 40—Army .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Army (Imperial) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 43—Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Police .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Village watchmen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group No.	Occupation.	Total following occupation.	As principal occupation.		As working dependants.		As subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total Sub-Class VII—Public Administration	1,198	994	201	3	..	..	..
	Total Order 44—Public Administration	1,198	994	201	3	..	..	..
159	Service of the State	491	487	4	..	..	..	..
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service	646	468	188	..	..	..	..
162	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	57	40	5	3	..	..	..
	Total Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts	1,071	904	133	14	1	19	..
	Total Order 45—Religion	277	249	15	3	1	4	..
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	25	14	11	..	..	..	..
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants	241	226	2	8	1	4	..
165	Religious workers	9	7	2	..	..	..	..
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 46—Law	193	182	2	6	..	3	..
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, Law Agents and Mukhtfars.	124	120	2	..	..	2	..
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	69	62	..	6	..	1	..
	Total Order 47—Medicine	187	146	37	..	..	4	..
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists	37	36	1	..	..	..	..
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered	75	72	..	..	..	3	..
172	Midwives, Vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	75	38	36	..	..	1	..
	Total Order 48—Instruction	190	122	68	..	..	..	..
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds	172	108	64	..	..	..	..
175	Clerks and servants connected with education	18	14	4	..	..	..	..
	Total Order 49—Letters, Arts and Sciences (other than 44)	224	205	11	..	..	8	..
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees (not being State servants)	63	58	..	..	..	5	..
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers	38	38	..	..	..	..	..
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums	90	77	10	..	..	3	..
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	32	32	..	..	..	..	..
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total Class D—Miscellaneous	4,761	3,907	647	35	67	100	5
	Total Sub-Class IX—Persons living on their Income	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
	Total Order 50—Persons living Principally on their Income	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarships holders and pensioners	318	203	68	4	24	14	5
	Total Sub-Class X—Domestic Service	1,614	1,342	169	11	15	77	..
	Total Order 51—Domestic Service	1,614	1,342	169	11	15	77	..
186	Private motor-drivers and cleaners	386	374	..	..	..	12	..
187	Other domestic service	1,228	968	169	11	15	65	..
	Total Sub-Class XI—Insufficiently Described Occupations	2,244	2,010	216	11	3	4	..
	Total Order 52—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	2,244	2,010	216	11	3	4	..
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors, otherwise unspecified	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops	672	607	49	11	1	4	..
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	1,570	1,401	167	..	2	..	..
	Total Sub-Class XII—Unproductive	585	352	194	9	25	5	..
	Total Order 54—Beggars, Bagnants, Prostitutes	383	232	127	9	15	..	..
193	Beggars and vagrants	335	232	83	9	11	..	..
194	Procurers and prostitutes	48	..	44	..	4	..	..
	Total Order 55—Other Unclassified Non-Productive Industries	202	120	67	..	10	5	..
195	Other unclassified non-productive industries	202	120	67	..	10	5	..

(Corresponding to Imperial Table XIX.)

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

(A) EUROPEANS AND ALLIED RACES (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).

Name of City.	Total.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.															
				All Ages.			0-13.		14-16.		17-23.		24-33.		34-43.		44-53.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Poona ..	3,503	2,619	884	3,459	2,593	864	164	178	46	26	870	114	1,055	224	229	186	121	90	
Sholapur ..	57	34	23	56	33	23	10	5	12	..	..	2	5	7	8	4	7	4

Name of City.	BRITISH SUBJECTS— concd.		OTHERS (INCLUDING ARMENIANS).															
	54 and over.		All Ages.			0-13.		14-16.		17-23.		24-33.		34-43.		44-53.		54 and over.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Poona ..	110	46	44	24	20	..	12	..	..	..	1	2	8	9	4	10	5	3
Sholapur ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(B) ANGLO-INDIANS.

Name of City.	All Ages.			0-3.		4-6.		7-13.		14-16.		17-19.		20-29.		30-39.		40-49.		50-59.		60-65.		70 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Poona ..	1,476	621	855	32	52	44	65	83	183	39	102	39	70	119	145	82	80	63	79	43	40	15	29	62	5
Sholapur ..	176	52	124	17	13	12	15	14	14	1	7	2	10	2	30	12	17	..	8	..	7	12	3	..	..

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY USES.

The scheme of classification adopted on this occasion is generally the same as that adopted at the 1921 Census.

Building means.—"The whole building under one undivided roof, or under two or more roofs connected *inter se* by subsidiary roofs."

Bungalows and dwelling houses.—This includes blocks of flats, residential hotels, club chambers, etc.

Servant's quarters includes cases of servants' quarters attached to or over kitchens, godowns, garages, stables, etc.

Chawl means a building containing a number of separate small tenements.

Factories, shops, offices, etc., combined with dwellings.—This is used in a wide sense, and includes all cases of buildings which contain partly offices (of all kinds including public offices), or shops, or rooms used for any commercial purpose, and partly rooms used as ordinary dwellings.

Institutions includes Hospitals, Jails, Asylums, Hostels, "Lines" etc.

Huts includes tents, lean-tos, and all other temporary structures used as dwellings.

Institutions and places of amusement.—This includes Theatres, Assembly Rooms, Libraries, Gymkhanas, Club houses, Schools, Colleges and all Public buildings not combined with dwellings.

Factories, mills and works.—This includes all kinds of workshops and repair shops, and any building in which anything is manufactured, for instance a bakery.

Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies.—Here are placed all buildings in which any kind of stores are placed, or animals or conveyances are kept, or which are used for night or day watchmen to sit in, without constituting residential quarters.

The terms "Residential" and "Non-residential" refer to the *ordinary* uses of each building, and are irrespective of whether any person was or was not enumerated in the building on the Census night.

Buildings under the control of the Royal Indian Marine, Customs and Railways are shown separately at the end of each Section, and not in the Circle within which they are situated. Buildings under Military control are shown at the end of the table.

The figures in the Table include buildings under construction or demolition. These are also separately shown below for each Ward. But those under control of the Royal Indian Marine, Customs and Railways are not separated.

Number of buildings under construction or demolition.

Ward.						Under construction.	Under demolition.
A	..	..	..	..	..	13	29
B	..	..	..	..	..	4	30
C	..	..	..	..	..	21	16
D	..	..	..	..	..	15	52
E	..	..	..	..	..	5	67
F	..	..	..	..	..	5	37
G	..	..	..	..	..	8	48
Total ..						71	279

Out of these 228 are residential and 122 non-residential.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of circle.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								Total number of buildings.
				Dunglows and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmshalas.	Institutions.	Huts.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusement.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowkies.	Others and unclassified.			
A		Grand total of Bombay City	..	9,624	1,023	9,078	6,596	103	307	5,459	33	755	612	1,536	3,254	12,229	222	50,633		
		Grand total for A Ward	..	668	214	270	898	5	47	166	14	55	71	143	372	950	10	3,886		
	1	Upper Colaba—Total	..	1	23	8	7	..	..	22	..	13	3	3	4	19	2	118	
	2	Lower Colaba—Total	..	..	306	111	74	83	1	5	82	1	13	9	20	35	271	2	1,018
			1	23	39	3	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	49	..	175	
			2	27	21	16	13	..	1	4	..	..	1	10	6	66	..	175	
			3	54	..	4	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..	89	
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	53
			5	22	..	13	8	..	..	49	..	1	..	..	12	10	..	99	
			6	31	31	18	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	4	6	63	..	179	
			7	2	3	7	9	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	10	..	32	
			8	56	12	..	19	..	..	12	1	1	..	1	9	33	1	145	
			Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
			B.D.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	2	1	6	39	..	67
			R.P.T.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
	3	Fort, South—Total	..	..	23	23	..	101	..	3	1	..	4	6	53	100	67	..	350
			1	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	4	..	..	58
			2	..	3	..	25	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	33	12	..	..	93
			3	12	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	23	5	..	..	34
			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	4	..	..	40
			5	3	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	4	9	..	..	31
			6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	10	..	..	18
			Customs	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	4
			B.P.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
			R.I.M.	..	0	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	31	3	16	..	71
4	Fort, North—Total	..	..	197	16	9	617	..	8	15	12	16	10	51	73	156	3	1,183	
		1	21	1	..	85	..	..	..	1	11	5	..	1	4	5	..	147	
		2	16	3	..	37	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	13	7	..	..	82	
		3	69	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	..	1	..	149	
		4	21	..	..	59	..	1	1	..	3	3	12	5	4	..	..	109	
		5	14	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	14	12	1	..	122	
		6	11	1	1	141	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	5	7	..	..	178	
		7	8	..	1	81	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	8	1	6	..	110	
		8	12	9	7	67	..	3	5	1	..	4	26	19	69	1	..	223		
		Customs	..	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	22	..	..	37	
		B.P.T.	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	20	
5	Esplanade—Total	..	..	118	56	180	90	4	21	36	1	9	43	19	160	437	3	1,187	
		1	53	12	53	24	..	4	12	..	..	1	8	1	18	53	..	241	
		2	16	13	7	23	..	1	1	1	..	1	9	..	22	26	1	123		
		3	29	21	61	16	4	18	7	..	5	19	3	27	76	..	..	311	
		4	15	2	29	16	..	3	11	..	1	1	7	20	91	..	..	205	
		Customs	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	17	74	2	..	105	
		B.P.T.	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	56	..	..	73	
		G.I.P.	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	16	24	..	..	55	
		B.D.C.I.	..	..	5	1	..	1	4	..	1	4	..	21	35	..	..	74	
B		Grand Total for B Ward	..	393	7	334	1,262	6	12	81	4	85	54	61	390	887	29	3,610		
	6	Chakla—Total	..	..	24	..	5	482	1	1	4	..	15	8	13	95	47	..	695
			1	1	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	7	..	..	90
			2	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	35	3	..	..	142
			3	..	..	1	80	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	86
			4	8	..	2	79	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	9	5	..	..	108
			5	1	..	..	63	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	3	6	..	..	84
			6	7	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	1	2	8	31	15	..	..	116
			7	4	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	13	11	..	..	69
	7	Mandvi—Total	..	..	28	1	10	582	2	1	8	4	26	14	7	211	335	3	1,212
			1	8	..	1	68	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	8	..	86
			2	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	22
			3	4	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	12	7	..	50
			4	3	..	2	49	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	9	..	76
			5	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	44
			6	1	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	..	43
			7	..	..	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	22	29	..	94
			8	1	..	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..	..	86
			9	3	..	..	103	1	1	..	..	..	5	3	1	19	25	..	161
			10	3	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	21	16	..	119
			11	3	..	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	14	45	..	112
			12	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	8	4	3	..	3	52	90	1	208
			Customs	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	18
			B.P.T.	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	..	..
			G.I.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of circle.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.								Total number of buildings.
				Bungalows and dwellings houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmashalas.	Institutions.	Huts.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusements.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chawls.	Others and unclassified.			
C	8	Umarkhadi—Total	..	..	804	3	257	186	2	7	19	..	30	26	22	41	107	21	1,025
		1	7	..	24	21	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	1	5	8	1	76
		2	40	..	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	91
		3	10	..	12	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	2	4	4	58
		4	43	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	5	..	65
		5	33	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	3	1	53
		6	73	..	..	9	25	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	4	15	..	132
		7	22	..	..	80	33	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	..	11	15	1	173
		8	19	2	42	30	..	1	13	..	1	13	..	5	4	13	6	28	4	173
		9	51	1	73	15	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	10	27	10	204
		9	Dongri—Total	42	3	62	32	1	3	50	..	14	6	19	43	398	5	678
			1	14	..	6	11	2	..	2	..	9	..	44
			2	4	..	16	5	12	5	1	2	5	24	..	74
			3	7	1	19	3	3	4	1	3	..	7	..	48
			4	9	2	13	11	1	..	28	2	4	2	10	150	1	233
			Customs	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	107	..	115
			B. P. T.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	11	12	..	32
			G. I. P.	3	..	8	4	6	1	..	6	12	89	4	132
			Grand Total for C Ward	946	17	1,497	1,846	48	11	50	2	110	65	128	354	535	21	5,630
		10	Market—Total	142	1	68	593	6	..	11	..	25	4	24	116	75	5	1,070
			1	12	..	14	64	1	..	1	4	5	10	..	111
			2	18	38	7	2	..	2	7	13	..	87
			3	25	21	2	1	1	29	7	..	86
			4	10	1	1	37	2	3	9	2	65
			5	25	..	13	116	1	3	..	5	21	17	..	201
			6	46	..	40	65	2	..	1	4	..	4	8	9	..	179
			7	4	80	3	..	1	10	3	5	24	7	1	138
			8	2	172	4	..	1	10	3	2	203
		11	Dhobi Talao—Total	323	12	344	268	14	3	8	1	15	16	5	55	126	3	1,193
			1	132	1	44	64	1	..	3	2	2	..	3	34	1	287
		2	29	..	11	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	6	0	2	91
		3	81	1	40	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	18	..	180
		4	27	..	7	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	9	..	99
		5	20	8	5	51	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	3	..	6	10	..	118
		6	21	..	79	40	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	17	21	..	185
		7	4	2	158	22	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	13	23	..	228
		B.B.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
	12	Fanaswadi—Total	..	..	278	3	266	165	13	3	9	..	29	20	41	55	128	3	1,008
		1	141	2	52	79	2	3	5	..	..	..	19	12	13	21	75	2	420
		2	77	1	119	51	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	1	21	21	29	1	329	
		3	55	..	95	35	9	..	1	..	..	..	7	7	7	13	24	..	253
	13	Bhuleshwar—Total	..	..	139	..	385	388	6	1	16	..	23	15	15	38	102	4	1,132
		1	17	..	69	54	1	1	5	..	..	..	8	3	..	6	4	..	168
		2	7	..	65	33	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	2	2	4	7	..	129
		3	6	..	40	19	2	..	3	..	3	..	3	5	8	13	35	3	137	
		4	57	..	121	78	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	3	6	29	..	305
		5	38	..	54	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	6	19	..	244
		6	14	..	36	81	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	8	1	140
	14	Kumbharwada—Total	..	..	55	..	302	174	8	3	4	1	6	7	30	32	62	1	685
		1	32	..	112	63	4	2	..	1	..	1	2	4	6	11	21	..	258	
		2	6	..	116	56	4	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	11	17	20	..	237
		3	10	..	39	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	7	1	107
		4	7	..	35	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	14	..	63
	15	Khara Talao—Total	..	..	14	1	122	258	1	1	2	..	12	3	18	58	42	5	542
		1	2	..	44	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	11	14	2	95
		2	1	1	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	4	..	50
		3	4	..	1	97	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	8	18	4	2	140
		4	4	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	18	10	..	133
		5	3	..	60	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	10	1	124
		Grand Total for D Ward	..	..	2,809	488	1,447	1,031	20	25	565	5	147	134	130	394	2,087	38	8,830
D	16	Khetwadi—Total	..	..	323	28	347	261	2	12	59	..	30	49	55	101	301	3	1,591
		1	63	13	15	34	1	6	18	..	..	..	2	7	7	7	63	1	237
		2	55	3	33	50	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	4	4	14	44	..	219
		3	65	2	72	26	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	13	5	5	54	..	219
		4	54	14	34	29	..	1	18	..	..	..	6	9	4	30	43	1	243
		5	35	1	42	23	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	19	..	129
		6	41	5	39	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	6	11	1	139
		7	15	..	54	31	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	3	3	4	20	..	139
		8	5	..	58	50	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	6	25	33	44	..	233
		B.B.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.						Total number of buildings.
			Serial No. of block.	Bungalows and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Flats.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwelling.	Pharmacies.	Institutions.	Halls.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusement.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chawls.	Others and unclassified.		
17	Chapram—Total	253	2	484	183	6	5	55	2	33	22	23	84	164	12	1,351		
		1	33	1	31	1	..	15	..	4	6	13	13	32	10	296			
		2	33	..	46	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	12	5	1	124	
		3	31	..	74	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	10	16	..	185	
		4	12	..	33	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	61
		5	23	1	97	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	4	8	..	175
		6	117	..	113	..	1	13	..	13	..	..	21	58	1	393	
		7	17	..	57	..	..	7	..	4	4	..	14	19	..	113	
		B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		239	23	61	147	..	2	62	1	5	18	8	45	189	..	816			
		1	26	5	33	..	1	5	1	..	6	1	5	47	..	122			
		2	21	6	17	..	..	10	..	1	2	1	3	31	..	176	
18	Chauvaty—Total	258	20	61	147	..	2	62	1	5	18	8	45	189	..	816		
		1	26	5	33	..	1	5	1	..	6	1	5	47	..	122			
		2	21	6	17	..	..	10	..	1	2	1	3	31	..	176	
		3	35	5	11	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	23	..	97	
		4	35	..	10	..	..	12	..	1	..	2	1	24	..	121	
		5	23	..	17	..	1	14	..	..	2	1	13	25	..	187	
		6	11	4	4	..	..	6	..	..	6	2	16	27	..	111
		B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
		239	23	61	147	..	2	62	1	5	18	8	45	189	..	816			
		1	26	5	33	..	1	5	1	..	6	1	5	47	..	122			
		2	21	6	17	..	..	10	..	1	2	1	3	31	..	176	
		19	Walkerwar—Total	752	219	234	235	9	11	101	1	53	27	17	39	637	6	2,341
1	149			27	34	5	10	12	1	7	7	7	10	176	3	453			
2	154			12	43	..	1	14	..	8	2	..	7	63	..	338			
3	111			25	81	..	..	19	..	2	3	3	12	109	1	408	
4	24			14	14	9	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	84
5	42			42	7	11	..	4	..	..	6	..	1	60	..	173	
6	162			19	19	43	4	23	..	73	5	..	6	93	..	417			
7	24			83	9	36	..	16	..	2	1	7	1	127	..	323			
Government House, Customs	46			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	21	2	74
698	209			321	281	3	5	238	1	26	18	21	125	786	17	2,731			
1	183			76	121	10	1	23	1	1	6	2	8	174	10	557			
2	34			16	21	8	1	21	..	10	..	..	3	49	..	189	
20	Matalahmi—Total	628	209	321	281	3	5	238	1	26	18	21	125	786	17	2,731		
		1	183	76	121	10	1	23	1	1	6	2	8	174	10	557			
		2	34	16	21	8	1	21	..	10	..	..	3	49	..	189	
		3	39	24	13	13	..	14	..	..	1	..	3	67	..	226	
		4	31	43	43	..	..	123	..	2	2	..	33	210	3	588	
		5	47	1	32	..	1	29	..	4	..	1	11	31	..	179			
		6	94	5	19	..	..	8	..	1	2	1	12	42	..	217	
		7	43	7	47	9	..	6	..	1	2	10	15	68	1	208			
		8	14	1	34	9	..	8	..	1	..	3	8	43	..	121			
		9	101	9	69	..	1	59	..	4	2	4	17	90	1	387			
		Government House, B.E.C.I.	13	2	..	..	2	..	..	12	..	..	1	6	..	26
		9	1	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	8	16	2	41
E	Grand Total for E Ward	..	1,944	117	2,011	789	16	74	754	2	140	145	373	716	3,015	32	10,119		
21	Tardeo—Total	189	9	234	110	4	3	82	..	13	24	49	95	223	7	1,043		
		1	76	..	23	..	1	23	..	12	8	4	11	42	1	225			
		2	70	4	34	..	1	14	..	1	6	10	24	37	3	269			
		3	23	1	64	19	..	19	..	7	9	16	20	70	2	263			
		4	29	4	79	26	..	26	..	3	1	19	24	56	1	259			
		B.E.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	18	..	26
22	Kamathipura—Total	629	..	163	128	2	..	16	..	28	4	18	27	84	12	1,098		
		1	122	..	39	..	..	6	..	12	1	1	11	33	..	269	
		2	164	..	121	..	..	7	..	7	2	4	6	33	..	616	
		3	33	..	23	..	..	3	..	9	1	8	10	18	..	211	
23	First Nagpada—Total	18	13	58	5	..	4	22	..	11	1	2	6	25	2	167		
		1	18	13	29	..	4	12	..	8	1	2	6	24	2	124			
		2	..	..	29	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	43
24	Second Nagpada—Total	150	..	100	169	3	1	2	3	24	17	48	1	515		
		1	9	..	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	5	16	..	108
		2	46	..	34	..	..	1	..	..	1	8	12	14	1	159
		3	22	..	36	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	..	169		
25	Byculla—Total	313	12	979	112	..	22	148	1	34	48	114	227	828	10	2,845		
		1	166	9	277	65	..	6	38	1	3	18	55	63	303	4	1,010		
		2	56	..	23	..	15	16	..	3	10	10	28	99	..	342			
		3	29	..	212	9	..	24	..	7	4	23	36	166	1	514			
		4	12	..	163	6	..	12	..	5	1	8	14	65	..	276			
		5	4	..	21	1	..	4	..	3	3	4	15	16	..	68			
		6	31	..	68	6	..	26	..	3	3	6	19	81	..	245			
		7	8	..	24	4	..	10	..	7	4	9	15	1	142				
		8	..	1	62	1	..	6	..	3	3	4	36	..	180				
		B.E.C.I.	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	23
		G.I.P.	..	..	6	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ward.	Serial No. of section.	NAME OF SECTION.	Serial No. of electric.	RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.										Total number of buildings.
				Hunglows and dwelling houses.	Servant's quarters.	Chawls.	Factories, shops, offices, etc. combined with dwellings.	Dharmshalas.	Institutions.	Hubs.	Others and unclassified.	Places of worship.	Institutions and places of amusements.	Factories, Mills and Works.	Offices and shops.	Godowns, stables, garages, sheds and chowks.	Others and unclassified.							
F	23	Tarwadi—Total	..	234	67	228	148	4	39	187	..	18	49	100	137	809	8	2,024						
	1	23	18	39	26	..	18	16	..	5	25	13	28	105	10	328								
	2	160	24	70	23	3	7	47	..	8	0	37	53	363	10	886								
	3	42	16	118	35	1	4	110	..	5	14	49	47	287	10	730								
	G.I.P.	9	9	1	2	14	1	1	9	34	..	80								
	27	Margach—Total	..	411	16	249	110	6	6	298	..	34	19	71	207	1,001	4	2,430						
	1	27	3	44	20	19	..	6	2	3	15	63	..	204								
	2	89	1	14	34	..	3	11	..	1	1	1	11	41	..	207								
	3	41	..	21	13	40	..	3	3	4	20	51	1	197								
	4	159	..	48	22	2	..	42	..	6	1	10	23	43	..	336								
5	106	12	113	21	4	..	155	..	18	10	30	99	580	10	1,150									
B.P.T.	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	8	70	..	95		
Customs	5	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	1	13	25	124	1	198		
G.I.P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	27	..	31
28	Grand Total for F Ward	..	1,344	79	1,421	384	4	25	1,225	1	89	69	266	480	2,051	32	7,470							
29	Parel—Total	..	276	24	431	98	..	7	277	..	25	14	120	127	658	8	2,085							
1	10	..	31	1	1	..	1	2	..	40								
2	5	3	43	2	..	2	15	..	2	..	18	32	109	1	232									
3	20	1	61	12	..	..	21	..	2	3	10	20	81	..	231							
4	6	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	40		
5	..	..	50	2	..	..	4	..	3	..	20	8	37	2	126					
6	95	15	72	49	..	3	16	..	4	..	2	11	80	1	348									
7	6	..	36	4	..	..	5	..	4	1	21	13	39	..	131							
8	30	5	68	22	..	2	190	..	8	6	37	21	223	3	624									
9	76	..	33	4	..	..	10	..	..	3	..	0	15	..	147					
G.I.P.	19	..	7	1	..	..	15	..	1	1	12	15	69	..	140							
29	Sewri—Total	..	209	22	286	94	2	1	428	1	15	6	57	119	593	2	1,833							
1	21	4	70	31	2	..	150	..	3	2	20	21	150	1	481									
2	9	..	48	20	..	..	187	1	2	..	20	18	133	..	461							
3	70	..	35	14	..	..	23	..	..	..	5	22	..	..	172		
4	88	..	79	0	..	1	40	..	8	2	2	22	31	..	201									
5	1	1	24	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	24	..	..	60		
6	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	16	
7	2	2	16	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	31	..	..	67	
B.P.T.	18	13	10	9	..	..	9	..	2	2	0	42	176	1	288							
Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
30	Slon—Total	859	33	704	192	2	17	522	..	49	49	89	234	800	23	3,572							
1	32	1	35	24	..	2	9	..	5	4	3	29	70	2	250									
2	34	..	45	15	..	..	23	..	1	2	4	13	49	1	187							
3	53	1	141	25	..	1	27	..	6	10	..	34	47	..	345									
4	15	2	85	11	..	1	24	..	2	1	13	12	40	2	208									
5	94	1	52	14	..	..	53	..	3	..	4	0	30	..	260							
6	181	3	12	19	1	3	49	..	9	10	28	30	121	4	470									
7	75	4	70	18	..	2	62	..	8	7	14	22	80	7	309									
8	84	2	37	5	..	6	19	..	2	5	1	6	89	1	237									
9	85	..	34	20	..	..	21	..	4	1	2	4	23	1	195							
10	37	1	45	15	..	..	120	..	3	5	1	10	27	1	265							
11	122	..	13	8	1	2	53	..	6	..	..	3	24	..	232							
G.I.P.	7	6	24	2	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	36	81	2	199			
B.B.C.I.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
B.P.T.	16	11	90	6	..	..	21	..	..	4	19	10	109	1	293					
Customs	1	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	20	
31	Grand Total for G Ward	..	1,917	27	2,084	390	9	40	2,816	5	128	54	423	518	2,546	54	10,810							
31	Mahim—Total	..	1,102	27	635	273	5	21	1,263	5	51	80	168	199	797	13	4,584							
1	44	1	5	8	3	..	13	..	..	2	20	2	82	3	183							
2	209	..	133	29	..	2	263	..	2	6	3	17	177	2	813									
3	53	4	99	26	1	4	214	..	8	5	19	23	90	3	549									
4	160	15	12	36	..	5	96	5	5	2	1	6	87	1	431									
5	240	3	74	120	1	3	73	..	17	5	0	13	91	1	653									
6	243	..	112	17	..	..	286	..	6	3	11	17	124	..	819							
7	94	..	27	15	..	..	40	..	3	2	37	14	58	3	293							
8	34	..	162	22	..	..	277	..	10	3	67	17	61	..	613							
Customs	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
G.I.P.	15	2	4	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	6	72	..	..	108		
B.B.C.I.	10	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	24	..	60		
32	Ward—Total	..	815	..	1,419	117	4	19	1,352	..	77	24	260	319	1,749	41	6,226							
1	37	..	74	1	4	..	55	..	10	5	11	25	191	20	452									
2	..	..	143	15	..	13	31	..	7	10	39	48	277	8	628							
3	14	..	74	7	..	..	33	..	1	..	4	15	26	1	189							
4	3	..	27	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	0	..	47				
5	51	..	161	31	..	..	42	..	11	..	59	65	497	1	811							
6	37	..	6	21	..	..	214	..	0	1	2	2	22	2	633							
7	47	..	477	12	..	3	329	..	13	5	75	63	414	6	1,394									
8	273	..	195	21	..	3	619	..	17	3	38	47	263	2	1,891									
9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	12	35	..	20	
10	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	17	37	..	64	
B.B.C.I.	12	..	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	22	33	1	104				
G.I.P.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	39	..	47
Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
B.P.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Ward—Total	33	74	11	5	63	2	..	1	20	9	20	129	6	478								
..	71	41	11	2	26	1	15	8	20	67	2	222								
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	16	..	27	
..	4	11	..	2	24	2	..	1	2	1	2	24	..	76								
..	8	71								
..	1	2	1	2	..	1	21	4	..								

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY THE NUMBER OF FLOORS CONTAINED IN EACH.

This Table explains itself. It is in the same form as in 1921. The Buildings included in this Table are the same as in Housing Table I.

Ward.	Section No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.	
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
A		Grand Total, Bombay City .. ..	..	30,342	7,296	5,599	4,322	2,489	785	50,833	
		Grand Total for A Ward .. ..	..	1,987	455	397	429	426	192	3,886	
	1	Upper Colaba	1	111	6	1	..	..	..	118
	2	Lower Colaba—Total .. ..	..	565	154	155	94	45	5	1,018	
			1	83	32	43	13	4	..	175		
			2	123	16	17	13	5	1	175		
			3	14	26	30	19	..	..	89
			4	20	16	14	3	..	..	53
			5	57	15	20	5	2	..	99		
			6	115	26	23	14	1	..	179		
			7	19	8	3	1	1	..	32		
			8	69	9	5	26	32	4	145		
			Customs	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
			B. B. C. I.	61	6	..	..	..	..	67
			B. P. T.	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
			3	Fort, South—Total	132	76	64	62	23	13	380
					1	6	8	13	19	9	3	58
	2	26			22	19	18	7	3	95		
	3	13			11	11	7	8	4	54		
	4	4			4	10	14	6	2	40		
	5	19			6	4	2	2	..	34		
	6	12			5	..	..	..	1	18
	Customs	..			1	2	1	..	..	4
	B. P. T.	4			2	..	..	..	..	6
	R. I. M.	48			17	5	1	..	..	71
	4	Fort, North—Total	317	95	89	211	300	171	1,183
					1	31	6	6	41	46	17	147
					2	24	15	11	13	13	6	82
					3	20	10	17	24	50	28	149
			4	15	9	4	21	34	26	109		
			5	24	9	16	31	28	14	122		
			6	19	12	10	33	63	41	178		
			7	23	7	6	19	29	26	110		
			8	105	25	18	26	36	13	223		
			Customs	33	1	1	1	1	..	37		
			B. P. T.	23	1	..	2	..	..	26
5			Esplanade—Total	862	124	88	62	48	3	1,187	
				1	141	45	27	18	10	..	241	
				2	55	13	19	14	21	1	123	
	3	231		29	21	15	14	1	311			
	4	165		16	11	9	3	1	205			
	Customs	88		8	7	2	..	..	105	
	B. P. T.	69		4	..	..	..	..	73	
	G. I. P.	45		3	3	4	..	..	55	
	B. B. C. I.	68		6	..	..	..	..	74	
	B			Grand Total for B Ward	1,292	545	454	585	544	190	3,610
		6		Chakla—Total	74	102	103	147	188	81	695
					1	2	8	8	17	42	13	90
					2	14	30	18	26	34	20	142
					3	2	3	14	28	30	9	86
4			10		7	15	27	26	23	108		
5			11		7	11	20	29	6	84		
6			23		30	28	16	13	6	116		
7			12		17	9	13	14	4	69		
7			Mandvi—Total	426	200	131	189	197	89	1,212
					1	12	8	18	26	20	2	86
					2	3	1	3	3	12	..	22
					3	19	9	6	16	8	1	59
					4	5	15	10	14	24	8	76
					5	3	5	2	10	12	12	44
		6		2	5	6	9	11	10	43		
		7		11	25	19	17	15	7	94		
		8		12	29	9	15	12	9	86		
		9		31	33	17	39	29	12	161		
		10		10	23	25	19	36	6	119		
		11		60	14	9	15	14	..	112		
		12		177	20	2	3	4	2	208		
		Customs		16	2	..	..	..	..	18
B. P. T.		63	10	4	3	..	..	80		
G. I. P.		2	1	1	..	..	..	4		

Ward.	Section. No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
C	8	Umarkhadi—Total .. ..	..	273	184	170	222	144	32	1,025	
			1	30	12	9	11	12	2	76	
			2	6	4	19	28	27	7	91	
			3	21	11	8	13	5	..	58	
			4	6	9	9	20	17	4	63	
			5	9	5	10	10	19	..	53	
			6	14	26	32	50	19	2	132	
			7	32	29	28	39	34	11	173	
			8	87	32	14	27	8	5	173	
			9	68	56	41	35	3	1	204	
	9	Dongri—Total .. ..	..	..	519	59	50	27	15	8	678
			1		12	3	2	6	14	7	44
			2		52	4	2	15	..	1	74
			3		17	10	10	2	..	..	48
			4		194	20	14	4	1	..	233
				Customs	114	1	..	..	..	..	115
				B. P. T.	15	12	5	..	..	..	32
				G. I. P.	115	9	8	..	..	..	132
		Grand Total for C Ward .. ..	..	..	1,284	786	1,054	1,232	964	330	5,630
	10	Market—Total .. ..	..	..	184	134	128	192	269	163	1,070
			1		30	7	16	27	21	10	111
			2		29	12	11	12	15	8	87
			3		15	30	8	10	12	11	86
			4		16	4	8	5	22	10	65
			5		31	17	27	40	47	39	201
			6		19	21	30	38	43	28	179
			7		35	24	13	16	33	17	138
			8		9	19	16	44	76	40	203
	11	Dhobi Talao—Total .. ..	..	..	266	192	242	240	191	62	1,193
			1		60	32	50	80	56	9	287
			2		28	17	8	18	11	9	91
			3		58	40	51	21	10	..	180
			4		16	12	21	18	22	10	99
			5		24	8	21	33	24	8	118
			6		37	37	45	32	28	8	185
			7		38	46	46	38	40	20	228
				B. B. C. I.	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
	12	Fanaswadi—Total .. ..	..	..	388	153	212	162	77	16	1,005
			1		201	45	66	71	35	8	426
			2		112	58	89	47	20	3	329
			3		75	50	57	44	22	5	253
	13	Bhuleshwar—Total .. ..	..	..	184	138	199	320	244	47	1,132
			1		28	24	33	31	41	11	168
			2		20	27	28	34	18	2	129
			3		57	27	23	22	7	1	137
			4		41	26	62	96	72	8	305
			5		28	22	36	91	62	15	244
			6		10	12	17	46	54	10	140
	14	Kumbharwada—Total .. ..	..	..	136	98	191	182	69	9	685
			1		55	41	63	61	33	5	258
			2		44	29	64	76	22	2	237
			3		17	12	40	31	6	1	107
			4		20	16	24	14	8	1	83
	15	Khara Talao—Total .. ..	..	..	106	71	82	136	114	33	542
			1		20	11	20	38	4	2	95
			2		12	4	10	11	12	1	50
			3		26	26	17	26	28	17	140
			4		25	23	15	35	32	3	133
			5		23	7	20	26	38	10	124
		Grand Total for D Ward .. ..	..	..	4,880	1,446	1,276	833	338	57	8,830
	D	16	Khetwadi—Total .. ..	..	710	225	216	277	143	20	1,591
			1		145	28	14	27	19	4	237
			2		78	21	35	63	29	2	219
			3		91	35	45	55	29	3	249
		4		138	44	19	22	18	2	213	
		5		32	26	22	32	15	2	139	
		6		37	18	14	29	35	6	139	
		7		52	18	31	26	12	..	139	
		8		134	35	30	23	4	1	233	
			B. B. C. I.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	

Ward.	Section No.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH								Total number of buildings.
			Circle No.	Ground floor only.	One upper floor.	Two upper floors.	Three upper floors.	Four upper floors.	Five or more upper floors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
E	17	Girgaum—Total .. ..	..	470	222	401	198	52	8	1,351
			1	162	54	51	17	9	3	296	
			2	25	15	48	28	7	1	124	
			3	57	30	68	28	2	..	185	
			4	10	13	19	8	10	1	61	
			5	30	25	84	32	7	..	178	
			6	188	71	99	71	12	2	393	
			7	47	14	32	14	5	1	113	
			B. B. C. I.	1	1	
	18	Chauvati—Total .. ..	..	346	151	170	104	38	7	816
			1	74	14	13	14	5	2	122	
			2	70	28	60	16	2	..	176	
			3	46	21	18	9	3	..	97	
			4	51	30	15	15	8	2	121	
			5	60	35	45	36	11	..	187	
			6	44	22	10	14	9	3	111	
			B. B. C. I.	1	1	2	
	19	Walkeshwar—Total .. ..	..	1,435	433	302	123	42	6	2,341
			1	245	70	127	26	12	3	483	
			2	211	63	44	16	3	1	338	
			3	246	93	31	22	14	2	408	
			4	54	14	7	8	1	..	84	
			5	122	29	15	5	2	..	173	
			6	249	75	54	31	8	..	417	
			7	250	80	20	11	2	..	363	
			Government House, Customs	57	9	4	4	74	
			1	1	1	
	20	Mahalaxmi—Total .. ..	..	1,919	415	187	131	63	16	2,731
			1	370	121	44	12	9	1	557	
			2	120	38	12	9	..	1	180	
			3	140	49	24	5	5	3	226	
			4	451	64	27	21	18	5	586	
			5	116	24	15	15	7	2	179	
			6	100	36	27	43	10	1	217	
			7	140	49	13	3	1	2	208	
			8	99	14	6	2	..	..	121
			9	322	19	15	17	13	1	387	
			Government House, Customs	26	26	
			B. B. C. I.	35	1	4	4	44	
		Grand Total for E Ward	6,256	1,600	1,309	760	182	12	10,119	
	21	Tardeo—Total .. ..	..	564	223	107	92	50	6	1,042
			1	105	57	28	20	13	2	225	
			2	102	53	38	45	30	1	269	
			3	160	70	18	8	4	3	263	
			4	174	40	23	19	3	..	259	
			B. B. C. I.	23	3	26	
	22	Kamathipura—Total .. ..	..	236	211	431	190	27	1	1,096
			1	97	59	80	30	3	..	269	
			2	71	106	290	130	18	1	616	
			3	68	46	61	30	6	..	211	
	23	First Nagpada—Total .. ..	..	76	18	43	25	5	..	167
			1	63	15	26	18	2	..	124	
			2	13	3	17	7	3	..	43	
	24	Second Nagpada—Total .. ..	..	100	98	118	150	46	3	515
		1	33	43	23	9	..	..	108	
		2	37	28	39	31	4	..	139		
		3	19	10	39	74	26	1	169		
		4	11	17	17	36	16	2	99		
25	Byculla—Total .. ..	..	1,842	493	349	142	19	..	2,845	
		1	625	203	132	44	6	..	1,010		
		2	228	54	41	13	6	..	342		
		3	327	77	64	42	4	..	514		
		4	190	25	37	23	1	..	276		
		5	52	8	5	1	2	..	68		
		6	192	33	17	3	..	..	245	
		7	80	31	29	2	..	..	142	
		8	75	25	19	11	..	..	130	
		B. B. C. I.	13	5	5	..	..	..	23	
		G. I. P.	60	32	..	3	..	..	95	
26	Tarwadi—Total .. ..	..	1,523	259	123	93	19	2	2,024	
		1	213	46	29	33	7	..	328		
		2	660	112	54	52	6	2	886		
		3	584	90	39	13	4	..	730		
		G. I. P.	66	11	1	..	2	..	80		

TABLE 10—1938

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Wangsa, Java	1,911	274	129	63	16	..	..	..	..	2,400
	1	14	4	12	11	6	..	..	..	..	24
	2	170	47	79	21	2	..	..	..	..	207
	3	143	24	17	7	4	..	..	..	..	197
	4	197	90	41	14	3	..	..	..	..	307
	5	1,001	61	71	9	1	..	..	..	..	1,159
	R. P. T.	41	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
	Customs	147	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
	G. I. P.	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	Grand Total for Wangsa	5,739	414	340	214	25	1	..	..	..	7,470
28	Pan, Java	1,421	309	191	135	14	1	..	..	..	2,065
	1	..	12	12	7	2	..	..	..	..	34
	2	145	23	6	9	3	..	..	..	..	181
	3	152	35	24	10	4	..	..	..	..	201
	4	17	8	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	40
	5	67	3	19	31	2	..	..	..	..	124
	6	159	75	41	37	5	..	..	..	..	317
	7	94	25	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	131
	8	550	31	22	19	1	..	..	..	..	621
	9	48	73	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	147
	G. I. P.	124	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
29	Segar, Java	1,578	162	35	17	1	..	..	..	..	1,843
	1	44	21	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	77
	2	442	17	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	472
	3	145	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
	4	221	24	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	262
	5	43	5	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	60
	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	7	47	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
	R. P. T.	274	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	344
	Customs	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30	Segar, Java	3,671	445	311	66	8	..	..	..	..	5,072
	1	125	57	21	4	1	..	..	..	..	188
	2	124	21	19	5	2	..	..	..	..	167
	3	211	41	37	24	2	..	..	..	..	285
	4	147	31	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	209
	5	207	44	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	256
	6	247	51	142	1	..	..	..	..	..	443
	7	1	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	8	145	31	61	1	1	..	..	..	..	237
	9	141	49	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	294
	10	241	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
	11	311	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332
	G. I. P.	191	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
	R. P. C. I.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	R. P. T.	221	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248
	Customs	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	Grand Total for Segar	4,559	1,414	321	219	9	3	..	..	..	17,410
31	Bandjarsari, Java	7,814	719	396	36	4	..	..	..	..	8,969
	1	144	27	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	171
	2	614	171	41	6	1	..	..	..	..	833
	3	46	22	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	99
	4	11	14	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	45
	5	4	122	74	14	1	..	..	..	..	157
	6	665	19	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	797
	7	714	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	736
	8	14	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	25
	Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	G. I. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R. P. T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Bandjarsari, Java	4,512	214	179	211	4	1	..	..	..	6,200
	1	14	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	20
	2	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	3	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	4	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	5	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	6	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	7	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	8	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	9	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	10	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	11	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	12	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	13	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	14	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	15	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	16	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	17	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	18	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	19	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	20	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	21	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	22	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	23	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	24	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	25	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	26	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	27	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	28	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	29	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	30	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	31	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	32	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	33	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	34	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	35	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	36	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	37	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	38	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	39	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	40	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	41	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	42	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	43	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	44	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	45	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	46	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	47	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	48	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	49	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	50	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	51	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	52	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	53	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	54	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	55	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	56	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	57	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	58	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	59	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	60	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	61	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	62	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	63	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	64	14	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
	65	14									

DETAILS OF BUILDINGS WITH MORE THAN FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

Ward.	Section number.	Name of Section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS WITH		
			Six upper floors.	Seven upper floors.	Eight upper floors.
A	3	Fort, South	1	....	....
	4	Fort, North	21	....	....
		Total ..	22	....	....
B	6	Chakla	1	....	....
		Total ..	1	....	....
C	10	Market	24	....	....
	11	Dhobi Talao	4	....	....
	12	Fanaswadi	1	....	....
	13	Bhuleshwar	4	....	....
	14	Kumbharwada	1	....	....
		Total ..	34	....	....
D	20	Mahalaxmi	1	....	....
		Total ..	1	....	....
		Grand Total ..	58	....	....

HOUSING TABLE III—BOMBAY TOWN AND ISLAND.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE
NUMBER OF TENEMENTS CONTAINED IN EACH.

This Table deals with Residential Buildings only, for the definition of which see the Notes to Housing Table I. This Table excludes Military buildings and buildings under construction and demolition. The number of residential buildings treated in this Table falls short of those treated in Tables I and II as explained in the Statement below :—

Ward.				Residential buildings as per Tables I and II.	Residential buildings in Table III.	Difference.	Military buildings and buildings under con- struction and demolition.	Excess+ deficit — in the figure in column 3.
1				2	3	4	5	6
Total City	..	..	..	32,225	31,743	— 482	604	+ 122
A	..	..	..	2,515	2,257	— 258	275	+ 17
B	..	..	..	2,104	2,069	— 35	34	— 1
C	..	..	..	4,417	4,388	— 29	37	+ 8
D	..	..	..	5,921	5,871	— 50	88	+ 38
E	..	..	..	5,608	5,659	— 39	72	+ 33
F	..	..	..	4,483	4,451	— 32	42	+ 10
G	..	..	..	7,087	7,048	— 39	56	+ 17

The difference in column 6 is due to the fact that the information for Tables I and II was compiled long before the date of final Count and that of residential buildings entered in Table III was actually compiled from the enumeration books.

All Residential Buildings not under construction or demolition are included, whether occupied at the time of the Census or not. In the same way all tenements are counted, whether occupied or vacant.

Tenement means so much of a building as from the records is shown as occupied (or in the case of vacancies as normally occupiable) by a separate family—

Provided that since it is not possible to consider a single room as constituting more than one tenement, such single rooms as at the Census were occupied by more than one family are counted as one tenement each.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF TENEMENTS
CONTAINED IN EACH.*Residential Buildings by the Number of Tenements.*

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	Total Number.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Tenements.
				One tenement only.	Two tenements only.	Three tenements only.	Four tenements only.	Five tenements only.	Six or more tenements.	
A		Grand Total, Bombay City	23,151	4,353	1,774	991	490	273		11,713
		Grand Total for A Ward	1,753	302	97	42	22	25		2,217
	1	Upper Colaba—Total	71	2	1					71
	2	Lower Colaba—Total	329	72	21	8	2	9		411
		1	29	12	4	2	1			111
		2	63	6	6	2				117
		3	51	14	4					113
		4	27	5	2					112
		5	27	5	2	1	2			117
		6	51	4	6	2	1			116
		7	11	2	2	1				14
		8	21	14	6	1				114
		B. P. T.	1							1
		B. R. C. L.	24							24
	3	Fort, South—Total	115	25	2	1	7			145
		1	57	1	1					111
		2	11	5						114
		3	10	4						114
		4	17	4	1					117
		5	17	4	1					117
		6								11
		Centenary B. I. M.	17							17
	4	Fort, North—Total	611	117	42	23	15	12		810
		1	112	11	5	4				134
		2	17	2						119
		3	14	22	2					118
		4	24	20	2					116
		5	27	2	3					114
		6	17	2	14	2	1			116
		7	27	25	2					116
		8	41	22	2					115
		Centenary B. P. T.	2							2
	5	Explanade—Total	429	27	11	4	1	11		513
		1	157	4	1			11		211
		2	43		1					114
		3	141	11	2					114
		4	51	14	1			14		117
		Centenary B. P. T.	1							1
		B. P. T.	4							4
		C. I. P.	2							2
		B. R. C. L.	10							10
		Grand Total for B Ward	1,013	155	54	15	45	21		1,248
	6	Challa—Total	271	113	24	12				319
		1	25	15	4		4			118
		2	29	12	6					117
		3	16	22	2					114
		4	11	17	1					119
		5	12	14	1					117
		6	21	12						113
		7	21	10	4					115
	7	Mandvi—Total	235	175	77	24	23	17		356
		1	41	15	9	1				116
		2	17	4	6					117
		3	12	6	2					114
		4	11	25	2					118
		5	7	15	4					116
		6	9	12	6					117
		7	12	12	6					117
		8	17	17	2					116
		9	17	4	7					118
		10	24	24	10					118
		11	24	24	7					118
		12	15	5	12					114
		Centenary B. P. T.	10							10

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	Circle Number.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Buildings.
				Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.	Fifty-one tenements and over.	
C	8	Umarkhadi—Total .. ..	..	333	220	97	54	26	31	761
			1	31	5	8	5	3	5	57
			2	19	40	11	8	3	1	82
			3	19	5	3	4	2	6	39
			4	18	22	10	..	3	..	53
			5	15	12	6	9	..	1	43
			6	48	41	11	3	4	1	108
			7	57	41	22	12	4	1	137
			8	51	22	9	5	..	11	99
			9	75	31	17	8	7	5	143
	9	Dongri—Total .. ..	..	101	22	22	14	10	24	193
			1	3	6	9	4	3	6	31
			2	19	3	6	1	1	7	37
			3	9	5	2	0	4	4	33
			4	50	3	1	..	2	7	63
		Customs	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		B. P. T.	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
		G. I. P.	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	21
	..	Grand Total for C Ward .. ..	..	2,537	996	412	221	105	117	4,238
	10	Market—Total .. ..	..	418	206	81	60	19	31	815
			1	48	25	7	7	2	3	92
			2	38	11	4	5	..	5	63
			3	28	7	2	1	3	5	46
			4	14	15	8	6	2	1	49
			5	63	44	20	14	6	6	153
			6	82	35	18	10	4	1	153
			7	39	19	9	14	2	2	85
			8	106	50	13	3	..	2	174
	11	Dhobi-Talao—Total .. ..	..	629	192	63	30	15	24	965
			1	209	23	8	1	1	1	243
			2	34	13	2	4	2	6	61
			3	116	26	6	4	1	1	154
			4	41	23	9	1	2	8	84
			5	50	23	11	7	4	2	97
			6	93	33	7	6	1	1	141
			7	96	51	20	7	4	7	185
	12	Fanaswadi—Total .. ..	..	476	135	56	26	16	19	728
			1	214	43	18	4	2	2	283
			2	154	56	18	12	6	6	252
			3	103	36	20	10	8	11	193
	13	Bhuleshwar—Total .. ..	..	564	196	93	43	23	14	933
			1	83	31	16	12	3	2	147
			2	60	21	6	11	7	6	111
			3	37	11	10	5	3	4	70
			4	132	66	28	7	4	..	257
			5	156	38	17	3	1	..	215
			6	76	29	16	5	5	2	153
	14	Kumbharwada—Total .. ..	..	258	140	68	40	19	16	540
			1	126	18	17	11	5	4	211
			2	75	59	20	14	6	7	181
			3	35	18	19	5	6	3	89
			4	22	15	12	10	2	1	62
	15	Khara-Talao—Total .. ..	..	182	127	51	22	13	12	407
			1	26	19	7	8	2	2	64
			2	17	7	4	1	1	7	37
			3	42	38	14	5	4	1	104
			4	54	25	14	3	4	1	101
			5	43	38	12	5	2	1	101
D	..	Grand Total for D Ward .. ..	..	4,719	654	250	119	52	77	5,871
	16	Khetwadi—Total .. ..	..	729	177	67	37	13	23	1,016
			1	110	17	6	5	1	5	144
			2	81	37	9	11	3	3	149
			3	133	29	7	6	2	2	179
			4	139	12	3	2	..	3	159
			5	76	16	5	1	3	1	102
			6	79	16	5	4	..	2	105
			7	60	21	14	3	2	2	105
			8	57	25	18	5	2	2	129

Ward.	Section No.	Name of section.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Buildings.	
			Circle Number.	Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.		Fifty-one tenements and over.
	17	Girgaum—Total	..	723	139	65	28	23	23	1,004
		1	127	25	11	4	8	7	182	
		2	63	23	11	..	1	1	104	
		3	56	26	13	6	3	9	144	
		4	47	4	1	52	
		5	118	27	8	3	4	..	160	
		6	220	27	17	9	5	4	291	
		7	53	7	4	4	2	2	72	
	18	Chaulpati—Total	..	421	72	20	15	9	13	550
		1	48	10	1	1	2	1	63	
	2	112	9	4	3	..	5	133		
	3	55	9	4	..	2	1	71		
	4	62	13	..	2	2	3	83		
	5	110	18	5	4	3	2	142		
	6	34	13	6	4	..	1	58		
19	Walthamstow—Total	..	1,401	112	21	6	1	6	1,557	
	1	260	25	14	2	..	2	313		
	2	253	8	6	..	1	..	250		
	3	257	20	1	..	..	..	278
	4	71	..	..	..	..	..	64
	5	95	10	..	..	..	..	105
	6	241	24	6	3	..	1	275		
	7	500	14	1	..	..	1	525
	Government House	26	4	3	1	..	2	46		
20	Mahalastrami—Total	..	1,440	154	67	25	6	12	1,714	
	1	243	6	2	3	..	..	354
	2	115	3	..	..	..	..	118
	3	143	4	4	..	..	..	151
	4	204	10	14	7	2	..	230		
	5	102	18	9	2	..	..	131
	6	116	23	10	6	..	1	158		
	7	75	15	4	10	2	4	111		
	8	37	16	7	5	..	1	64		
	9	197	45	14	2	2	2	262		
	Government House, B. B. C. I.	14	3	..	..	..	..	17
E	Grand Total for E. Ward	..	3,735	903	393	232	131	253	5,659	
	21	Tardeo—Total	..	376	114	45	31	13	47	625
		1	103	23	7	7	2	8	153	
		2	116	43	14	6	2	5	183	
		3	62	26	14	11	8	6	127	
		4	87	21	10	7	1	28	154	
		B. B. C. I.	1	1	2	
	22	Kamathipura—Total	..	581	218	75	29	18	21	932
		1	131	49	14	6	3	4	209	
		2	287	131	32	7	1	3	361	
		3	63	33	27	16	9	14	162	
23	First Nagpada—Total	..	58	23	13	10	9	7	120	
	1	43	14	9	3	6	6	81		
	2	15	9	4	7	3	1	39		
24	Second Nagpada—Total	..	232	111	42	17	7	11	420	
	1	25	13	15	9	3	6	74		
	2	55	23	11	4	1	3	102		
	3	103	38	12	1	..	1	155		
	4	46	32	4	3	2	1	80		
25	Byculla—Total	..	932	231	135	93	67	86	1,555	
	1	379	62	37	19	14	43	554		
	2	145	25	11	6	1	2	190		
	3	142	38	39	20	28	11	275		
	4	63	31	18	17	9	14	182		
	5	21	7	1	..	1	..	30		
	6	28	20	13	7	3	4	125		
	7	48	26	8	6	5	9	102		
	8	21	19	12	17	5	2	76		
	B. B. C. I.	8	5	..	1	..	..	9
	G. I. P.	20	..	..	..	1	1	22

Ward No.	Name of section.	Circle Number.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING						Total No. of Buildings.
			Ten tenements and under.	Eleven to twenty tenements.	Twenty-one to thirty tenements.	Thirty-one to forty tenements.	Forty-one to fifty tenements.	Fifty-one tenements and over.	
E	Tarwad—Total	..	674	79	41	44	13	51	903
		1	89	11	10	11	4	25	150
		2	307	42	15	10	6	11	391
		3	214	26	16	22	3	15	326
		G. I. P.	34	..	..	1	..	..	35
		..	862	132	41	15	9	35	1,094
		1	77	13	6	2	3	12	113
		2	117	22	6	2	..	5	152
		3	89	17	3	1	..	5	115
		4	210	23	7	4	2	7	25
F	Marayam—Total	5	327	50	18	6	4	6	411
		B. P. T.	8	6	1	..	..	..	15
		Customs	33	1	..	..	..	..	34
		G. I. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		..	3,463	490	181	114	53	170	4,451
		23	697	141	87	75	34	71	1,105
		1	9	7	15	6	1	5	43
		2	27	2	4	12	2	12	60
		3	53	21	7	3	3	23	115
		4	8	7	7	7	2	3	34
F	Grand Total for F Ward	5	17	14	9	9	2	5	56
		6	145	44	23	19	7	11	249
		7	26	6	5	4	7	5	53
		8	263	16	14	13	8	7	321
		9	100	18	2	1	2	..	123
		G. I. P.	34	6	1	1	..	..	42
		29	876	98	25	12	2	17	1,030
		1	228	22	8	7	1	2	268
		2	237	24	9	..	..	3	273
		3	133	12	..	..	..	..	145
G	Sewri—Total	4	153	27	7	5	1	..	223
		5	16	2	..	..	..	12	30
		6	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
		7	10	7	1	..	..	..	27
		B. P. T.	56	3	..	..	..	..	59
		29	1,800	251	49	27	17	82	2,316
		1	95	18	14	5	5	2	139
		2	59	8	6	6	3	3	115
		3	138	23	11	7	3	61	248
		4	92	29	7	1	..	8	137
G	Grand Total for G Ward	5	197	15	1	..	..	1	214
		6	215	20	1	2	..	1	260
		7	210	8	..	1	..	1	229
		8	123	12	2	4	3	2	152
		9	137	13	4	..	2	3	159
		10	142	75	1	..	..	..	218
		11	197	2	..	..	..	..	199
		G. I. P.	75	1	..	..	1	..	77
		B. P. T.	122	22	1	1	..	..	146
		Customs	11	..	..	..	..	..	14
H	Wadwa—Total	..	3,004	193	56	26	9	15	3,303
		1	72	..	..	..	1	..	73
		2	559	44	12	10	5	4	635
		3	237	37	13	5	1	3	396
		4	319	5	1	..	..	2	327
		5	452	56	10	5	1	4	599
		6	600	23	11	5	1	2	617
		7	167	5	2	..	..	..	174
		8	475	33	1	1	..	..	495
		Customs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
H	Grand Total for H Ward	G. I. P.	25	1	2	..	..	..	28
		B. P. T.	12	2	1	..	..	..	19
		..	2,930	200	176	105	54	230	3,715
		1	151	9	6	4	2	..	174
		2	167	21	14	11	5	27	274
		3	15	14	16	14	2	23	132
		4	5	5	7	6	6	4	33
		5	119	35	29	15	5	35	267
		6	155	7	5	2	..	1	160
		7	371	72	31	21	9	101	525
H	Grand Total for H Ward	8	1,111	111	50	29	25	23	1,425
		9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
		10	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
		B. P. T.	2	..	2	1	..	..	5
		G. I. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	4

CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS BY THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS.

This Table, as at the last Census, is prepared primarily for Residential Buildings only. The figures in the main Table exclude buildings which were empty at the time of the Census.

But Supplement No. 1 gives the Number of Unoccupied Buildings by Sections.

Supplement No. 2 shows by Sections the number of persons enumerated in Non-residential Buildings. Persons enumerated otherwise than in a building are not considered at all.

Table III has excluded Military buildings.

In Table IV, occupied residential Military buildings are shown at the end. These are 221. 33 are military residential but unoccupied buildings. These together added to 31,743 shown in Table III give a total residential buildings 31,997. Of these 28,357 are shown in this table to have been occupied and 3,640 are shown in the Supplement No. 1 to have been unoccupied.

No.	Ward	Area in Sq. Yds.	Series of Buildings Containing												Total No. of Buildings
			1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 79	80 to 89	90 to 99	100 and over	
7	Parbhani - Total	..	200	172	121	78	33	63	17	9	5	1	1	4	723
		1	22	5	3	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	48
		2	15	2	1	1	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	31
		3	17	2	2	1	1	5	4	..	1	..	1	4	39
		4	4	15	17	10	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
		5	7	11	7	3	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	43
		6	1	7	1	1	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	106
		7	11	11	12	12	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
		8	13	17	11	11	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	91
		9	15	17	11	17	7	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	153
8	Parbhani - Total	..	22	19	20	8	10	16	16	5	4	2	..	1	174
		1	2	4	1	2	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	21
		2	10	4	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	26
		3	7	1	1	1	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	32
		4	12	1	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	56
	Colony	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	P. P. T.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	G. S. P.	7	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
9	Parbhani - Total	..	1,411	1,157	222	274	227	212	103	42	7	10	9	14	4,140
10	Parbhani - Total	..	206	201	11	72	14	14	17	11	3	1	1	3	758
		1	11	15	11	7	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	85
		2	14	17	4	3	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	72
		3	12	7	7	4	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	42
		4	1	17	2	4	2	10	3	1	..	..	..	1	47
		5	17	17	12	15	2	5	2	4	..	..	..	1	143
		6	15	47	15	14	1	7	12	1	1	..	..	..	142
		7	12	24	7	7	5	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	69
		8	47	21	17	17	7	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	167
11	Parbhani - Total	..	212	215	121	26	41	42	20	14	1	4	2	4	916
		1	22	15	11	7	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	226
		2	27	12	12	2	2	4	1	1	..	1	2	3	58
		3	27	17	11	11	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	133
		4	27	12	10	10	4	5	1	1	1	..	..	1	77
		5	17	27	14	7	3	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	96
		6	42	41	17	17	7	6	4	2	..	2	..	..	156
		7	27	47	11	12	12	9	5	6	..	..	..	..	150
12	Parbhani - Total	..	213	174	82	56	24	41	19	10	..	2	2	1	674
		1	165	74	72	21	16	11	1	3	..	..	..	1	270
		2	70	71	25	16	9	17	5	4	..	1	..	..	222
		3	65	27	12	20	6	12	13	2	..	1	2	..	162
13	Parbhani - Total	..	256	214	121	64	29	25	12	6	..	..	1	3	881
		1	21	74	19	12	4	4	2	1	..	..	1	..	136
		2	45	24	10	5	3	3	3	5	..	..	..	2	100
		3	27	11	8	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	63
		4	91	51	41	21	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	250
		5	91	67	32	10	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	210
		6	45	25	14	12	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	120
14	Kumbharwada - Total	..	132	123	72	54	40	60	21	6	2	2	2	2	516
		1	72	23	25	15	10	15	2	1	..	..	..	2	195
		2	21	48	26	20	11	21	3	3	1	2	2	..	174
		3	16	10	16	12	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	86
		4	12	6	6	7	11	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	61
15	Kharsa Talao - Total	..	80	111	74	69	21	33	11	2	1	1	1	1	393
		1	12	14	7	15	2	4	2	1	..	1	..	..	58
		2	9	14	2	3	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	37
		3	21	23	18	11	5	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	101
		4	19	31	21	12	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	100
		5	19	24	23	18	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	99

Ward.	No. of Streets.	Caste No.	NUMBER OF BUILDINGS CONTAINING													Total No. of Buildings.
			20 Persons and under.	21 to 40 Persons.	41 to 60 Persons.	61 to 80 Persons.	81 to 100 Persons.	101 to 150 Persons.	151 to 200 Persons.	201 to 250 Persons.	251 to 300 Persons.	301 to 350 Persons.	351 to 400 Persons.	401 Persons and over.		
24	Central Nazpada--Total ..		92	122	94	25	32	23	4	6	1	..	1	..	463	
		1	12	8	12	5	11	11	1	4	1	..	..	..	70
		2	21	24	14	5	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	65
		3	21	24	21	7	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
		4	12	25	23	7	7	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	85
25	Yashoda--Total ..		259	242	124	103	92	119	61	47	15	11	5	6	1,389	
		1	221	..	23	25	25	24	16	19	5	5	1	..	206	
		2	67	27	9	10	5	4	3	5	1	..	..	..	141
		3	52	45	24	21	21	23	7	5	5	..	2	..	256	
		4	24	23	27	..	12	14	9	4	3	1	1	6	178	
		5	17	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	54
		6	42	11	7	13	9	4	3	4	1	..	1	..	98	
		7	27	12	14	9	7	6	2	2	2	4	..	..	85
		8	17	7	5	10	6	13	9	7	1	1	..	..	72
		P. R. C. I.	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		C. I. P.	24	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
26	Talwar--Total ..		442	191	62	28	27	42	20	16	5	6	2	10	777	
		1	21	17	10	..	4	10	7	9	2	5	2	4	125	
		2	122	22	27	22	10	9	5	2	2	1	..	..	221
		3	122	27	27	22	14	21	6	4	1	..	..	3	258
		C. I. P.	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	22
27	Wanagere--Total ..		212	154	21	22	27	27	13	11	5	4	5	11	912	
		1	27	14	17	12	2	4	2	2	..	..	3	5	64
		2	27	14	14	6	4	4	2	5	..	1	..	..	126
		3	6	17	2	7	4	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	103
		4	11	41	15	14	5	7	4	5	2	1	..	1	252	
		5	142	47	27	9	11	11	5	2	2	2	2	1	394	
		P. P. T.	4	1	1	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
		Customs	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
		C. I. P.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
28	Grand Total for F Ward ..		2,295	846	743	173	95	115	74	42	25	23	17	15	4,069	
29	Patel--Total ..		427	120	65	65	40	57	47	19	14	6	9	8	1,035	
		1	2	2	7	5	1	12	7	1	2	..	2	1	45	
		2	22	7	2	2	4	7	2	2	2	1	1	2	63	
		3	40	14	15	5	6	7	3	4	6	3	3	2	168	
		4	7	4	2	3	6	7	1	2	..	..	..	1	34
		5	6	5	10	9	6	9	1	1	1	..	1	1	54	
		6	49	23	13	22	12	22	10	1	1	1	1	..	237	
		7	14	7	4	6	1	3	1	5	..	1	1	..	47	
		8	127	24	20	12	5	17	13	2	1	1	1	..	233	
		9	81	18	10	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
		C. I. P.	27	4	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
30	Sevati--Total ..		633	182	75	24	13	19	6	7	2	5	2	2	942	
		1	124	22	22	5	4	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	247
		2	172	12	12	9	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	254
		3	34	22	11	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
		4	115	16	20	5	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	198
		5	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	2	30
		6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
		7	11	1	7	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
		P. P. T.	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
31	Shen--Total ..		1,232	455	173	76	33	50	21	17	9	12	6	5	2,082	
		1	55	24	17	12	5	7	4	2	1	..	..	..	125
		2	65	14	9	6	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	101
		3	92	25	16	16	1	22	13	10	5	..	6	4	232	
		4	50	35	18	10	4	3	1	3	2	3	..	..	129
		5	129	46	13	2	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	196
		6	112	93	27	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	241
		7	166	32	5	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	207
		8	72	34	10	5	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	133
		9	75	27	7	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	120
		10	105	45	35	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
		11	124	25	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
		C. I. P.	50	8	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
		P. P. T.	88	26	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	139
		Customs	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14